Mesud Šadinlija

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FOR SARAJEVO, FOR OUR BOSNIA

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Od 13. novosarajevske do 111. Viteške brdske brigade
(drugo dopunjeno idanje)

FOR SARAJEVO, FOR OUR BOSNIA

From the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade to the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade
(second amended edition)

Sarajevo, 2020.

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Pripadnicima 1. VITEŠKE motorizovane brigade i njihovim porodicama,
svima koji su branili Bosnu i Hercegovinu
i u toj borbi istrajali.

To the members of the 1st KNIGHTLY Motorized Brigade and their families,
to all those who defended Bosnia and Herzegovina
and who have endured in that battle.

Predgovor drugom izdanju

Deset godina nakon prvog izdanja monografije „Za Sarajevo, za Bosnu svoju: od 13. novosarajevske do 111. Viteške brdske brigade“, u godini u kojoj se obilježava 25 godina od kraja rata u kojem je nastala, stasala i slavu na bojnom polju stekla ova jedinica Armije Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, predstavljamo drugo dopunjeno izdanje sa prevodom na engleski.

U uvodu prvog izdanja, koje se pred čitalačkom publikom pojavilo 2010. godine, nakon kratkog osvrta na stanje savremene bosanskohercegovačke historiografije, posebno u pogledu radova s temama iz perioda rata 1992 - 1995, istaknuto je da smo poziv izdavača, Udruženja „1. Slavna - 111. Viteška brigada“ iz Sarajeva, da historijsku monografiju o brigadi napišemo kao naučni rad, sa najvećom mogućom objektivnošću, shvatili kao ohrabrujući nagovještaj u odnosu na tada, a u dobroj mjeri i danas, prisutnu dominaciju nenaučnih formi kulture sjećanja u ovoj oblasti. Post festum, ocjene izrečene od strane historičara i ostalih kolega koji se na profesionalnoj osnovi bave proučavanjem perioda rata, prijem koji je knjiga doživjela kod čitateljstva, njen doseg, kako štampanog tiraža tako još i više elektronskog izdanja na brojnim internet-platformama na kojima je dostupna, svjedoče o tome da ovi pozitivni nagovještaji i nadanja koja su budili nisu bili uzaludni. Knjiga je u određenoj mjeri doprinijela i podizanju profesionalnih standarda u ovoj vrsti literature, a činjenicom da traje i da nakon deset godina još uvijek postoji zanimanje za nju, potvrđuje i ostvarenost namjere da, uz historiografsku vrijednost, bude i vrsta memorabilije, pisanog spomenika podvigu jednog pokoljenja bosanskohercegovačkih patriota.

Ovo su bili najvažniji poticaji koji su autora i izdavača - Udruženje „1. Slavna - Viteška brigada“ - opredijelili da pristupe pripremi drugog dopunjenog izdanja knjige.

Osim ispravki određenog broja tehničkih grešaka i korekcija nekoliko nepreciznosti, tako karakterističnih za svako ljudskih ruku i uma djelo, te nekoliko dodatnih informacija u pojedinim dijelovima, tekst nije pretrpio suštinske izmjene, ni u narativu kojim su izložene historijske činjenice, ni u iznesenim naučnim zaključcima. Iz procjene da bi obim teksta prosto udvostručen dvojezičnošću naštetio preglednosti i čitalačkoj funkcionalnosti knjige, zaključili smo da bi sadržaju najmanje štete nanijelo izostavljanje spiska pripadnika brigade, koji je dat na kraju prvog izdanja. Dodatno racionaliziranje obima nastojali smo postići prilagođenom strukturom poglavlja i izdvajanjem priloga iz teksta u posebne dijelove knjige. Kad je riječ o ovim sadržajima, drugo izdanje donosi nešto bogatije dokumentarne priloge. Djelomično su zanovljene i većim dijelom grafički redizajnirane historijske karte, povećan je broj ratnih fotografija, uz dodatak jednog broja faksimila historijskih izvora na osnovu kojih je monografija napisana.

Želja autora i izdavača da se dodatno proširi doseg knjige, i u njenom naučnom i u spomeničkom aspektu, materijalizirana je dvojezičnim izdanjem, koje uz izvorni tekst na bosanskom jeziku sadrži i engleski prevod, proizvod prevodilačkog umijeća prof. Nermine Filipović. Iskrenu zahvalnost na stručnoj pomoći i korisnim sugestijama u toku prevođenja i koncipiranja dvojezične strukture teksta dugujemo cijenjenom kolegi dr. Emiru Filipoviću.

U proteklih deset godina sa ovog svijeta je otišlo nekoliko ljudi koji su imali velike zasluge za pokretanje i realizaciju projekta izrade monografije 1. Viteške motorizovane brigade i koji su autoru pružili dragocjenu pomoć tokom istraživanja i pisanja knjige. Neka je na njih rahmet i milost Božija, u miru počivali pod lahkom zemljom bosanskom koju su toliko voljeli i za koju su se časno borili: Salko Hajdarević, Ćamil Idrizović, Nisad Balta, Ivan Bernadić, Zahir Dervišević, Vahid Crnčalo. Neka je rahmet i vječna slava svim šehidima, poginulim i umrlim borcima i pripadnicima 1. Viteške motorizovane brigade i cijele Armije Republike Bosne i Hercegovine.

Foreword to the Second Edition

Ten years after the publication of the first edition of the monograph "For Sarajevo, For Our Bosnia: From the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade to the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade", in the year which marks the 25th anniversary of the ending of the war in which this unit of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was created, shaped and attained glory on the battlefield, we present you with the second revised edition with an accompanying English translation.

In the introduction to the first edition, which appeared in 2010, after a short review of the state of contemporary Bosnian and Herzegovinian historiography, especially in regard to publications that treat topics from the period of the war 1992-1995, it was emphasized that we understood the invitation of the publisher, the Association "1st Glorious – Knightly Brigade" from Sarajevo, to write the historical monograph on the Brigade as a scientific work, with the utmost objectivity, as an encouraging indication in comparison to the, both then and now, overwhelming domination of unscientific forms of remembrance culture in this field. Post festum, the evaluations from historians and other colleagues who professionally research the war period, the reception that the book has received from its readership, both in the printed run and even more so in the electronic version on the many Internet platforms where it remains available, testify that these positive indications and hopes they garnered were not in vain. To a certain extent, the book contributed to the elevation of professional standards in this type of literature, and the fact that it remains interesting even ten years after its publication, confirms the realization of the intent to have it serve not only a historiographic purpose, but also to be a kind of a memorabilia, a written monument to the exploits of one generation of Bosnian and Herzegovinian patriots.

These were the most important incentives which helped the author and the publisher – the Association "1st Glorious – 111th Knightly Brigade" – decide to begin preparing the second amended edition of the book.

Aside from the correction of a number of technical mistakes and the rectification of several imprecisions, which are characteristic for the works of the human hand and mind, as well as the inclusion of some additional information in certain parts of the book, the text did not suffer essential changes, not in the narrative which presents historical facts, nor in the presented scientific conclusions. From the estimation that the scope of the book, doubled with the addition of the translated text, would hinder its legibility and reading functionality, we concluded that the least detrimental move would be to leave out the list of Brigade members which had been given at the end of the first edition. We also attempted to achieve additional rationalization of the size of the text with an adapted chapter structure and by moving the appendixes to the back of the book. As far as these contents are concerned, the second edition provides somewhat richer documentary materials. The historical maps have also been partially renewed and in most cases graphically redesigned, the amount of war photographs has been increased, with an addition of a number of facsimiles of historical sources on the basis of which the monograph has been written.

The wish of the author and publisher to additionally extend the reach of the book, both in its scientific and memorial aspects, was achieved by the publication of a bilingual edition, which, along with the original text in the Bosnian language, also contains an English translation which was kindly translated by Nermina Filipović. We also express appreciation for the professional help and useful suggestions during the translation and adaptation of the text's bilingual structure to our esteemed colleague dr. Emir Filipović.

In the last ten years several individuals who had great merits for the initiation and realization of the project to publish the monograph of the 1st Motorized Brigade, and who provided the author with invaluable help during the research and composition of the book, have departed this World. May God's mercy be upon them and may they rest in peace under the light Bosnian land which they loved so much and for which they fought so honourably: Salko Hajdarević, Ćamil Idrizović, Nisad Balta, Ivan Bernadić, Zahir Dervišević, Vahid Crnčalo. May God's mercy and eternal glory be upon all shahids, killed and deceased fighters, as well as on the members of the 1st Motorized Brigade and the whole Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

UVOD

Od svih kolektiviteta: organizacija, partija, pokreta, grupa i sličnih, koji imaju bilo kakav prepoznatljiv identitet i ulogu u historiji Bosne i Hercegovine 20. vijeka, a vjerovatno i u znatno širem vremenskom okviru, nije moguće pronaći sličnu, po prostoru nastanka i djelovanja potpuno autohtonu, tako masovnu i rasprostranjenu organizaciju, koja je tako odlučno uticala na historijske procese u kojima je sudjelovala, na način na koji je to za vrijeme svog postojanja činila Armija Republike Bosne i Hercegovine. To je čini najznačajnijom pojavom u historiji Bosne i Hercegovine 20. vijeka. Značajnija od nje je, po našem mišljenju, samo država Bosna i Hercegovina, u čijoj historiji smo je na takav način ocijenili. Sasvim smo sigurni da ova ocjena u budućnosti historiografije nije ugrožena i da neće biti promjenjena ni kada se prašina burnog kraja ovog vijeka konačno slegne i pred očima ljudi u ovoj zemlji prestanu lelujati utvare historijskih mitova. Ova izvjesnost stavlja pred istraživače dodatnu odgovornost i ispostavlja zahtjev krajnje ozbiljnosti i naučne utemeljenosti rada.

Koliko je iznesena ocjena historijske uloge Armije Republike Bosne i Hercegovine ugrožena u sadašnjosti historiografije u Bosni i Hercegovini?

Višestruko, i to najprije činjenicom da se domaća historiografija isuviše sporo podiže na noge nakon ratnih lomova i teško uspostavlja nove standarde proučavanja historije Bosne i Hercegovine. U okviru ovakvog opisa stanja je i proučavanje savremene historije i historije rata 1992. – 1995. Primjetna apstinencija historičara od ovih tema rezultat je njihove u principu opravdane potrebe za historijskom distancom i nedostatka arhivske građe koja je, zbog zatvorenosti arhiva i drugih ustanova koje je posjeduju, uglavnom nedostupna istraživačima. Kako je potreba javnosti za odgovorima na pitanja iz nedavne prošlosti iz više razloga ipak velika i stalna, u posljeratnom periodu se pred čitalačkom publikom našao, za bosanskohercegovačko tržište, enorman broj knjiga koje bi se mogle klasifikovati u različite vanhistoriografske žanrove ali koje imaju izražene historiografske pretenzije, a napisane su sa vrlo malo znanja o historijskim zbivanjima kojima se bave, sa još manje općeg znanja i bez imalo upućenosti u naučne metode historiografije. To pogoršava situaciju i kao društvo nas samo po sebi dodatno udaljava od spoznaje historijske zbilje naše nedavne prošlosti, ali je to najmanja šteta (većina ovih knjiga i ne živi dulje od svoje promocije i brze sponzorisane distribucije). Veću štetu nanosi takođe znatan broj radova iste vrste, koji su podjednako daleko od naučnog pristupa, a koji po biografiji autora ili instituciji izdavača mogu poslužiti neupućenima da ih preporuče kao ozbiljne, a zlonamjernima da ih potvore za vjerodostojne slike prošlosti. Mada svojom naučnom, ili bar dokumentarnom vrijednošću u suštini mnogo više predstavljaju sliku sadašnjosti nego prošlosti Bosne i Hercegovine, u nesmiljenoj borbi za reinterpretaciju prošlosti, koja se još vodi u regionalnom kontekstu sa globalnim strateškim usmjerenjem, oni mogu proizvesti veoma ozbiljne posljedice. Izuzetke u ovoj produkciji predstavljaju knjige koje također preporučuju imena autora - aktera historijskih zbivanja, koje većim ili manjim uspjehom autora da se uzdrže od pokušaja kvazinaučne objektivizacije ili preuranjene historijske sinteze i istraju na vlastitim sjećanjima i iskustvima, ostaju javnosti kao vrijedna memoarska štiva.

U takvoj situaciji kao ohrabrujući nagovještaj promjena doživjeli smo poziv Udruženja „1. Slavna – 111. Viteška brigada“ Sarajevo da historijsku monografiju o brigadi čiji su pripadnici bili napišemo isključivo kao naučni rad, sa najvećom mogućom objektivnošću.

Prije početka istraživanja imali smo dobar uvid u izdanja koja se bave ratom 1992. – 1995. i o preovlađujućem kvalitetu istih prethodno smo iznijeli svoj sud. Nekolicina naslova objavljenih u Sarajevu koji donekle predstavljaju izuzetke i koje bi inače preporučili čitateljstvu, nisu nam bili od koristi s obzirom na ograničenost predmeta našeg istraživanja na jednu konkretnu jedinicu Armije

RBiH. Nekoliko naslova objavljenih u Beogradu, Zagrebu i Banja Luci, koji bi se inače morali uzeti u obzir u istraživanju širih tema, iz istog razloga nisu nam bili od pomoći. Dio literature naveden u popisu uglavnom je korišten u tekstu prvog poglavlja. U ostalom dijelu knjige oslanjali smo se na mali broj naslova. U toku našeg rada i istraživanja teme, 2009. godine se pojavila knjiga uvaženog Ibrahima Derviševića, jednog od komandanata 1. motorizovane brigade, pod nazivom „***Prva slavna i viteška brigada: herojstvo i žrtve u odbrani Sarajeva '92-'95"***. Ova knjiga spada u prethodno apostrofiranu malu grupu uspjelih memoarskih radova objavljenih u Bosni i Hercegovini. Uzdržavši se od naučnih pretenzija, autor je predstavio vlastito ratno iskustvo i pretežno lično viđenje događaja, ostavljajući zanimljivo štivo i koristan historijski izvor. Naravno, takav pristup podrazumijeva i određeni nivo nepreciznosti i subjektivnosti, koje se mogu očekivati i koji traže oprez u korištenju knjige kao izvora, ali ne umanjuju mnogo njenu vrijednost i doprinos autora. U određenoj mjeri mogli smo se osloniti i na vlastite rezultate istraživanja objavljene 2008. godine u knjizi pod naslovom ***„Prvi korpus ARBiH 1992 – 1995, nastanak i razvoj"***. Zbog nedostatka arhivske građe 1. sandžačkebrigade, u odnosu na nekoliko osnovnih činjenica o brigadi kao izvor smo koristili monografiju Murata Kahrovića. Od koristi su nam bili i radovi najpoznatijeg bosanskohercegovačkog ratnog izvještača, novinara Šefka Hodžića. U ostalim dostupnim radovima nismo prepoznali elemente i vrijednosti od značaja za istraživanje naše teme, pa ih stoga nismo naveli u popisu literature.

Tako smo od samog početka bili oslonjeni na istraživanje arhivske građe i drugih dostupnih izvora. U odnosu na uslove u kojima rade historičari u Bosni i Hercegovini, veoma sretnu okolnost predstavljala je činjenica da nam je bila dostupna prvorazredna građa Arhiva ARBiH i da smo bili u prilici pregledati i iskoristiti doslovno sve sačuvane dokumente Općinskih štabova Teritorijalne odbrane Novo Sarajevo i Vogošća, 13. novosarajevske brigade, 1. sandžačke, 1. mehanizovane, 12. brdske, 1. motorizovane i 111. brdske brigade. U okviru ovih arhivskih fondova očit je nedostatak značajanog broja dokumenata iz početnog perioda rata. Naročito veliki problem predstavljao je mali broj sačuvanih dokumenata 13. novosarajevske i 1. sandžačke brigade. Istražujući ovaj period morali smo koristiti arhivske fondove viših komandi čija je očuvanost znatno bolja, kao i druge izvore o kojima će biti riječi. Stanje građe u fondovima od jeseni 1992. godine je znatno bolje, a za ostale ratne godine integritet fondova je većim dijelom očuvan, pa smo se u punoj mjeri mogli osloniti na arhivsku građu. Osim navedenih fondova, u Arhivu ARBiH bili smo u prilici koristiti i fondove Regionalnog i Okružnog štaba odbrane Sarajevo, Komande 1. korpusa ARBiH, Komandi 12. i 14. divizije ARBiH, kao i dokumente Generalštaba ARBiH. U pogledu korištenja arhivske građe, na osnovu koje je u najvećoj mjeri nastao ovaj rad, zahvaljujući objavljivanju velikog broja dokumenata putem on-line baze podataka sudskih dokumenata ICTY-a u Hagu, po prvi put u bosanskohercegovačkoj historiografiji o ratu 1992. – 1995, imali smo priliku istraživati i relevantan skup dokumenata druge strane u ratnom sukobu. Nadamo se da je i ta činjenica doprinijela objektivnosti koju smo nastojali postići i kvalitetu rada.

U toku istraživanja koristili smo sve relevantne izvore do kojih smo mogli doći. Osim ratne periodike i sarajevskog ***„Oslobođenja"*** kao dnevnog lista, koristili smo i nekoliko drugih objavljenih izvora. Ustupljeno nam je i nekoliko vrijednih dokumenata i ratnih bilježnica u posjedu bivših pripadnika brigade, a sa velikim brojem istih obavili smo intervjue i razgovore o pojedinim pitanjima bitnim za naše istraživanje. Njihova imena navedena su u fusnotama, a na jednom mjestu u popisu izvora i literature. Ovom prilikom svima izražavamo zahvalnost na pomoći i strpljenju. Ono što je iz naše saradnje bilo dobro po knjigu, po njenu tačnost i objektivnost, njihova je zasluga, a ono što to eventualno nije, propust je autora.

Na navedenom materijalu nastala je monografija ***„ZA SARAJEVO, ZA BOSNU SVOJU, Od 13. novosarajevske do 111. Viteške brdske brigade“***. Naslov knjige nije plod autorove kreativnosti i predstvalja dio refrena ratne pjesame „Prva motorizovana brigada“ (autor muzike Nedžad Esadović, autor teksta Enver Šadinlija) koji smo posudili.

Knjiga se sastoji iz dva dijela.

U ***Prvom dijelu*** je u dvanaest poglavlja data historijska rekonstrukcija nastanka, razvoja i ratnog puta brigade. Poglavlja su označena rimskim brojevima, a ispod broja poglavlja u zagradi su navedene kratke naznake sadržaja. Istraživanje i na njima nastali tekst nastojali smo provesti i sačiniti po principima metodologije historijske nauke. Tekst se bavi prvenstveno borbenim dejstvima koje je brigada vodila, kao i organizacijskim promjenama u kojima je nastajala i razvijala se. Naša nastojanja bila su koncentrisana na njihov što tačniji prikaz. Zbog toga ovom prilikom nije bilo prostora za neke aspekte života i rada jedinice, pogotovo ne za bogatiju sliku svakodevnog života u njoj. Kao dodatnu ilustraciju teksta monografija sadrži 25 historijskih karata, od kojih je jedna kopija originalnog dokumenta, a 24 karte je nacrtao autor. Podaci na osnovu kojih su karte nacrtane plod su istraživanja. Korištene oznake i simboli na kartama su uprošćeni i prilagođeni preglednosti i širem čitateljstvu u odnosu na standardne simbole vojnih karata. Prvi dio knjige završava se ***Zaključkom***, popisom korištenih ***Izvora i literature*** i popisom korištenih ***Skraćenica***.

Prvi dio knjige pisan je s namjerom dostizanja naučne objektivnosti prikaza historijskih događaja vezanih za Prvu Vitešku motorizovanu brigadu. Konciznost izlaganja i što čistiji niz predočenih činjenica koji smo nastojali postići, nije dopuštao prostor da se kada su u pitanju pojedine borbe, bojevi i operacije, pominju imena boraca koji su ih vodili i koji su se u istim naročito isticali. Izuzetak smo činili samo kada su u pitanju šehidi i poginuli borci iz sastava brigade u pojedinim borbenim dejstvima. Imena komandanata, komandira i istaknutih boraca u pojedinim fazama ratnog puta brigade i u pojedinačnim borbama izbjegavali smo veoma dosljedno i s namjerom da ovu knjigu zadržimo van terena u Bosni i Hercegovini veoma omiljene discipline: nadmetanja u ličnim zaslugama, kao i iz bojazni da se ne dovedemo u poziciju da sami procjenjujemo lične zasluge pojedinaca, što ne bi doprinijelo objektivnosti. Takav pristup izražava i duboko lično i profesionalno uvjerenje da su i Bosna, i Armija i Prva motorizovana mogle bez svakog svog pripadnika pojedinačno, i da istovremeno niti jedan pojedinac ne bi značio ništa bez kolektiva jedinice, bez Armije i bez Domovine za koju se borio. Individualna hrabrost i sposobnost bile su doprinos snazi kolektiva i vrednovani su kroz odlikovanja, priznanja i dužnosti koje su pojedincima povjeravane. Zato je ***Drugi dio*** knjige sastavljen od priloga kojima smo nastojali ispraviti tu posljedicu nastojanja da tekst dostigne naučni nivo izlaganja, i imenom i prezimenom predstaviti ljude čiji je kolektivni napor i žrtvovanje dao rezultate o kojima ova knjiga govori. Prvi prilog predstavlja spisak Š***ehidi, poginuli i umrli borci***, a zatim slijede spiskovi ***Dobitnici odlikovanja i ratnog priznanja značke „Zlatni ljiljan“*** i ***Starješine***. Na kraju je dat i spisak ***Pripadnici***, u kojem su navedena imena svih pripadnika brigade. Spisak ***Starješine***, koji predstavlja registar sa imenima ljudi i dužnostima koje su obavljali u brigadi, a obuhvata dužnosti od nivoa komandira voda do komandanta brigade, sačinjen je najprije na osnovu raspoložive arhivske građe, a zatim je njegova prva verzija predstavljena na seriji sastanaka sa pripadnicima brigade i kritički razmotrena u javnoj raspravi. Nakon toga je na osnovu pismenih primjedbi spisak ažuriran i objavljen na internet stranici Udruženja „1. Slavna – 111. Viteška brigada“, sa pozivom za saradnju u cilju njegovog upotpunjavanja. Nakon što su uzete u obzir i primjedbe dostavljene nakon objavljivanja na internetu, registar je ažuriran u formi i sadržaju u kakvom je predstavljen u ovoj knjizi. Za svako u njemu navedeno ime i dužnost posjedujemo dokument i pisani izvor na osnovu kojeg smo ih naveli. Time su bile iscrpljene sve

istraživačke mogućnosti. Veliki nedostatak registra je u činjenici da njime nisu obuhvaćeni komandiri odjeljenja. To, i pored svjesnosti značaja ovih starješina u izvršavanju neposrednih borbenih zadataka, i time za tok događaja o kojima ova knjiga govori, na osnovu raspoložive arhivske građe nije bilo moguće rekonstruisati na minimalno zadovoljavajući način.

Što se tiče ostalih spiskova u ***Drugom dijelu***, naš istraživački doprinos sastojao se u pronalaženju relevantnih izvora i evidencija. Autorstvo, čitav tehnički dio, sravnjenje i provjera podataka urađeni su u Udruženju „1. Slavna – 111. Viteška brigada". Za organizaciju i realizaciju ovog velikog posla zasluge pripadaju u prvom redu predsjedniku Udruženja gospodinu Salku Hajdareviću. Naida Pozder i Vahida Bogunić su u neposrednom kontaktu sa porodicama šehida i poginulih boraca vršile ažuriranje ličnih podataka i prikupljanje fotografija. Ernad Aganović i Amina Hajdarević su izvršili ažuriranje i tehničku obradu spiskova pripadnika brigade. U posljednjoj fazi obrade podataka i tehničkog prilagođavanja materijala učestvovali su Amina Hajdarević i Vedad Zornić. Pomoć tokom realizacije ovih aktivnosti pružili su: službe za boračka pitanja općina Novo Sarajevo, Vogošća, Centar, Goražde, Prača, Tuzla; udruženja porodica šehida i poginulih boraca općina Novo Sarajevo, Novi Grad, Olovo; JOB – Vogošća, Ministarstvo za pitanja boraca FBiH; sektori/odsjeci za pitanja iz oblasti vojne evidencije Unsko-sanskog kantona, Bosansko-podrinjskog kantona, Tuzlanskog kantona; MUP Kantona Sarajevo; Policijska uprava Bosanski Petrovac; KJKP „Pokop" d.o.o. Sarajevo, „ Foto AS" u vlasništvu Senada Adilovića, Foto klub Sarajevo.

Istražujući historiju Prve Viteške motorizovane brigade stekli smo uvjerenje da je ona sama po sebi dovoljan izvor osjećanja ponosa za sve njene pripadnike. Nastojali smo da ova knjiga bude objektivan prikaz takve historije i da sama postane jedan izvor, ne samo spoznaje o prošlosti Bosne i Hercegovine, već i takvog osjećanja. To je bio cilj koji smo nastojali postići. Koliko smo u tome uspjeli prosudiće čitaoci. Ako smo imalo uspjeli i tako naljutili brojne proizvođače mitova i falsifikatore historije u Bosni i Hercegovini (i okolini), to nije bio cilj, već nusprodukt našeg rada zbog kojeg se nećemo sikirati.

INTRODUCTION

Of all the collectivisms: organizations, parties, movements, groups and the like, that have any kind of recognizable identity and role in the 20th century history of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and most probably in a significantly broader time frame, it is not possible to find a similar, in the area of its formation and activity completely autochthonous, massive and widespread organization, that has so decisively influenced the historical processes it took part in, in the way that was done by the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina during its existence. This makes it the most important phenomenon in the 20th century history of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the evaluation of its significance, only the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina itself is more important. We are completely confident that this assessment will not be endangered in future historiography, nor changed when the dust of this turbulent century finally settles and the apparitions of historical myths stop flying before the eyes of people in this land. This certainty places additional responsibility on researchers and requires ultimate seriousness and scientific grounding of the work.

In which way is the stated appraisal of the historical role of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina jeopardized in current historiography in Bosnia and Herzegovina?

In many ways. Before all the domestic historiography is slow to rise to its feet after the disruptions caused by war and finds it difficult to establish new standards in the study of history of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The same can be said about the research of contemporary history and the history of the 1992-1995 war. The obvious abstinence of historians from these topics is a result of their need for historical distance, which is justified in principle, and the lack of archival sources which are unavailable to researchers since they are housed in archives and other institutions that remain closed. As the public need for answers to the questions from the immediate past is still great and constant due to a number of reasons, in the post-war period the reading public was faced with, for the market of Bosnia and Herzegovina, an enormous number of books. These editions could be classified in various extra historiographic genres, since they have distinct historiographic pretensions, but were written with very little knowledge of historical events that they treat, and with even less general knowledge, and without any information about scientific methods of history. This worsens the situation and further alienates us as a society from understanding the historical realities from our not so distant past. However, this inflicts the least damage (most of these books do not outlive their launch and the subsequent quick sponsored distribution). Greater harm is caused by a substantial number of similar works that are equally distant from a scientific approach. The biographies of their authors and the institutions which publish them might serve to those who are ignorant to recommend them as serious, and to those who are malevolent to present them as authentic images of the past. Even though their scientific or documentary value basically reflects the image of contemporary, rather than the image of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the past, in the enduring battle for the reinterpretation of history, which is still carried out in a regional context with global strategic orientation, they could cause very serious consequences. The exceptions in this production are those books written by individuals directly involved in the historical events. If their authors maintain an account of personal memories and experiences, and with more or less success abstain from attempts of quasi-scientific objectivisation or premature historical synthesis, they will remain as valuable memoir texts.

Under these circumstances, as an encouraging sign of change we consider the invitation of the Association "1st Glorious – 111th Knightly Brigade" from Sarajevo that a monograph about the Brigade that they belonged to, should be written exclusively as a scientific work, with the utmost objectivity.

Before the research was begun, we had a good insight into those publications that treat the 1992-1995 war, and we have already stated our opinion on their quality. A few titles which were published in Sarajevo and which to an extent represent an exception from this norm, and which we could recommend to readers, could not be of any use considering the limitation of our topic onto only one unit of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A few titles published in Belgrade, Zagreb and Banja Luka, that otherwise should also have been taken into account in the research of broader topics, were also not of any aid due to the same reasons. A part of the literature listed at the end of the book was mostly used in the text of the first chapter. In the rest of the book we could rely only on a small number of titles. During our work and research, in 2009 a book appeared, written by the esteemed Ibrahim Dervišević, one of the commanders of the 1st Motorized Brigade, titled ***"The First Glorious and Knightly Brigade: Heroism and sacrifices in the defence of Sarajevo '92-'95"***. This book belongs to the previously mentioned small group of successful memoirs published in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Refraining from scientific pretensions, the author presented his own military experience and an essentially personal view of the events, leaving an interesting text and a useful historical source. Naturally, this approach implies a certain level of imprecision and subjectivity, which could be expected and which demands caution in its use as a source, but they do not lessen much its value and the author's contribution. To an extent we could also rely on our own research results published in 2008 in a book titled ***"The First Corps of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1992 − 1995, formation and development"***. Due to a lack of archival material of the 1st Sanjak Brigade, for several basic facts about the Brigade we have used Murat Kahrović's monograph as a source. We have also found useful the works of the best-known Bosnian and Herzegovinian war reporter, journalist Šefko Hodžić. In other available works we have not recognized any elements or value for the research of our topic, and we have thus not cited them in the list of literature.

Therefore, from the very beginning we relied on the research of archival and other available sources. Considering the conditions that historians in Bosnia and Herzegovina work in, we were very fortunate in the circumstance that the first-class materials of the Archives of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina were available to us and that we were able to see and use literally all the preserved documents of Municipal headquarters of the Territorial defence of Novo Sarajevo and Vogošća, the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade, the 1st Sanjak Brigade, the 1st Mechanized Brigade, the 12th Mountain Brigade, the 1st Motorized Brigade and the 111th Mountain Brigade. In these archival collections there is a conspicuous lack of a certain number of documents from the initial stages of the war. The small quantity of preserved documents of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade and the 1st Sanjak Brigade presented a particularly notable problem. Researching this period we had to use archival collections of the higher commands that were much better preserved, as well as other sources that we will speak of later. The condition of sources in the collection from the autumn of 1992 is significantly better, and for other war years the integrity of the collections was mostly preserved, so we could completely rely on the archival evidence. Beside the named collections, in the Archives of the ARBiH it was possible to use the collections of the Regional and District headquarters of the defence of Sarajevo, the Command of the 1st Corps of the ARBiH, the Commands of the 12th and 14th divisions of the ARBiH, as well as the documents of the General Staff of the ARBiH. Concerning the use of archival evidence, which is the basis of this work, the publishing of a large number of documents on the on-line database of judicial documents of ICTY in the Hague gave us the opportunity to research for the first time in Bosnian and Herzegovinian historiography of the 1992-1995 war, the relevant collection of documents of the other side of the military conflict. We hope that this fact contributed to the impartiality we attempted to achieve and to the quality of the work.

During our research we have used all the relevant sources we could find. Apart from the war journals and the Sarajevo daily newspaper ***"Oslobođenje"***, we also used a few published sources. We have been given a number of valuable documents and war notebooks which used to belong to former members of the Brigade, and we have also interviewed and talked to many of them about certain issues important for our research. Their names are cited in the footnotes, and are collectively named in the list of sources and literature. On this occasion we would like to express our gratitude to all of them for their help and patience. What was good for the accuracy and objectivity of the book from our collaboration is their merit, and what was possibly not, is the oversight of the author.

On the basis of the stated materials the monograph ***"FOR SARAJEVO, FOR OUR BOSNIA, From the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade to the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade"*** was written. The title of the book is not a result of the author's creativity and represents a part of the refrain from the war song "First Motorized Brigade" (author of the music: Nedžad Esadović, author of the lyrics: Enver Šadinlija), that we have borrowed.

The book consists of two parts.

The twelve chapters of the ***First part*** give a historical reconstruction of the foundation, development and warpath of the Brigade. The chapters are marked with Roman numerals, and below them, in parentheses we have given short indications of the chapter's contents. The research and the resulting text was conducted and constructed according to the principles of the historical science. The text is primarily concerned with combat activities that the Brigade undertook, as well as with organizational changes in which it was created and developed. Our attempts were concentrated on presenting them as truthfully as possible. Because of this there was no space for some aspects of the life and work of the unit, especially not for a more detailed image of every day life in it. As an additional illustration of the text, the monograph contains 25 historical maps, of which one is a copy of an original document, and the remaining 24 were drawn by the author. The data according to which the maps were drawn was obtained in the research. The used signs and symbols on the maps are simplified and adjusted so that they would be visible and understandable to a broader readership, as opposed to the standard symbols used on military maps. The first part of the book is finished with a ***Conclusion***, a list of used ***Sources and literature***, and with a list of used ***Abbreviations***.

The ***First part*** of the book is written with the intention of reaching scientific objectivity in the presentation of historical events related to the 1st Knightly Motorized Brigade. The conciseness of the narrative and a clear course of presented facts that we attempted to achieve did not allow us to mention the names of fighters who carried out or particularly distinguished themselves in certain battles, fights and operations. We made an exception only in the case of shahids and those fighters of the Brigade who were killed in battle combat. We have very consistently evaded giving the names of commandants, commanders and other prominent fighters in certain phases of the Brigade's warpath and in certain battles with the aim to keep this book outside of the discipline which is beloved in Bosnia and Herzegovina: the competition for personal distinction. We also opted to do this so that we would not be brought into a position to personally evaluate the merits of certain individuals, which would not contribute to the desired impartiality. Such an approach also reflects a deep personal and professional belief that Bosnia, the Army and the First Motorized Brigade could have done without every individual member, and that at the same time not one single individual would have meant anything without the collective unit, without the Army and the Homeland for which he fought. The individual courage and capabilities were a contribution to the strength of the collective and were assessed through awards, merits and duties that individuals were entrusted with. That is why the ***Second part*** of the book consists of appendices

which attempt to correct the fact that the text was supposed to achieve scientific objectivity, and which give the names and surnames of people whose collective effort and sacrifice achieved the results of which this book speaks. The first appendix is a list of ***Shahids, death casualties and deceased fighters***, followed by the list of ***Decorated soldiers and receivers of the military award "Golden Lily" medal*** and the ***Seniors***. At the very end there is a list of ***Members***, which cites the names of all Brigade members. The list ***Seniors***, which represents a register with the names of people and the duties they performed in the Brigade, and includes all – from the level of platoon commander to the commander of the Brigade – was created above all on the basis of available archival sources, and then its first version was presented on a series of meetings with the members of the Brigade and was critically considered in a public debate. After that, on the basis of written remarks, the list was updated and published on the website of the Association "1st Glorious – 111th Knightly Brigade", with an invitation for cooperation with the aim to complete it. After that, the remarks on the list published on the internet were taken into account and the register was updated in form and contents as is presented in this book. For every one of the names and duties on the list we posses the document and written evidence on the basis of which they were included. Thereby all research possibilities were exhausted. The big disadvantage of the register is the fact that it does not include the detachment commanders. This, despite the importance of these seniors in the execution of immediate combat assignments and the course of events that this book speaks of, is a result of the circumstance that the available archival evidence was not nearly sufficient enough to reconstruct their names.

As for the other lists in the ***Second part***, our research contribution consisted of finding the relevant sources and evidence. The authorship, the complete technical part, the unification and checking of data, was conducted in the Association "1st Glorious – 111th Knightly Brigade". For the organization and realization of this great work we are indebted to the president of the Association, Mr. Salko Hajdarević. Naida Pozder and Vahida Bogunić conducted the updating of personal data and collected photographs through direct contact with families of shahids and fallen fighters. Ernad Aganović and Amina Hajdarević updated and technically adapted the list of the Brigade members. Amina Hajdarević and Vedad Zornić took part in the last phase of data processing and technical adaptation of materials. Help during the realisation of these activities was provided by: the Services for veteran issues of the Municipalities of Novo Sarajevo, Vogošća, Centar, Goražde, Prača, Tuzla; the Associations of the families of shahids and fallen fighters of the Municipalities of Novo Sarajevo, Novi Grad, Olovo; the Unified Organization of Fighters – Vogošća, Ministry for Issues of Veterans of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, sectors/detachments for issues from the domain of military evidence of the Una-Sana Canton, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton, Tuzla Canton; Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Sarajevo Canton, The Police Station of Bosanski Petrovac, The Cantonal Public Company "Pokop" Ltd Sarajevo, "Foto AS" owned by Senad Adilović, Photo Club Sarajevo.

While researching the history of the 1st Knightly Motorized Brigade we have gained the belief that the Brigade itself is source enough for the feeling of pride for all of its members. We have tried to make this book an objective portrayal of such a history and for it to become a source, not just about the past of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also of that feeling. This was a goal we attempted to achieve. Whether we have succeeded is down to the readers to decide. If we have accomplished this task and thereby angered the numerous creators of myths and forgers of history in Bosnia and Herzegovina (and the surroundings), this was not the goal, but a side effect of our work that will not cause us any trouble.

PRVI DIO

I

(Od prvih izbora do prvih barikada. Uloga JNA, Srbije i Hrvatske. Stvaranje paravojnih snaga SDS. Začeci stvaranja odbrambenih snaga u Novom Sarajevu i Vogošći)

U završni čin raspleta jugoslovenske krize Bosna i Hercegovina je ušla, kao i ostale jugoslovenske republike, sa novom demokratski izabranom vlašću. Na nivou republike na vlast je došla koalicija triju nacionalnih stranaka: Stranke demokratske akcije (SDA), Srpske demokratske stranke (SDS) i Hrvatske demokratske zajednice (HDZ). U Predsjedništvo SRBiH izabrani su kandidati navedenih stranaka. U dva vijeća Skupštine SRBiH pobjedničke stranke su osvojile ubjedljivu većinu: SDA 35,85%, SDS 30% i HDZ 18,35% od ukupno 240 mandata.[1] U 109 bosansko-hercegovačkih općina i Gradu Sarajevu, sa svega dva izuzetka, na vlast su došle iste stranke samostalno ili u međusobnim koalicijama.

U Skupštini Grada Sarajeva od 120 mandata 41 je osvojila SDA, 28 SDS i 4 mandata HDZ.[2] U Općini Novo Sarajevo (površina 47 kvadratnih kilometara, 95.089 stanovnika nacionalne strukture: 35,7% Bošnjaka[3], 24,6% Srba, 9,3% Hrvata, 15,9% Jugoslovena i 4,6% ostalih)[4], koalicija je uspostavila vlast sa sljedećim rasporedom 100 mandata u Skupštini Općine: SDA 21, SDS 24, HDZ 6, opozicija (Savez komunista BiH, Savez reformskih snaga Jugoslavije, Demokratski socijalistički savez, Muslimanska bošnjačka organizacija) 49 mandata.[5] U Općini Vogošća (površina 69 kvadratnih kilometara, 24.647 stanovnika nacionalne strukture: 50,7% Bošnjaka, 35,8% Srba, 4,3% Hrvata, 7% Jugoslovena i 2,2% ostalih)[6], od 51 mandata u Skupštini Općine 18 mandata pripalo je SDA, 15 SDS, a 18 mandata osvojile su ostale stranke.[7]

Ovakva struktura novoizabrane vlasti postala je suštinska determinanta krajnje teške pozicije u kojoj se Bosna i Hercegovina našla u raspletu jugoslovenske krize.

Na jugoslovenskoj političkoj sceni se do kraja osamdestih godina 20. vijeka profilirao snažan, ideološki i nacionalno monolitan blok, predvođen političkim rukovodstvom Srbije, u kojem su bile i vladajuće strukture njenih pokrajina Vojvodine i Kosova, kao ravnopravnih konstitutivnih elemenata Federacije, rukovodstvo Crne Gore i rukovodeća struktura Jugoslovenske narodne armije. Političko djelovanje ovog bloka kretalo se, u suštini, od zahtjeva za recentralizacijom cijele jugoslovenske države do velikodržavnog projekta uspostavljanja srpske države na većem dijelu jugoslovenske teritorije. Ovom bloku su se, u periodu u kojem je njegova nastojanja moguće definisati zahtjevom za recentralizacijom države,[8] politički suprotstavljala rukovodstva svih ostalih republika na bazi nastojanja da se zaštite ustavne pozicije zagarantovane Ustavom SFRJ iz 1974. godine. Nakon raspada SKJ i provedenih višestranačkih parlamentarnih izbora u republikama 1990. godine, odnosi su se diferencirali od otvorenog nastojanja

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[1] Arnautović Suad, ***Izbori u Bosni i Hercegovini '90 – Analiza izbornog procesa***, Sarajevo, 1996, 108.

[2] Ibid, 123

[3] Na popisu stanovništva provedenom 1991. Bošnjaci su se u nacionalnom smislu izjašnjavali kao Muslimani. Od 1993. godine ovaj narod svoju etničku pripadnost artikuliše imenom Bošnjaci. U namjeri da smanjimo mogućnost zabune, u daljem tekstu ćemo koristiti odrednicu Bošnjaci i kada govorima o periodu prije 1993. godine.

[4] Gelo Jakov i drugi, ***Stanovništvo Bosne i Hercegovine – narodnosni sastav po naseljima***, Zagreb, 1995, 15.

[5] Arnautović, 118.

[6] Gelo, 15.

[7] Arnautović, 118.

[8] Radi se o periodu od početka jugoslovenske krize do januara 1990. godine i raspada Saveza komunista Jugoslavije na njegovom 14. i posljednjem kongresu.

Slovenije i Hrvatske da izađu iz jugoslovenskog državnog okvira, do nastojanja Makedonije i Bosne i Hercegovine da nađu optimalnu vlastitu poziciju između mira koji je obećavao velikodržavni projekat Srbije i pune neizvjesnosti traženja načina da se zaštiti vlastiti državni suverenitet.

U tom skupu odnosa najvažniji je bio sukob na osovini smisla jugoslovenske države, sukob između Srbije i Hrvatske. Unutrašnja dinamika i intenzitet krize, generisani pozicijama njenih političkih subjekata i međunarodno-političkim kontekstom, brzo su eliminisali najprije nužnost, a zatim i mogućnost jugoslovenskog kompromisa srpskih i hrvatskih nacionalnih politika, što je imalo značaj smrtne presude jugoslovenskoj državi. U takvoj situaciji političke elite Srba i Hrvata nastojale su postići drugačiju vrstu kompromisa i izlaz potražile u definitivnom međusobnom etničkom i teritorijalnom razgraničenju na dotadašnjem jugoslovenskom prostoru, pri čemu su i jedni i drugi, na različite načine i primjereno vlastitim izlaznim strategijama, dovodili u pitanje republičke granice. Okvire i pravila igre u kojoj je trebalo biti postignuto ovo rješenje srpsko-hrvatskih sporova dogovorili su predsjednici Srbije i Hrvatske na sastancima u Karađorđevu i Tikvešu u martu i aprilu 1991. godine, na kojima je bez sumnje utvrđena i osnovna moneta međusobnog namirivanja računa: teritorija Bosne i Hercegovine.[9]

Vodeće srpske i hrvatske nacionalne stranke u Bosni i Hercegovini SDS i HDZ bile su snažno uvučene u glavne matice srpskih i hrvatskih nacionalnopolitičkih tokova. To je značilo da je provođenje širih nacionalnih strategija imalo prioritet u formulisanju unutrašnje politike i odnosa unutar vladajuće koalicije u Bosni i Hercegovini. Jedinstvenu političku platformu za djelovanje u uslovima krajnjeg zaoštravanja krize nije bilo moguće ostvariti unutar državnih organa Bosne i Hercegovine, što je republiku neizbježno vodilo iz pozicije subjekta u poziciju objekta dogovora o raspletu krize.

Rukovodeći vrh JNA, koji se nakon smrti doživotnog predsjednika Jugoslavije Josipa Broza postavio u poziciju samostalnog političkog subjekta na jugoslovenskoj političkoj sceni, od početka osamdesetih godina pravio je planove za upotrebu vojske u cilju spriječavanja produbljivanja krize i raspada Jugoslavije. U tom cilju u periodu od 1986. do 1991. preduzete su opsežne mjere reorganizacije Oružanih snaga SFRJ, čiji je osnovni cilj bilo smanjenje teritorijalnih odbrana republika i pokrajina, njihovo razoružavanje i izdvajanje iz ustavnih nadležnosti republika. Tokom ovih procesa Teritorijalna odbrana Bosne i Hercegovine je drastično smanjena sa skoro 314.000 pripadnika u 5.115 štabova, jedinica i ustanova krajem 1986, na nešto više od 90.000 ljudi u 867 štabova i jedinica krajem 1991. U periodu od 18. maja do 13. juna 1990. godine, gotovo svo naoružanje i pripadajuća municija oduzeti su od TO SRBiH i smješteni u magacine JNA.[10]

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[9] Posljednji premijer SFRJ Ante Marković je, u izjavi koju je dao kao svjedok na suđenju Slobodanu Miloševiću u Haškom tribunalu, potvrdio da su mu dogovor o podjeli BiH potvrdila u neposrednom razgovoru oba predsjednika, i Milošević i Franjo Tuđman. Predmet Milošević (IT-02-54), "Skraćeni sažetak svjedočenja Ante Markovića", http://www.icty.org/x/cases/slobodan_milosevic/proswitness/bcs/mil-wit-markovic.htm
Neposrednu potvrdu dogovora o podjeli BiH svjedoči i historičar Dušan Bilandžić, kojeg je Tuđman uvrstio u uzak krug eksperata koji su trebali taj načelni dogovor operacionalizirati. Dušan Bilandžić, ***Povijest izbliza***, Zagreb, 2006, 372-376. Neposrednu izjavu o postojanju sporazuma od Tuđmana je dobio i američki ambasador u SFRJ, uz informacije da je sporazum o podjeli Bosne podržao i vrh JNA, te da je Milošević za takvo rješenje imao podršku Francuske i Grčke. Warren Zimmermann, ***Izvori jedne katastrofe***, Zagreb, 1997, 213-215. Vrlo sistematičnu analizu potvrda dogovora o podjeli BiH u izjavama i napisima najbližih saradnika Miloševića i Tuđmana, kao i eksperata koje su ovi, uz Bilandžića, angažovali na konkretizaciji tog dogovora, daje Miloš Minić. Miloš Minić, ***Dogovori u Karađorđevu o podeli Bosne i Hercegovine***, Sarajevo, 1998, 19-104. U svojim memoarima, kao i u sučeljavanju sa Miloševićem kao svjedok na suđenju, posrednu potvrdu postojanja i predmeta dogovora daje i Hrvoje Šarinić, Tuđmanov šef kabineta i ličnost zadužena za neposredne kontakte sa Miloševićem. Fond za humanitarno pravo/Suđenja za ratne zločine/Predmet Milošević (IT-02-54)/Transkripti/ Četvrtak, 22. januar 2004. - Svedok Hrvoje Šarinić. http://www.hlc-rdc.org/Transkripti/Milosevic/Transkripti.

[10] Izuzev naoružanja koje su štabovi TO zadržali radi obezbjeđenja objekata TO, te znatne količine naoružanja i municije u vlasništvu radnih organizacija (privrednih preduzeća) koje su imale vlastite jedinice TO. Kompletno naoružanje radnih

Vojni udar za koji se JNA spremala sam po sebi je bio protivustavni čin, kao i sve mjere i radnje poduzete na njegovoj pripremi, i protiv njega se nije mogao primjeniti republički veto u organima SFRJ. Bile su potrebne mnogo konkretnije mjere i republike koje su bile na udaru, a u kojima struktura novoizabrane vlasti nije predstavljala kočnicu, su ih ubrzo počele preduzimati. Slovenija je spriječila oduzimanje značajnih količina naoružanja svoje Teritorijalne odbrane, a zatim tajnim uvozom naoružanja i vojne opreme iz inostranstva dodatno ojačala svoje odbrambene snage: TO i MUP. Hrvatska je od jeseni 1990. takođe tajnim uvozom naoružanja počela enormno jačati svoje policijske snage i fomirati određenu odbrambenu strukturu u okvirima svog ministarstva odbrane.[11] Struktura vlasti uspostavljene u Bosni i Hercegovini nije omogućavala provedbu bilo kakvih efikasnih mjera za jačanje njenih odbrambenih kapaciteta pred sve konkretnijim prijetnjama njenoj državnoj suverenosti i teritorijalnom integritetu. Struktura komandnog kadra TO SRBiH, u kojoj su na čelnim pozicijama u republičkom i okružnim štabovima bili aktivni visoki oficiri JNA, nije davala mogućnosti za provođenje efektivnih mjera odbrambenih priprema na liniji lojalnosti TO republičkom rukovodstvu, čak i da je hipotetički bilo moguće postići formulaciju takvog zahtjeva rukovodstva. Pokušaj provođenja eventualnog zahtjeva dijela bosansko-hercegovačkog rukovodsta stvarno zainteresovanog za instrumente zaštite državnog suvereniteta, mogao je odvesti u rano zaoštravanje situacije, što bi išlo u prilog samo politici čiji je naoružani pokrovitelj bila JNA. Slične teškoće bile su i na putu jačanja mogućnosti MUP-a u funkciji zaštite zakonitosti i ustavnog poretka. Na odluku Ministarstva za unutrašnje poslove da u septembru 1991. godine poveća rezervni sastav policije, i pored činjenice da se i to povećanje ostvarivalo u okvirima očuvanja nacionalnog balansa i u kadru i u rukovodnoj strukturi MUP-a, Radovan Karadžić je reagovao burno tvrdeći da Izetbegović stvara muslimansku vojsku i konsultovao se sa Slobodanom Miloševićem o formi odgovora SDS.[12] Milošević ovom pitanju nije pridavao mnogo pažnje, već je svom izvršiocu radova u Bosni i Hercegovini savjetovao da se drži JNA i obaveza SDS u popuni jedinica u ovo vrijeme već potpuno posrbljene jugoslovenske vojske, pa je legalno povećanje rezervnog sastava MUP-a BiH izvršeno bez dodatnog političkog zaoštravanja.[13]

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organizacija JNA će nakon toga pokušati (i u velikoj mjeri i uspjeti) oduzeti kroz proces ukidanja jedinica TO u radnim organizacijama. Ukupno je, od naoružanja i municije koji su se čuvali u magacinima TO SRBiH, oduzeto oko 240.000 cijevi raznog pješadijskog naoružanja i oko 82.000.000 komada municije kalibra do 14,5 mm, te oko 2.700 cijevi raznog artiljerijskog naoružanja kalibra 20 mm i više, sa oko 300.000 projektila za ova oruđa i preko 450.000 metaka za PAT 20 mm. Šadinlija, Mesud, ***Teritorijalna odbrana Bosne i Hercegovine 1986-1992***, Sarajevo, 2013, str. 179-224.

[11] Aktivnosti naoružavanja Slovenije i Hrvatske intenzivno su praćene od organa bezbjednosti JNA. Kako srpski nacionalni blok nije bio zainteresovan za zadržavanje Slovenije (ili njenih dijelova) u Jugoslaviji, od njenog naoružavanja nije načinjena afera. Afera je isfabrikovana sa uvozom naoružanja u Hrvatsku i kulminirala prikazivanjem špijunskog filma čiji je akter bio tajno praćeni hrvatski ministar odbrane Martin Špegelj na jugoslovenskoj televiziji. O tome i o stepenu organizovanja i naoružavanja hrvatskih snaga za odbranu kakav je dostignut do januara 1991. u: Martin Špegelj, ***Sjećanja vojnika***, Zagreb, 2001.

[12] **ICTY,** *Presretnuti razgovor Radovana Karadžića i Slobodana Miloševića, 23.09.1991*.

[13] Snage rezervnog sastava milicije bile su dosta manje od snaga TO SRBiH, ali se ipak radilo o respektivnim snagama koje će se u prvim danima odbrane zemlje od otvorene agresije pokazati u svom suštinskom značaju. MUP SRBiH raspolagao je krajem 1989. godine sa oko 39.000 dugih cijevi pješadijskog naoružanja sa odgovarajućim borbenim kompletima municije, te sa 20.618 ručnih bombi, 5.309 tromblonskih mina i 1.919 mina za ručni bacač. Ovo su sredstva predviđena za tadašnji formacijski sastav aktivne i rezervne milicije. Uz njih MUP je imao i obaveznu rezervu u odnosu na formaciju od 2.800 cijevi sa pripadajućom municijom. Sve ovo je bilo savremeno pješadijsko naoružanje kakvo je bilo u upotrebi i u operativnim jedinicama JNA. Osim ove količine, na raspolaganju su bili i viškovi naoružanja u odnosu na tada važeću formaciju u količini od 9.600 cijevi raznog naoružanja različitih modela. **ICTY,** RŠTO SRBiH, *Informacija o akciji sigurnijeg obezbjeđenja oružja i municije TO SRBiH*, DT 06/1-79, 13.09.1990.

Nakon neuspjelog pokušaja srpskog bloka u Predsjedništvu SFRJ da isforsira odluku o proglašenju vanrednih prilika u zemlji, čime bi vrhu JNA bile date odriješene ruke da na legalan način provede mjere predviđene planovima za vojni udar, a što je u martu 1991. godine značilo zaokruživanje teritorije *Jugoslavije koja je moguća*, odnosno države koja bi ispunila maksimalističke teritorijalne pretenzije srpskog nacionalizma u Jugoslaviji, za što su saglasnost i podršku tražili i od vojnog vrha velesile na izdisaju SSSR-a, situacija u zemlji dosegla je kritično stanje. Srpski blok se povukao iz Predsjedništva kako bi stvorio stanje blokade vlasti koje je JNA trebalo poslužiti kao pokriće za udar, a predsjednik Srbije Slobodan Milošević je odmah naredio mobilizaciju rezervnog sastava policije u Srbiji, i naložio da se razmotre mogućnosti i načini formiranja dodatnih snaga radi zaštite Srbije i srpskog naroda van Srbije od prijetnje onih snaga koje je Predsjedništvo SFRJ odbilo otkloniti ne dajući JNA potrebna ovlaštenja.[14] Prije toga, u vrijeme kada su srpski lideri stvarali atmosferu za uvođenje vanrednih prilika, predsjednik SDS-a je na velikom mitingu ove stranke u Banja Luci početkom marta, pred 50.000 svojih simpatizera, izjavio kako je za Srbe jedina alternativa federalnoj Jugoslaviji *Velika Srbija*.[15] Nakon toga došlo je do prvih oružanih incidenata u Hrvatskoj i već pomenutih sastanaka u Karađorđevu i Tikvešu. Bez obzira na činjenicu da se u aprilu u pokušaje rješavanja jugoslovenske krize uključila i Evropska zajednica, početkom juna 1991. sa približavanjem najavljenog proglašenja državne nezavisnosti Slovenije i Hrvatske, bilo je posve izvjesno da će se nestanak jugoslovenske države desiti u vihoru ratnog nasilja. SDA na čelu sa Alijom Izetbegovićem, koja je izbore dobila na platformi zaštite Bošnjaka i Bosne i Hercegovine, mada je i dalje polagala izvjesne nade i nastojanja u pravcu postizanja političkog sporazuma o postjugoslovenskoj budućnosti i budućnosti transformisane JNA u Bosni i Hercegovini, u takvoj situaciji je i sama morala nagovijestiti otvaranje drugih vrata za izlaz u slučaju da razvoj događaja krene po predlošku najcrnjeg scenarija kojeg je bilo moguće zamisliti. Na skupu u sarajevskom Domu milicije, 10. juna 1991. godine, na kojem je učestvovalo 380 ljudi iz cijele Jugoslavije, bošnjačkih javnih radnika i predstavnika SDA, osnovano je Vijeće nacionalne odbrane muslimanskog naroda. U okviru Vijeća stvorena je Patriotska liga kao njegovo vojno krilo.[16]

U tom trenutku ovo je značilo obznanjivanje volje da se bošnjački narod i cjelovitost Bosne i Hercegovine kao minimalni uslov njegove opstojnosti pod svaku cijenu brane, i nije značilo nikakvu konkretnu i organizacijsku spremnost. Ozbiljnije korake u organizaciji odbrane u okvirima Patriotske lige SDA je preduzela tek od početka jeseni 1991. godine, nakon što je proglašenje slovenačke i hrvatske državne nezavisnosti rezultiralo kratkim slovenačkim ratom i početkom krvavog rata u Hrvatskoj, i nakon gomilanja ogromnih efektiva JNA povučenih iz ovih zemalja na teritoriju Bosne i Hercegovine. Od septembra 1991. ta struktura se počela uobličavati u široko zasnovan sistem gotovo identičan teritorijalnoj odbrani, u čijoj osnovi je mreža teritorijalnih vojnih i političkih štabova. Na vrhu organizacije je bio Glavni štab PL za Bosnu i Hercegovinu. Na srednjem nivou organizacije bili su regionalni štabovi (Bihać, Prijedor, Livno, Doboj, Tuzla, Zenica, Sarajevo, Goražde, Mostar). Osnovu su činili općinski štabovi koji

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[14] "Obraćanje građanima Srbije preko RTV Beograd, 16.03.1991.", **Dokumentacioni centar "Ratovi 1991-1999.": Arhiva govora Slobodana Miloševića, www.dcr.org.yu**, Izvor: **Politika**, 17. mart 1991, "Srbija je za Jugoslaviju", str. 1. Vidi i: **Borba**, 17. mart 1991, "Srbija ne priznaje ni jednu odluku Predsedništva SFRJ", str. 1 i 6. Dodatne snage za zaštitu Srbije i srpskog naroda koje je Milošević tražio ubrzo je formirala Državna bezbednost Srbije i to su po zlu čuvene jedinice Crvenih beretki, Srpske dobrovoljačke garde, Škorpioni i slični. Filip Švarm, ***Jedinica,*** dokumentarni TV serijal, Vreme film i B92, Beograd, 2006.

[15] Janko Velimirović i dr, ***Hronologija 1990-1995***, Banja Luka, 2002., str. 27.

[16] Alija Izetbegović, ***Čudo bosanskog otpora (Odabrani govori, intervjui, izjave, decembar 1993 – decembar 1994.)***, Sarajevo, 1995, 24-25.

su objedinjavali zamišljenu organizaciju krajnje fleksibilne strukture jedinica od odjeljenja do brigade.[17] Za naglasiti je činjenica da se radi o zamišljenoj strukturi jedinica, u kojoj su aktivisti Patriotske lige određene ilegalne aktivnosti provodili u okvirima štabova, dok je najveći dio jedinica postojao samo na papiru sačinjenom na anketnoj osnovi spremnosti ljudi da u slučaju potrebe brane zemlju od oružane agresije čije su se konture sve jasnije pojavljivale na horizontu bliske političke budućnosti. U navedenoj većini ove jedinice nikada nisu bile ni okupljane, ni postrojavane, ni naoružane, niti je s njima izvođena bilo kakva druga aktivnost. Tek su manje grupe izrazitih aktivista tajno okupljane i sa njima su vršeni pokušaji izvođenja skraćene osnovne vojne obuke i upoznavanja sa imajućim borbenim sredstvima. Obuku su uglavnom izvodili bivši oficiri JNA koji su takođe od jeseni 1991. godine počeli napuštati JNA i stavljati se na raspolaganje Stranci demokratske akcije. Ove manje borbene grupe su i jedine koje su do početka agresije bile naoružane, za šta su ograničene mogućnosti stvorene nakon zauzimanja dijela garnizona JNA u Hrvatskoj od strane hrvatskih oružanih snaga, od kojih je pod okriljem SDA nabavljeno i u zemlju do proljeća 1992. uvezeno nekoliko hiljada cijevi pješadijskog naoružanja.[18] Ove male borbene grupe u sastavu Patriotske lige ili pod drugim nazivima (npr. Zelene beretke), ilegalno formirane i naoružane pod pokroviteljstvom SDA, ostaće jedini stvarni domet cijele organizacije i, uz rezervni sastav MUP-a, jedini konkretan oslonac u očekujućem početku agresije. Sa približavanjem trenutka u kojem su morale biti donešene nužne odluke o sudbini Bosne i Hercegovine, tokom kojeg je situacija u zemlji postajala sve složenija u prvom redu kao posljedica aktivnosti SDS, koja je od jeseni 1991. do januara 1992. konkretizovala cjelovitu paradržavnu strukturu na teritoriji BiH stvarajući *srpske opštine*, *srpske autonomne oblasti* i na kraju Srpsku Republiku Bosnu i Hercegovinu, strukture PL su na lokalnim nivoima počele ostvarivati intenzivnije kontakte i koordinaciju sa strukturama unutar štabova TO lojalnim državi Bosni i Hercegovini.

HDZ je je takođe na područjima na kojima je imao vlast ili bar značajniji uticaj, provodio pripreme za ratno stanje, i one su bile mnogo temeljitije i konkretnije, i u pogledu organizacije i u pogledu naoružavanja i opremanja, sa snažnim osloncem na Republiku Hrvatsku. Realizovane su u skladu sa dvosmislenom politikom prema Bosni i Hercegovini, kakvu je kreirao Franjo Tuđman, i u kojoj je na taktičkom nivou izražavana deklarativna podrška bosanskohercegovačkoj suverenosti zbog zaštite vlastitih interesa u jugoslovenskom razvodu, a na strateškom nivou izvođene pripreme za zaokruživanje teritorije u BiH koja je, u skladu sa dogovorom iz Karađorđeva, trebala postati ekskluzivno hrvatski prostor i na kraju završiti u okvirima granica države Hrvatske.[19] Organizacijske forme su slijedile obrasce prethodno iskušane u Hrvatskoj, a strategija i taktika u potpunosti su utvrđivane sa hrvatskim vrhovništvom u Zagrebu. Na području Sarajeva HDZ nije pripremio i organizovao značajnije snage.

Kao što smo prethodno naznačili, politika SDS od njenog dolaska na vlast u Bosni i Hercegovini nije izlazila iz okvira planova srpske nacionalne politike kreirane u Beogradu. U tom smislu, od početka je glavni zadatak stranke bio podrška JNA u popuni njenih jedinica vojnim obveznicima rezervnog sastava i dobrovoljcima, kao i politička podrška mjerama JNA da u potpunosti iskontroliše cijelu Teritorijalnu odbranu BiH i da unutar državnih organa blokira bilo kakve aktivnosti kojima bi se takvo nastojanje

[17] **Arhiv Armije Republike Bosne i Hercegovine** (u daljem tekstu **AARBiH**), GŠ PL BiH, *Direktiva za odbranu suvereniteta BiH*, Sarajevo, 25.02.1992.

[18] Ismet Hadžiosmanović, ***Bošnjačko-hrvatski politički obračun***, Mostar, 2006, 67

[19] *Zapisnik sa sastanka predsjednika Republike Hrvatske dr Franje Tuđmana s delegacijom Hrvatske demokratske zajednice Bosne i Hercegovine uz nazočnost dužnosnika Republike Hrvatske, održanog u Zagrebu, 27. prosinca 1991. godine,* ***Stenogrami o podjeli Bosne***, ***knjiga I***, (priredio Predrag Lucić), Split-Sarajevo, 2005, str. 75-128.

na legalan način onemogućilo.[20] Osim ove aktivnosti provođene su i pripreme paravojne strukture pod okriljem stranke. Ova aktivnost je posebno intenzivirana nakon proglašenja nezavisnosti Slovenije i Hrvatske, kada su prva iskustva rata u Hrvatskoj pokazala da ova vrsta podrške ne pothranjuje u dovoljnoj mjeri ratni stroj JNA kako bi ostvario zamišljene planove. U samoproglašenim srpskim opštinama SDS paravojnu strukturu potpuno integriše u sistem teritorijalne odbrane u mjestima u kojima je imala apsolutnu vlast. U opštinama u kojima zbog koalicione strukture vlasti nije mogla posrbiti postojeću strukturu TO, uz formiranje paralelne srpske opštine formiraju se i paralelne srpske teritorijalne odbrane. Kompletna struktura naoružana je od strane JNA, a ogromne količine naoružanja i opreme podijeljene srpskom stanovništvu takođe su poticale iz istih izvora. Paralelno se provode aktivnosti na stvaranju strukture srpskog MUP-a unutar strukture MUP-a SRBiH i njenog potpunog izdvajanja, što će biti dovršeno početkom aprila 1992. godine.[21]

U Općini Novo Sarajevo, iako je nacionalna struktura stanovništva prema popisu iz 1991. bila onakva kakvu smo naveli na početku teksta, SDS je vodio istu politiku kao i u općinama sa apsolutnom srpskom većinom stanovništva. Kroz paradržavnu teritorijalizaciju provođene su pripreme za njeno uključenje u SAO Romaniju i pozicioniranje u planu koji je SDS imao za Sarajevo. Veliki oslonac i pouzdanje u takvim nakanama pružali su enormni kapaciteti koje je JNA imala na teritoriji ove općine, dvije velike kasarne u Lukavici i Kasarna Maršal Tito u središtu općine. Kao i u drugim dijelovima u kojima nisu udjelom u vlasti mogli u potpunosti preuzeti strukturu teritorijalne odbrane, i u Novom Sarajevu SDS je pristupio formiranju paravojne strukture srpske TO. Osnovu strukture činila su odjeljenja[22] za čije su formiranje na mjesnom području bili zaduženi predsjednici mjesnih odbora SDS. Isti su Kriznom štabu SDS Novo Sarajevo dostavili spiskove formiranih odjeljenja sa prijedlozima kandidata za dužnosti komandira viših jedinica, kao i nedostajuće količine naoružanja i vojne opreme. Do decembra mjeseca 1991. ova struktura je upotpunjena i utvrđene su nedostajuće količine naoružanja, koje su tada iznosile 30% od stvorene formacije.[23] S obzirom na brojnost stanovništva u općini i na brojnost članstva SDS, činjenica da je dvije trećine paravojnih jedinica koje je ova stranka mogla da formira bilo naoružano prije decembra 1991. godine govori o razmjerama priprema i odlučnosti rukovodstva ove stranke da silom oružja prisvoji ono što joj ni po kakvom pravu, osim po pravu jačeg, nije moglo pripadati. Tokom decembra su nastavljene aktivnosti na ukrupnjavanju formiranih sastava po mjesnim područjima i na nabavci nedostajućih količina naoružanja i opreme.[24] Proces okrupnjavanja paravojnih jedinica okončan je prije kraja januara 1992. godine, kada su već bili formirani bataljoni ove paravojske i kada su njihovi komandanti pozvani na sastanak u Krizni štab SDS Novo Sarajevo.[25]

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[20] Ilustrativan je sadržaj zapisnika sjednice na kojoj je Predsjedništvo SRBiH razmatralo godišnji izvještaj o radu RŠTO za 1990. i plan rada za1991. godinu. **AARBiH**, Predsjedništvo SRBiH: «Zapisnik 18. sjednice Predsjedništva SRBiH, održane 24. i 26. juna 1991. godine», broj 02-011-567/91, 26. juna 1991. godine.

[21] **ICTY,** Kristijan A. Nilsen, ***Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova bosanskih Srba: začeci, djelovanje i zapovijedanje i rukovođenje***, 1990.-1992., istraživački izvještaj pripremljen za predmet Krajišnik.

[22] Propisana formacija ovih odjeljenja bila je: „komandir, kurir, puškomitraljezac, 9 strijelaca, ručni bacačlija“. **ICTY,** *Uputstvo za formiranje jedinice TO na mjesnom području*.

[23] **Ibid**. Na kraju dokumenta su rukom dopisani brojevi koji se odnose na nedostajuće količine za mjesna područja Vraca, Gornji Kovačići, Tilava, Lukavica, Hrasno Brdo, Pofalići i Miljevići. Sa strane upisana je procjena 30%, što bi u odnosu na sadržaj dokumenta logično predstavljalo procenat nedostajućih sredstava naoružanja u odnosu na potrebe postojećih formacija.

[24] Na sastanku Kriznog štaba održanom 23. decembra 1991. u prostorijama SDS Novo Sarajevo, za nabavku naoružanja i vojne opreme ovlašten je Dragan Vučetić. **ICTY,** *Sastanak Kriznog štaba, 23.12.1991.*

[25] Koordinator koji je trebao sazvati sastanak sa komandantima bataljona bio je Momo Garić. **ICTY,** *Zapisnik sa sastanka Kriznog štaba održanog 29.01.1992. u MZ Lukavica.*

U Općini Vogošća, u kojoj su prema popisu stanovništva 1991. apsolutnu većinu stanovništva činili Bošnjaci, lokalni SDS je proveo isti niz mjera i radnji koji smo opisali u primjeru Novog Sarajeva, jer su i jedni i drugi radili prema obaveznim uputstvima koje je sačinilo rukovodstvo ove stranke. Na teritoriji ove općine takođe se nalazila kasarna JNA u Semizovcu kao i veliki kompleks vojne industrije. U Vogošći je sve konce politike SDS u svojim rukama držao jedan od osnivača ove stranke Jovan Tintor, koji je neposredno obavio i posao naoružavanja paravojne strukture.[26]

Početkom februara mjeseca 1992. godine procjene Glavnog vojnog štaba Patriotske lige Bosne i Hercegovine govorile su da bi u slučaju potrebe u njenim sastavima, prema anketnim spiskovima jedinica, moglo biti angažovano oko 80.000 ljudi. Od ovog broja procjenjeno je da bi moglo biti naoružano do 25%, lahkim naoružanjem koje je poticalo iz ilegalnog uvoza, o kojem smo prethodno govorili, ili se nalazilo u posjedu građana (lovačko i drugo lično naoružanje).[27]

Prema generalnoj organizacijskoj šemi i dostignutom stepenu organizacije kakav smo naznačili, odvijalo se i organizovanje strukture Patriotske lige u općinama Novo Sarajevo i Vogošća. Na području Novog Sarajeva struktura se, po navedenom principu, procjenjivala na mogućnost angažovanja sastava nivoa odreda u mjesnim područjima Hrasno Brdo, Grbavica, Pofalići i Velešići. Na području Vogošće procjenjena struktura odgovarala je ekvivalentu dva odreda.

Evropska zajednica je kao uslov za priznavanje državne nezavisnosti Bosne i Hercegovine zahtijevala održavanje referenduma građana po tom pitanju. Prije referenduma, u Sarajevu su 13. februara 1992. započeli i razgovori o budućem ustavnom uređenju zemlje, pod okriljem Evropske zajednice i pod predsjedavanjem portugalskog diplomate Žozea Kutiljera. Referendum na koji je izašlo 63,95% građana upisanih u biračke spiskove i koji su svojom odlukom legitimizirali bosanskohercegovački zahtjev za državnom nezavisnošću, održan je 29. februara i 1. marta.

U noći 1/2. marta, rukovodstvo SDS je u brižljivo planiranoj operaciji, postavljanjem barikada koje su posjedale naoružane i maskirane grupe pripadnika njene paravojske, presjekla komunikacije i u potpunu blokadu stavila grad Sarajevo.[28] Ova akcija SDS nije značila početak ostvarenja njenog plana za Sarajevo, već njegovu generalnu probu i pokušaj da se demonstracijom sile odgodi proglašenje nezavisnosti do okončanja pregovora na osnovi Kutiljerovog plana. Na ove barikade uslijedio je odgovor Patriotske lige i postavljanje kontrabarikada.[29] Predsjedništvo SRBiH, u cilju smirivanja nastale situacije, saopštilo je da rezultati referenduma ne prejudiciraju ustavnu organizaciju Bosne i Hercegovine, te da će se pregovori o tome nastaviti pod pokroviteljstvom Evropske zajednice. U održavanje mira i akciju mirne deblokade grada uključene su mješovite patrole MUP-a SRBiH i JNA.[30] Barikade su uklonjene sa ulica i u gradove se vratio prividni mir i jedno potmulo osjećanje iščekivanja.

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[26] Svjedočenje o ovom naoružavanju dao je sam Tintor u televizijskoj emisiji u ljeto 1994. godine. **ICTY,** *Transkript emisije „Moj gost – njegova istina", urednik Risto Đogo, gost Jovan, Joja, Tintor*.

[27] **AARBiH**, *Uloga Patriotske lige, Zelenih beretki i drugih organizovanih patriota* (Preuzeto iz „NIP Vojna iskustva iz rata u BiH 1992-1995" – Separat 2 i 3).

[28] O planiranju i izvođenju operacije blokade Sarajeva martovskim barikadama u već pominjanom intervjuu Jovana Tintora. **ICTY,** *Transkript emisije „Moj gost – njegova istina", urednik Risto Đogo, gost Jovan, Joja, Tintor*.

[29] Sefer Halilović svjedoči da je naređenje za postavljanje kontrabarikada izdao on u svojstvu načelnika Glavnog štaba Patriotske lige. Dokumentarni TV serijal ***Generali*** (Sefer Halilović), urednik Šukrija Omeragić, Federalna televizija, januar-februar 2007. godine.

[30] "Zapisnik sa 56. sjednice Predsjedništva SRBiH, broj 02-011-168/92, 02.03.1992", Tomo Šimić, ***Dokumenti Predsjedništva BiH 1991. – 1994.***, National security and the future 3(7), Zagreb, 2006, 95.

Stvoreni privid mira SDS je koristila da završi procese uspostave paradržavne strukture proglašene 9. januara 1992. pod imenom Srpske Republike Bosne i Hercegovine. Svoj dio posla radile su srpske institucije,[31] dok je SDS dovršavala teritorijalizaciju srpskih opština.

Skupština srpskog naroda opštine Novo Sarajevo je 26. marta donijela odluku o formiranju Srpske opštine Novo Sarajevo u sastavu SAO Romanije. U sastav ove opštine trebale su ući mjesne zajednice: „Tilava“, „Miljevići“, „Lukavica“, „Vraca“, „Gornji“ i „Donji Kovačići“, „Bane Šurbat“, „Rava Janković“, „Slobodan Princip Seljo“, „Ivan Krndelj“, „Pero Kosorić“, „Blagoje Parović“, „Danilo Đokić“, „Hrasno brdo“, „Nikola Tesla“, „Avdo Hodžić“, „Omer Maslić“, „Bratstvo-jedinstvo“, „Gornji“ i „Donji Pofalići“, te, kako se u odluci kaže, dijelovi mjesnih zajednica „Gornji“ i „Donji Velešići“ nastanjeni srpskim stanovništvom. Osim praktično cijele teritorije Novog Sarajeva, srpska opština je trebala u svom sastavu imati i dijelove opštine Novi Grad, mjesne zajednice: „Otoka“, „Staro Hrasno“, „Petar Đokić“, dio mjesne zajednice „Ivo Lola Ribar“, te „Odžakovići“.[32]

U isto vrijeme u Vogošći su poslanici SDS u Skupštini opštine napustili poslaničke klupe i istupili sa zahtjevom da se izvrši podjela opštine na etničkom principu. Pri tome je srpskoj opštini trebalo pripasti sve osim mjesnih zajednica „Svrake“, „Gora“, „Hotonj“ i „Kobilja Glava“, na čijem području su se, osim privatnih stambenih objekata, nalazile samo dvije školske zgrade, dok su središte općine, sva infrastruktura, javni i privredni objekti, kao i sva industrija trebali pripasti srpskoj opštini. S obzirom na strukturu skupštine, ona je imala uslove da nastavi legalan rad i nakon napuštanja poslanika SDS, te je rezultat ovog zahtjeva ostao na nivou pregovora stranačkih predstavnika, sve dok SDS nije odlučio da silom oružja ostvari svoje teritorijalne zahtjeve.[33]

U tako uzavreloj političkoj situaciji u kojoj je početak oružanih sukoba predstavljao pitanje trenutka, Predsjedništvo SRBiH je stanje u regularnoj oružanoj sili Bosne i Hercegovine, njenoj Teritorijalnoj odbrani, u razmatranje uzelo na sjednici održanoj 11. marta. Ovom prilikom je komandant RŠTO general Drago Vukosavljević podnio izvještaj o borbenoj gotovosti TO čiji je dio bila i informacija o činjenici da je JNA oduzeto naoružanje vratila u 28 općina Bosanske Krajine i istočne Hercegovine u kojima je politički dominirala SDS. Predsjedništvo je ovom prilikom odlučilo da sa JNA otpočne pregovore o daljim uslovima čuvanja naoružanja TO, pri čemu je insistiralo na jednakom odnosu: ili vraćanju naoružanja svim općinama ili ponovnom oduzimanje naoružanja i od pomenutih 28 općina.[34] Takvi pregovori nisu nikada započeli, jer je JNA imala vlastito viđenje ovog problema i u prioritetu imala naoružavanje formacija SDS, ne samo naoružanjem oduzetim teritorijalnoj odbrani, već i naoružanjem iz njenih rezervi, i to je provodila u svim dijelovima Bosne i Hercegovine u kojima je SDS

[31] Sa vanrednog zasjedanja Sabora Srpske pravoslavne crkve, održanog 16. i 17. januara 1992. godine izdato je saopštenje u kojem se navodi da «ni Srpska pravoslavna crkva, ni srpski narod nikada nisu priznali veštačke i nelegitimne “avnojevske” unutrašnje granice ustanovljene, bez istorijskog i etničkog osnova, samovoljom komunističke gerile u uslovima okupacije i građanskog rata». Objavljeno u ***Glasniku SPC***, januar 1992. godine, navedeno prema: “Hronologija događaja 1966-2006”, ***Kovanje antijugoslovenske zavere***, Knjiga 1, Beograd, 2006, 271.
U Sarajevu je 30. marta 1992. godine održan Kongres srpskih intelektualaca BiH, na kojem je zapaženo učešće imala intelektualna elita iz Beograda, koja je na kongres donijela u SANU izrađene etničke mape BiH. U Deklaraciji ovog kongresa kaže se da je «sudbina srpstva nedjeljiva i da se sve što se događa u jednoj srpskoj zemlji odnosi na sve Srbe ma gdje živjeli, jer su sve srpske zemlje jedinstven prostor», a u konkretnoj situaciji kongres smatra da je «jedino rješenje za BiH da bude trodjelna državna zajednica u kojoj će Srbi suvereno stati na svoje međe». Navedeno prema: ***Bosna i Hercegovina – jezgro velikosrpskog projekta***, Beograd, 2006, str. 25.

[32] „Povodom odluke o formiranju Srpske opštine Novo Sarajevo: Uzet i dio Novog Grada“, ***Oslobođenje*** (Sarajevo), 1. april 1992., 15

[33] **ICTY,** *Izjava svjedoka: Bilal Hasanović*.
ICTY, „Vogošća ima perspektivu“, ***Naš glas*** (Vogošća), br. 60 i 61, 13. juli 1992.

[34] “Zapisnik sa 57. sjednice Predsjedništva SRBiH, broj 02-011-194/92, 11.03.1992.”, Šimić, 95.

imala kapacitet da uspostavi vojnu organizaciju. Tako je 2. marta, na dan blokade Sarajeva od strane naoružanih formacija SDS, komandant 2. vojne oblasti general Milutin Kukanjac naredio da se ova struktura na području Novog Sarajeva dodatno pojača sa 250 automatskih pušaka iz magacina Kasarne „Slobodan Princip Seljo“ u Lukavici.[35]

Sa približavanjem trenutka međunarodnog priznanja državne nezavisnosti Bosne i Hercegovine napetosti i incidenti su se pojačavali. Krajem marta, nakon proglašenja srpske opštine na području Bosanskog Broda, otpočeli su višednevni krvavi sukobi na ovom području. U Bijeljinu su 1. aprila upale specijalne jedinice Državne bezbednosti Srbije pod komandom Željka Ražnatovića Arkana, koje su u dva dana praktične demonstracije uspostavile obrasce zločina i terora nad nesrpskim stanovništvom, koji će se u narednim danima ponavljati u mnogim bosansko-hercegovačkim gradovima.

Na ovakav razvoj događaja Predsjedništvo SRBiH je 3. aprila donijelo odluku kojom odobrava mobilizaciju Teritorijalne odbrane i rezervnog sastava milicije u općinama u kojima vlasti procjene da je to potrebno. Na sjednici održanoj 4. aprila, s obzirom na situaciju na terenu, Predsjedništvo je praktično naložilo mobilizaciju TO u cijeloj Republici i gradu Sarajevu, zatim mobilizaciju cjelokupnog rezervnog sastava milicije, kao i mobilizaciju civilne zaštite prema procjeni potreba na općinskom nivou. Zatražena je i efikasna pomoć i uključivanje JNA u rješavanje situacije u BiH.[36]

Odmah nakon sjednice Predsjedništva 4. aprila, komandant 2. vojne oblasti general Milutin Kukanjac naredio je povećanje stepena borbene gotovosti svojih jedinica, izmještanje svojih snaga izvan garnizona u kojima bi mogli biti blokirani na dominantne položaje izvan gradova, te dodatne mjere obezbjeđenja objekata JNA.[37] Snage JNA pod komandom ovog generala su već 5. aprila zauzele sarajevski aerodrom i u narednih nekoliko dana cijeli grad stavile u gotovo potpunu blokadu, što je bila priprema i uvertira u predstojeću opsadu grada, spriječavajući svaku mogućnost pojačavanja snaga njegove odbrane, dok je istovremeno u maksimalno mogućoj mjeri uvećavala snage napadača.[38]

Na istoj liniji djelovao je i komandant RŠTO general Drago Vukosavljević, koji je po povratku sa sjednice Predsjedništva praktično raspustio svoj štab, osim grupe istomišljenika i zavjerenika, sa kojima je u noći 5/6. aprila napustio svoje komandno mjesto i otišao u kasarnu JNA u Lukavici.

Napuštanjem baze jednog dijela specijalne jedinice MUP-a SRBiH, kojeg su činili pripadnici srpske nacionalnosti, sa opremom i naoružanjem, dovršena je podjela MUP-a, a zatim je 5. aprila izvršen napad srpskih specijalaca na školu MUP-a na Vracama. Na nekoliko mjesta u gradu ponovo su postavljene barikade. Masa građana okupljena na antiratnim demonstracijama ispred Skupštine SRBiH, krenula je na barikadu postavljenu kod Vrbanja mosta. Na ove ljude je otvorena vatra sa položaja srpskih snaga u Kovačićima i pale su prve civilne žrtve u gradu. Nakon toga, masa svijeta je provalila u Skupštinu, demonstracije su dobile političku dimenziju i prerasle u pokušaj državnog udara.[39] Tokom noći Grad

[35] **ICTY,** Komanda 2.VO*, Predaja AP 7,62 mm,* pov.broj 16/28-3, 02.03.1992.

[36] “Zapisnik sa 65. sjednice Predsjedništva SRBiH, broj 02-011-354/92, 04,05,06. i 07.04.1992.”, Šimić, 126.

[37] **AARBiH,** Komanda 2. VO JNA, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj 09/80-23, 04.04.1992. godine

[38] Prema izjavi generala Milutina Kukanjca u beogradskoj Borbi od 15. i 23. novembra 1993. godine, JNA je izmjestila naoružanje, municiju i drugu vojnu opremu iz svojih magacina na prostore pod kontrolom SDS. Srpskoj paravojsci JNA je predala 90% ukupnih efektiva sa kojima je raspolagala u BiH. Uz to je na istu adresu isporučila i 70% od ukupnih količina naoružanja, municije i opreme koju je opljačkala od TO SRBiH. Navedeno prema: ***Bosna i Hercegovina – jezgro velikosrpskog projekta,*** 34-36.

[39] Okupljena masa insistirala je na ostavkama Vlade i Predsjedništva SRBiH. Predjednik vlade Jure Pelivan je i podnio ostavku, a istu mogućnost je najavio i predsjednik Predsjedništva Alija Izetbegović. Na samozvanom parlamentu u zgradi Skupštine formirana je i pučistička vlada pod nazivom *Komitet nacionalnog spasa*. “Osvajanje slobode”, ***Oslobođenje*** (Sarajevo), 07.04.1992; “Komitet nacionalnog spasa”, ***Oslobođenje*** (Sarajevo), 7. 4. 1992.

je bio izložen prvom snažnom artiljerijskom napadu sa srpskih položaja.[40] U jutarnjim satima 6. aprila uslijedili su i pješadijski napadi srpskih snaga prema Vasinu Hanu, Jarčedolima i Širokači. Tokom dana nastavljen je antiratni miting pred Skupštinom. Ovaj put su vatru na učesnike mitinga iz zgrade hotela Holiday-inn otvorili snajperisti iz obezbjeđenja SDS.[41] Iste večeri, Predsjedništvo SRBiH donijelo je odluku o proglašenju vanrednih prilika i uvođenju policijskog sata na području Grada Sarajeva.[42]

[40] U daljem tekstu trudićemo se da, u skladu sa normama metodologije historijske nauke, za historijske pojave (političke stranke, vojske, policije, države) koristimo one nazive kojima su se same nazivale i koji su korišteni u historijskim izvorima. Termine kao što su *sa srpskih položaja*, *srpske snage* i slične, koristićemo u slučajevima kada prema raspoloživim izvorima nije moguće odrediti radi li se o VRS, MUR RS, JNA, MUP-u Srbije, DB Srbije, dobrovoljačkim ili nekim drugim jedinicama iz Srbije.

[41] "Narod brani grad", ***Oslobođenje*** (Sarajevo), 08.04.1992.

[42] "Zapisnik sa 65. sjednice Predsjedništva SRBiH, broj 02-011-354/92, 04,05,06. i 07.04.1992.", Šimić, 127

II

(Prvi dani agresije. Formiranje snaga Teritorijalne odbrane RBiH na području Novog Sarajeva i Vogošće. Borbe za Grbavicu i Vraca. Pad Svraka. Pokušaj deblokade grada preko Vogošće. Pofalićka bitka. Odbrana naselja Krše.)

Nakon događaja pred Skupštinom, prvih civilnih žrtava na Vrbanja-mostu i napada specijalaca MUP-a SrRBiH na školu MUP-a SRBiH na Vracama 5. aprila 1992. godine, rat protiv države Bosne i Hercegovine postao je bolna i krvava stvarnost građana Sarajeva. Dok se u zgradi Skupštine Bosne i Hercegovine odigravao iluzionistički igrokaz pokušaja političkog puča pod sjenkom pokrenutog golemog i jedinstvenog srpskog ratnog stroja, dotle su aktivisti Patriotske lige i drugi građani, odlučni da brane svoj grad, radili ono što je bilo u njihovoj moći. Grupa pripadnika Patriotske lige iz Pofalića tokom dana je, zajedno sa različitim grupama iz drugih dijelova grada, učestvovala u spašavanju pitomaca iz škole MUP-a na Vracama. U noćnim satima 5. aprila aktivisti PL ušli su u magacin Teritorijalne odbrane i Sportskog saveza Sarajeva na strelištu u Velešićima. Iz magacina su uzeli oko 50 komada ispravnog naoružanja i oko 200 komada onesposobljenih pušaka M-48 kojima su nedostajali zatvarači, veću količinu municije raznog kalibra i nešto intendantske opreme i ABHO sredstava. Naoružanje i municija podijeljeni su snagama PL iz Velešića i drugim subjektima u gradu koji su se već stavili u funkciju odbrane.[43]

Sutradan, 6. aprila 1992. godine, zemlje Evropske zajednice priznale su nezavisnost države Bosne i Hercegovine, a na njen glavni grad počeli su artiljerijski i pješadijski napadi srpskih snaga.[44] Činom međunarodnog priznanja države i potrebom da se bezuvjetno stupi u odbranu njenog suvereniteta i teritorijalnog integriteta, bili su eliminisani svi politički razlozi blokade koji su tako dugo spriječavali državne organe Bosne i Hercegovine da aktiviraju ustavne mehanizme zaštite države. Predsjedništvo SR Bosne i Hercegovine je 8. aprila donijelo odluku o proglašenju neposredne ratne opasnosti. Za vrijeme trajanja stanja neposredne ratne opasnosti, Predsjedništvo je, u proširenom sastavu, moglo donositi uredbe sa zakonskom snagom i validne odluke iz skupštinske kompetencije.[45] U tako uspostavljenom kapacitetu, Predsjedništvo je donijelo i uredbu sa zakonskom snagom kojom se iz imena države briše atribut *socijalistička* i naziv države mijenja u Republika Bosna i Hercegovina.[46] Donesena je i uredba sa zakonskom snagom o ukidanju Republičkog štaba TO SRBiH i formiranju Štaba TO Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, na čije su čelo postavljeni komandant pukovnik Hasan Efendić i načelnik štaba pukovnik Stjepan Šiber. Kao jedinstvena oznaka pripadnosti Teritorijalnoj odbrani, propisan je historijski bosanski grb, štitastog oblika sa šest zlatnih ljiljana na modroj podlozi podijeljenoj poprečno na dva polja.[47] Narednog dana, 9. aprila, Predsjedništvo je donijelo odluku o objedinjavanju svih dobrovoljačkih i drugih naoružanih sastava, osim MUP-a i JNA, pod jedinstvenu komandu i jedinstvene oznake Teritorijalne odbrane Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, sa rokom realizacije do 15. aprila,[48] datuma koji će kasnije biti usvojen kao Dan Armije Republike Bosne i Hercegovine.

Nakon stvorenih uslova da se u ustavnu funkciju odbrane države stavi struktura Teritorijalne odbrane, u Opštinskom štabu TO Novo Sarajevo odmah su poduzeti odlučni koraci koji su u dobroj mjeri predstavljali kontinuitet sa dotadašnjim aktivnostima štaba Patriotske lige Novo Sarajevo. To je

[43] Bilježnica Ćamila Idrizovića

[44] "Narod brani grad", ***Oslobođenje*** (Sarajevo), 08. 04. 1992.

[45] "Odluka o proglašenju neposredne ratne opasnosti", ***Službeni list RBiH***, 1/92.

[46] "Uredba sa zakonskom snagom o izmjeni naziva Socijalističke republike Bosne i Hercegovine", ***Službeni list RBiH***, 1/92.

[47] "Uredba o ukidanju dosadašnjeg Republičkog štaba Teritorijalne odbrane i obrazovanju Štaba Teritorijalne odbrane Republike Bosne i Hercegovine", ***Službeni list RBiH***, 1/92.

[48] "Zapisnik sa 66. sjednice Predsjedništva SRBiH, broj 02-011-354/92, 09. 04. 1992.", Šimić, 133

bila logična konsekvenca činjenice da je komandant Opštinskog štaba PL Novo Sarajevo Salko Idriz bio istovremeno i komandant OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Opštinski štab je nakon odluke Predsjedništva o objedinjavanju svih naoružanih sastava pod komandu Teritorijalne odbrane, 9. aprila izdao naredbu da se od dotadašnjih odreda Patriotske lige, kao dobrovoljačke osnove, formiraju odredi Teritorijalne odbrane.[49]

Inicijativu u tom pravcu već 6. aprila ispoljio je i Krizni štab Mjesne zajednice Velešići, kada je donio odluku da se u ovom naselju pristupi formiranju odreda. U početnim aktivnostima na formiranju Odreda Velešići, na liniji realizacije pomenutog naređenja OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo, na čelu odreda bio je rukovodilac kriznog štaba mjesne zajednice Muhamed Musa. Do tada je na čelu aktivnosti Patriotske lige u Velešićima, koja je u organizacijskom smislu također bila osmišljena u formaciji odreda, bio Smail Čengić. Komandu nad Odredom Velešići 14. aprila je preuzeo Enver Šehović. Snage Odreda Velešići u formiranju tokom aprila i u prvoj polovini mjeseca maja, prvenstveno su raspoređivane u cilju obezbjeđenja i odbrane naselja Velešići i vitalnih objekata u blizini naselja kakav je bio TV-repetitor na Humu.[50]

Od strukture organizovane u okviru Odreda PL Pofalići, na čijem je čelu bio Habib Idrizović, 9. aprila formirana su dva odreda Teritorijalne odbrane: Odred Pofalići I, za čijeg je komandanta postavljen Habib Idrizović, i Odred Pofalići II, za čijeg je komandanta postavljen Jusuf Lošić. Od strukture PL sa područja istoimene mjesne zajednice formiran je Odred TO Hrasno Brdo, za čijeg je komandanta postavljen dotadašnji komandant PL Enver Zornić. Opštinski štab TO Novo Sarajevo nije uspio od strukture Patriotske lige na području Grbavice, na čijem čelu je bio Azem Kaljanac, formirati jedinicu Teritorijalne odbrane. [51]

Brza realizacija odluka državnog rukovodstva u pogledu organizacije Teritorijalne odbrane na području Novog Sarajeva bila je apsolutno nužna, s obzirom na značaj teritorije općine za organizaciju ukupne odbrane Sarajeva, na snage JNA raspoređene na njenoj teritoriji, kao i na snage, organizaciju i ciljeve oružanih formacija formiranih pod okriljem SDS. Tu činjenicu su potvrdili i sve učestaliji napadi navedenih snaga i opće pogoršanje sigurnosne situacije.

Artiljerijski napadi na predajnik na Humu i na nasalje Šanac izvršeni su 10. aprila. [52] Sutradan su artiljerijom sa Žuči gađani objekti Elektroprivrede BiH i Željezničke stanice.[53] U naselju Pofalići 12. aprila došlo je do prvog oružanog incidenta, do razmjene vatre između srpskih snaga i pripadnika TO kod objekata „Plavi granap“ i kafane indikativnog imena „Ravna gora“.[54] U toku noći 15/16. aprila, u napadu srpskih snaga na zgradu Elektroprivrede BiH, poginula su dva pripadnika MUP-a RBiH. Napad je odbijen. Iste snage su pokušale proboj preko Ulice bratstva-jedinstva, ali su odbijene i vraćene u pravcu Vraca. U jutarnjim satima primijećena je aktivnost naoružane srpske paravojne grupe u rejonu Orlovačka ulica[55] - Šljivik.[56] Radilo se o jedinici srpske milicije čiju je smotru tog dana izvršio njen

[49] Razgovor sa komandantom OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo i komandantom Opštinskog štaba PL Novo Sarajevo Salkom Idrizom.

[50] **AARBiH,** *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane brigade (period 1992/93. godina),* rukopis (Autorstvo ovog rukopisa na osnovu građe sačuvane u arhivu nije moguće utvrditi); Razgovor sa Salkom Idrizom; Razgovor sa Salkom Hajdarevićem; Bilježnica Ćamila Idrizovića.

[51] **AARBiH**, *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane brigade (period 1992/93. godina)*, rukopis; Razgovor sa Salkom Idrizom; Bilježnica Ćamila Idrizovića.

[52] **AARBiH,** Komanda odbrane grada Sarajeva, *Dnevni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti na teritoriji Grada*, Broj 02-06/92, 10. 04. 1992.

[53] **AARBiH**, NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995“: ***OTA „Pofalićka bitka“***.

[54] Bilježnica Ćamila Idrizovića.

[55] Današnja Braće Panjeta (op.a.)

[56] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Dnevni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d nateritoriji*, Broj 02-8/9, 16. 04. 1992, 8:00.

komandir Lazo Bojanić. U sastavu ove grupe bila su 42 dobro naoružana čovjeka, koji su od tog trenutka počeli maltretirati i terorisati bošnjački i hrvatski živalj u Pofalićima, pretresati automobile i oduzimati ličnu imovinu. Sutradan je, u cilju suzbijanja aktivnosti ovih snaga, u Pofalićima formirana regularna jedinica milicije MUP-a RBiH.[57]

Na području Vogošće, u datoj političkoj situaciji, djelovanje i organizacija Patriotske lige odvijali su se u okvirima koji su po sadržaju bili identični aktivnostima i organizaciji kakva je uspostavljana u ostalim općinama u zoni koju je pokrivao Regionalni štab Patriotske lige Sarajevo, a po obimu je bio srazmjeran potencijalu koji je Vogošća imala i primjeren specifičnostima gustine naseljenosti općine i etničke strukture stanovništva. Do prve krize organizacije došlo je u novembru 1991. godine kada je komandant Opštinskog štaba PL Vogošća Alija Kulo dobio pouzdanu informaciju da organi sigurnosti JNA, koji su djelovali u kompleksu vojne industrije u Vogošći, raspolažu sa imenima svih rukovodilaca političkog i vojnog štaba i komandira jedinica u okviru vogošćanske PL. Mnogi od ovih ljudi počeli su dobivati prijetnje smrću. Zbog lične sigurnosti i omogućavanja zaštite tajnosti daljnjih aktivnosti na organizaciji odbrane, dotadašnji komandant Opštinskog štaba PL svoju je dužnost prepustio Muratu Čuturi.[58] Nakon provođenja referenduma o nezavisnosti Bosne i Hercegovine i blokade putnih komunikacija koja je uslijedila i na području Vogošće, došlo je do političke krize i zahtjeva SDS za podjelom općine, o čemu smo već govorili. Legalna općinska vlast je funkcionisala sve do 12. aprila, kada je održana posljednja sjednica Skupštine.[59] Na čelu OpŠTO Vogošća nalazio se Jovo Peranović, čije je djelovanje bilo u funkciji politike vogošćanskog SDS-a. Opštinski štab PL imao je određene kontakte sa bošnjačkim i hrvatskim kadrovima u OpŠTO Vogošća i načelni dogovor da se, u slučaju otpočinjanja oružanih sukoba, objedini njihovo djelovanje sa Patriotskom ligom, ali je u planiranju i pripremi odbrane djelovao samostalno. Iako je sadržaj tih planova odbrane uključivao područje cijele općine, i naravno samo gradsko područje Vogošće, evidentna nadmoć srpskih snaga u dijelovima na koje je SDS polagala pravo u zahtjevu za podjelom općine, kao i prisustvo JNA i njene aktivnosti na kontroli komunikacija, početkom aprila 1992. godine su praktično istisnuli strukturu PL na rubna područja sa apsolutnom bošnjačkom etničkom većinom.[60]

Ubrzo nakon posljednje sjednice Skupštine Opštine Vogošća, iz Vogošće su se na područje Barice izmjestili Stanica javne bezbjednosti i grupa starješina iz OpŠTO Vogošća.[61] U Barici je komandu nad OpŠTO Vogošća preuzeo komandant Opštinskog štaba PL Murat Čutura. Štab TO Vogošća izmjestio se iz Barice 20. aprila i uspostavio komandno mjesto na Kobiljoj Glavi u zgradi osnovne škole.[62] Nakon odluke Predsjedništva RBiH o objedinjavanju naoružanih sastava pod komandom Teritorijalne odbrane, OpŠTO Vogošća je, dolaskom na njegovo čelo komandanta PL, preuzeo komandu nad strukturom Patriotske lige. Već smo rekli da su ukupne snage PL na području Vogošće u januaru 1992. godine procjenjivane na ekvivalent dva odreda, ali su te potencijalne jedinice u stvarnosti bile strukturirane u većem broju manjih jedinica u mjesnim područjima.[63] Tako OpŠTO Vogošća, po otpočinjanju svog djelovanja u Barici, nije mogao planirane odrede PL uvesti u sastav Teritorijalne odbrane, kako smo to vidjeli u primjeru Novog Sarajeva. Odredi nisu zaživjeli, pa je rukovođenje i komandovanje nad preuzetim manjim dobrovoljačkim jedinicama i grupama objedinjavano preko neke vrste kriznih štabova koji su

[57] Bilježnica Ćamila Idrizovića.
[58] Razgovor sa Alijom Kulom, komandantom Opštinskog štaba PL Vogošća.
[59] **ICTY,** *Izjava svjedoka: Bilal Hasanović*.
[60] Razgovor sa Alijom Kulom.
[61] **ICTY,** *Izjava svjedoka: Bilal Hasanović*. Nisad Balta na osnovu podataka iz svoje radne bilježnice tvrdi da se pomenuti sastanak i izmještanje grupe starješina u Baricu dogodio 11. aprila.
[62] Radna bilježnica Nisada Balte.
[63] Izvor ove procjene snaga: Faid Hećo, komandant Regionalnog štaba PL Sarajevo.

funkcionisali po mjesnim područjima. Da bi ovu zatečenu strukturu uokvirili u formacijsku strukturu Teritorijalne odbrane Bosne i Hercegovine, starješine OpŠTO Vogošća su u prvim danima pomenute krizne štabove pokušali tretirati kao rejonske štabove TO, što je bio poznat i u praksi teritorijlne odbrane provjeren model. Do 23. aprila pod komandom OpŠTO Vogošća funkcionisali su rejonski štabovi Kobilja Glava, Barica, Hotonj, Semizovac i Vogošća (na Saobraćajnom fakultetu).[64]

Dok su branioci izlazili na kraj s početnim mukama ponovnog podizanja na noge strukture Teritorijalne odbrane RBiH, koja je u godinama jugoslovenske krize sistematski devastirana od strane JNA i planski modelirana na mjeru u kojoj neće predstavljati smetnju za provođenje planova rukovodećeg vrha jugoslovenske armije, dotle je JNA, koja se međunarodnim priznanjem Bosne i Hercegovine našla u poziciji strane vojne sile na teritoriji druge suverene države, a svojim borbenim angažovanjem u poziciji agresorske sile, dovršavala poslove koji su trebali osigurati zaokruživanje teritorije srpske države na tlu Bosne i Hercegovine. Kolone motornih vozila sa naoružanjem, opremom i materijalno-tehničkim sredstvima praćene oklopno-mehanizovanim jedinicama JNA, užurbano su ovaj materijal izmještale u područja pod apsolutnom kontrolom SDS-a. Tamo će u narednih mjesec dana čitav taj ogromni ratni stroj, sa sredstvima, ljudstvom, formacijom, pozicijama i kontrolom koje je JNA držala na terenu, sa ratnim planovima, logističkom, obavještajnom i kadrovskom nadogradnjom na Vojsku Jugoslavije (u šta se transformisala JNA na teritoriji Srbije i Crne Gore), biti preobučen u novu strukturu nazvanu Vojska Srpske Republike Bosne i Hercegovine da bi se prikrili tragovi agresije i posezanja Srbije za teritorijom suverene države Republike Bosne i Hercegovine. U ovoj operaciji koja je trajala do formalnog iseljenja JNA sa teritorije pod kontrolom državnih organa Bosne i Hercegovine početkom juna, a naročito intenzivna bila tokom aprila, u funkciju oružane borbe sa ciljem stvaranja srpske države na tlu Bosne i Hercegovine, stavljeno je ne samo oružje i oprema u vlasništvu JNA, već i oružje u vlasništvu Teritorijalne odbrane RBiH koje je JNA prethodno oduzela i smjestila u svoja skladišta. Najveća takva pljačka na području Sarajeva desila se u noći sa 12/13. aprila, kada su pod zaštitom artiljerijske vatre JNA, njena nadogradnja – naoružani sastavi SDS-a, opljačkali skladište u kojem se čuvalo naoružanje Teritorijalne odbrane Sarajeva na Faletićima, iz kojeg je otuđeno oko 30.000 cijevi pješadijskog i artiljerijskog naoružanja i pripadajuće količine municije.[65] Teritorijalna odbrana i MUP RBiH pokušali su snagama, koje su imale na raspolaganju, spriječiti da se isti scenario ne odigra i kada su u pitanju skladišta gotovih proizvoda u vogošćanskoj vojnoj industriji „Pretis“. U ranim jutarnjim satima 18. aprila Specijalna jedinica MUP-a RBiH, u sadejstvu sa snagama OpŠTO Vogošća i SJB Vogošća, prodrla je u krug fabrike „Pretis“, bez upotrebe vatrenog oružja savladala fabričko osiguranje i uspjela izvući tri kamiona ubojnih sredstva, od kojih je za odbranu Sarajeva najveći značaj imala veća količina izuzetih protivoklopnih sredstava. Akcija je izvedena uspješno i sa minimalnim gubicima.[66] Nakon ovog uspjeha, prema „Pretisu“ se uputila još jedna grupa pripadnika TO koja se na samom ulasku u fabriku našla u vatri pripadnika jedinica srpske TO pod komandom Jovana Tintora i pretrpjela znatne gubitke,[67] ne uspjevši prodrijeti do fabričkih skladišta.

Ovaj događaj je bio signal za potpuno preuzimanje većeg dijela općine Vogošća od strane jedinica Jovana Tintora, uz punu podršku JNA. Preko stupske petlje, u pravcu Vogošće krenula je kolona od 10

[64] Radna bilježnica Nisada Balte.

[65] Mesud Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus ARBiH: nastanak i razvoj 1992 – 1995***, Sarajevo, 2008, 16.

[66] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995“, Lista podataka o b/d: *Diverzantska akcija na fabriku „Pretis“*.

[67] Ukupni gubici bili su 4 mrtva i 7 ranjenih. **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Dnevni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d nateritoriji*, Broj 02/36-92, 18. 04. 1992., 14:00. Među poginulima u ovoj akciji bio je i nosilac Ordena heroja oslobodilačkog rata Safet Hadžić.

oklopnih vozila JNA.[68] Iz Vogošće su u krug „Pretisa“ došla četiri tenka i dva oklopna transportera.[69] Srpske snage su zauzele zgradu Općine i sve javne ustanove u Vogošći,[70] preuzele od JNA oklopna sredstva i kontrolu puta na vogošćanskoj petlji, kao i kontrolu na svim ostalim putevima na području općine.

Nakon ovakvog ukupnog razvoja događaja i djelovanja JNA, Regionalni štab TO Sarajevo naredio je mjere zaprečavanja komunikacija u cilju čvršće kontrole kretanja i efikasnijeg obezbjeđenja ljudi i materijalno-tehničkih sredstava na području regije Sarajevo. Shodno ovom naređenju postavljene su prepreke radi blokade puteva na području općine Vogošća: na Kobiljoj Glavi na ulazu od groblja Bare, na raskrsnici u rejonu Barice, na raskrsnici kod UMC, na raskrsnici u rejonu Grahovišta. Na području Novog Sarajeva prepreke na putevima postavljene su na sljedećim mjestima: kod Fabrike duhana, prema Drinskoj ulici, na pružnom prijelazu u Velešićima, kod kasarne „Maršal Tito“ na izlazima prema željezničkoj i autobuskoj stanici, kod Tehničke škole, na raskrsnici u Pofalićima, kod Ekonomske škole, na raskrsnici ulice Ivana Krndelja i zaobilaznice.[71] Ove mjere pokazat će se opravdanim, jer je u naredna dva dana došlo do užurbanih pokreta srpskih snaga i pojačavanja njihovih pozicija.

Mada su značajna pojačanja srpskih snaga do 20. aprila primijećena na području Vogošće i na platou Žuči, napad na grad koji je uslijedio 21. aprila došao je iz pravca Vraca preko Grbavice. Napad je predvodila jedinica četnika Srpske radikalne stranke, predvođena Branislavom Gavrilovićem Brnetom. Na potezu stadion „Grbavica“ – slastičarna „Palma“ napad su dočekali borci Odreda Hrasno Brdo i Pofalići I, koji su brzo zaustavili napad, napadaču zadali značajne gubitke, a četničku elitu stavili u okruženje.[72] Takva je situacija usijala telefonske žice na relaciji Pale – Beograd, odakle je srbijanski političar i četnički vojvoda Vojislav Šešelj, čiji je odred predvodio Gavrilović, prijetio da će povući sve jedinice koje je iz Srbije poslao u osvajanje Bosne i Hercegovine, ako se njegovi ljudi ne izvuku iz okruženja.[73] U tom cilju su angažovane sve raspoložive srpske snage na području Sarajeva. Napadi dodatnih srpskih snaga su dočekani spremno od strane snaga OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo i jedinica MUP-a i odbijeni.

Dobar razvoj situacije u odbrani područja Novog Sarajeva i angažovanje srpskih snaga na ovom pravcu, u popodnevnim satima su iskoristile snage TO sa područja Starog Grada i Centra, izvršivši snažan kontranapad sa osnovice Jevrejsko groblje - Zlatište prema Vracama i pravcem Vrbanja-most - Grbavica. Napad je dao dobre početne rezultate i snage TO su ostvarile značajno napredovanje, ali su se nakon zaustavljanja napada povukle na polazne položaje.[74]

Težište borbenih aktivnosti tokom 21. aprila bilo je na području Grbavice i Vraca, ali je borbi bilo i u drugim dijelovima Sarajeva. Na području Huma poginuo je jedan pripadnik Odreda Velešići.[75] Artiljerijska vatra agresora nije prestajala ni tokom večeri, a sljedećeg dana su borbe nastavljene na području cijelog grada, sa težištem na području Ilidže. Intenzivnog borbenog djelovanja agresora bilo je i na teritoriji Novog Sarajeva. Velika koncetracija srpskih snaga bila je na području Grbavice i Žuči, a u ranim večernjim satima iz kasarne „Maršal Tito“ izvršen je prepad jedne borbene grupe na objekat Sarajevske mljekare, koji je odbijen. U ovim aktivnostima aktivnu ulogu su imale jedinice JNA u

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[68] **AARBiH,** MNO RBiH, *Bilten o aktuelnim zbivanjima na teritoriji RBiH na dan 18. aprila 1992. godine*.

[69] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Dnevni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d nateritoriji*, Broj 02/36-92, 18.04.1992, 14:00.

[70] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Dnevni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d nateritoriji*, Broj 02-46/92, 20. 04. 1992.

[71] **AARBiH,** RGŠTO Sarajevo, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 02-33/92, 18.04.1992.

[72] Bilježnica Ćamila Idrizovića. Razgovor sa Salkom Idrizom.

[73] **ICTY,** *Transkript presretnutog telefonskog razgovora između Vojislava Šešelja i Branislava Gavrilovića*.

[74] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995“, Lista podataka o b/d: *Napad na Vraca*.

[75] Snajperskim hicem na položajima ispod releja Hum ubijen je pripadnik Odreda Velešići **Fikret Krakonja**. **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo: *Dnevni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d nateritoriji*, Broj 02-48/92, 21. 04.1992, 8:00.

artiljerijskoj podršci i transportu srpskih snaga, a u toku dana u cilju zastrašivanja građana i branilaca Sarajeva jedan avion JNA tipa MIG-21 u niskom letu je dva puta nadletio grad.[76] Potpisivanjem primirja uz posredovanje misije Evropske zajednice 23. aprila, borbena dejstva su smanjena, ne i u potpunosti obustavljena.[77]

Štab TO Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, izvlačeći iskustva iz dotadašnjih borbi za odbranu zemlje, 18. aprila izdao je naređenje za okrupnjavanje jedinica Teritorijalne odbrane i njihovo objedinjavanje u vodove i čete.[78] U OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo je, kako smo vidjeli, struktura preuzeta iz PL već bila formirana na nivou odreda četnog sastava, pa se po ovom naređenju u smislu organizacije nije trebalo posebno raditi. Štab je na raspolaganju, na dan izdavanja naređenja o okrupnjavanju jedinica, imao 1.715 prijavljenih dobrovoljaca, od toga 450 naoružanih, organizovanih u četiri pomenuta odreda sa 15 četa, tri voda i tri odjeljenja.[79]

Opštinski štab TO Vogošća je pristupio realizaciji naređenja za okrupnjavanje jedinica Teritorijalne odbrane. U periodu od 23. do 28. aprila izvršeno je ukidanje rejonskih štabova i okrupnjavanje dobrovoljačkih grupa i manjih jedinica u vodove i čete po mjesnom principu. Do 28. aprila formirane su četa „Barica“ i četa „Vogošća“ stacionirana na Saobraćajnom fakultetu. Na području Mjesne zajednice Semizovac bio je formiran vod „Svrake“ u istoimenom selu, a na Kobiljoj Glavi istoimeni vod. Do 30. aprila formiran je vod „UMC Stara cesta“ koji je do 8. maja prerastao u četu. U istom periodu su vodovi „Hum“, „Grahovište“, „Šip“ i „Šipska“ prerasli u čete. Vod Patriotske lige u Hotonju nastavio je djelovati u sastavu OpŠTO Vogošća pod tim nazivom. U sastavu OpŠTO Vogošća, do početka maja, djelovalo je i samostalno odjeljenje u Mjesnoj zajednici Gora.[80] Ukupne snage 27. aprila brojale su 250 ljudi, za koliki broj je OpŠTO Vogošća zahtijevao uniforme i oznake TO RBiH.[81] Štab sa intendantskim odjeljenjem bio je smješten u školskoj zgradi na Kobiljoj Glavi, jedna četa u zgradi Saobraćajnog fakulteta, a ostale jedinice, zbog nedostatka javnih objekata na teritoriji koju su snage TO Vogošća kontrolisale, bile su smještene u privatnim kućama.[82] U ovoj fazi nije došlo do daljnjeg okrupnjavanja jedinica, pa je Opštinski štab u naredna dva mjeseca sa ovim jedinicama, i sa nešto u međuvremenu formiranih prištapskih jedinica, neposredno rukovodio i komandovao.

Djelovanje JNA bilo je faktički djelovanje agresorske vojne sile, mada je njena komanda u Bosni i Hercegovini nastojala verbalno dokazati kvazineutralnu poziciju, kakvu je držala prethodne godine na početku ratnog sukoba u Hrvatskoj. Jakim snagama zauzimala je značajne vojne objekte u Sarajevu, a snagama razmještenim na prostoru van grada, koji su kontrolisale srpske snage, pružala artiljerijsku i svaku drugu pomoć tim snagama u napadima na grad. Iza fasade iščekivanja dogovora o njenoj budućnosti u Bosni i Hercegovini, JNA se ubrzanim tempom preoblačila u uniformu nove srpske vojske kojoj je ustupala sva sredstva i opremu koju je posjedovala, kako bi, kada dođe vrijeme za povlačenje, poskidala i povukla samo svoje zastave, a stvarne vojne efektive ostavila na terenu i u funkciji ostvarenja srpskog nacionalnog projekta. Kako su takve aktivnosti postajale sve očitije, a djelovanje JNA sve opasnije po mogućnosti efikasne odbrane, Predsjedništvo RBiH je 27. aprila donijelo odluku o povlačenju JNA sa teritorije Bosne i Hercegovine.[83] Na osnovu ove odluke, Štab TO RBiH izdao je naređenje o potpunom zaprečavanju putnih komunikacija kojima je JNA izvlačila materijalno-tehnička sredstva iz

[76] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo: *Dnevni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d nateritoriji*, Broj 02/67-92, 23.04.1992, 8:00.
[77] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo: *Dnevi izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d nateritoriji*, Broj 02-76/92, 24. 04. 1992, 08:00.
[78] **AARBiH,** ŠTO RBiH, *Okrupnjavanje sastava TO i njihova upotreba – Naređenje*, Pov. broj 02/61-1, 18. 04. 1992. godine.
[79] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Pregled stanja popune pripadnicima i dobrovoljcima TO i oformljenim jedinicama u opštinskim štabovima teritorijalne odbrane*, 18. 04. 1992. godine.
[80] Bilježnica Nisada Balte.
[81] **AARBiH** OpŠTO Vogošća, *Zahtjev za TMS*, Pov. broj 06/31-1/92, 27. 04. 1992.
[82] **AARBiH** OpŠTO Vogošća, *Izvještaj*, Pov. broj 02/55-1/92, 29. 04. 1992.
[83] “Zapisnik sa 79. sjednice Predsjedništva RBiH, broj 02-011-327/92, 27. 04. 1992.”, Šimić, 178.

svojih objekata na područja pod kontrolom SDS-a, te o blokadi širih područja oko tih objekata i zabrani nenajavljenih izlazaka kolona iz kasarni JNA.[84]

Realizacija ovog naređenja bila je važna na cijelom području koje su kontrolisale snage TO RBiH, ali je od posebnog značaja bilo uspješno ostvarenje blokade kasarne „Maršal Tito“ na području Novog Sarajeva. Jake snage JNA koje su posjedale ovaj veliki vojni objekat u srcu grada dijelilo je dvjesto metara prostora sa južne strane do rijeke Miljacke, čiju su lijevu obalu na području Grbavice zaposjele srpske snage. Nešto veći prostor sa sjeverne strane, na kojem su smješteni željeznička i autobuska stanica, dijelio je snage u kasarni od naselja Pofalići, čiji su znatan dio držale mjesne srpske snage pojačane dobrovoljačkim jedinicama sa strane, koje su imale oslonac u snagama koje su posjedale plato Žuči sa zaleđem Rajlovca i Vogošće. Iz datog opisa situacije (pozicije prikazane na ***Karti 1***) jasno je da je odbrana grada visila na tankom koncu nad kojim se njihala oštrica realne mogućnosti spajanja srpskih snaga sa Grbavice i Pofalića sa snagama u kasarni, čime bi došlo do potpunog presjecanja teritorije grada i nemoguće pozicije za nastavak njegove odbrane. Zbog toga je OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo veći dio snaga Odreda Velešići angažovao na blokadi kasarne „Maršal Tito“. S južne strane kasarne, liniju odbrane duž Miljacke na potezu od Filozofskog fakulteta do zgrade Elektroprivrede BiH, uspostavio je Odred Pofalići II. Snage Odreda Pofalići I bile su postavljene u Pofalićima naspram spomenutih srpskih snaga u naselju.[85]

S razvojem procesa transformacije JNA u vojsku uspostavljene srpske paradržave i daljnjim jačanjem njene vojne snage, opisane teškoće i kritične tačke odbrane Sarajeva povećavale su rizike i neizvjesnosti ishoda bitke za glavni grad Bosne i Hercegovine. Osim snaga jugoslovenske vojske, u kola ostvarenja srpskih ratnih ciljeva u Bosni i Hercegovini od početka agresije upregnute su dobrovoljačke jedinice iz Srbije i specijalne jedinice MUP-a i Državne bezbednosti Srbije.[86] S druge strane, blokada Sarajeva koju je već od 5. aprila uspostavila JNA i koja je svakim danom i daljnjim uspostavljanjem borbenog rasporeda srpskih snaga oko Sarajeva prerastala u klasičnu opsadu grada, onemogućavala je bilo kakav dotok sredstava kojima bi bile ojačane snage branilaca Sarajeva. Dva pokušaja da se iz pravca Visokog dostave određene količine naoružanja i municije jedinicama TO u Sarajevu, preduzeta 22. i 27. aprila, spriječile su srpske snage na području Ilijaša, oba puta uz ljudske i materijalne gubitke na strani pripadnika TO Visoko.[87] Osim kada je u pitanju bila bitka za Sarajevo, na koju su mogli neposredno uticati, komunikacijska izolovanost Vrhovne komande i Štaba TO RBiH umanjivala je njihove mogućnosti da uspješno rukovode i komanduju Teritorijalnom odbranom u odbrambenom ratu na širem prostoru Bosne i Hercegovine. Čvrsti obruč opsade, stegnut u drugoj polovini aprila oko grada, vezao je u funkciju odsudne odbrane iz krajnje nepovoljnih pozicija ogromne ljudske potencijale Sarajeva.[88] Pitanje njihovog oslobađanja, odnosno pitanje deblokade Sarajeva, bilo je od početka jedno od ključnih pitanja rata. Toga su krajem aprila 1992. godine bili svjesni u Štabu TO RBiH, pa su, i pored nesređenosti strukture jedinica TO, u kojima je u toku bilo okrupnjavanje i formiranje novih jedinica od prijavljenih dobrovoljaca, njihove neuvezanosti, slabe opremljenosti i obučenosti, planirali borbena dejstva u cilju

[84] **AARBiH,** ŠTO RBiH, *Naređenje o sprovođenju Odluke Predsjedništva RBiH*, Str.pov.broj: 02/145-1, 29. 04. 1992.

[85] Bilježnica Ćamila Idrizovića. Razgovor sa Salkom Idrizom. Razgovor sa Salkom Hajdarevićem.

[86] Filip Švarm, ***Jedinica,*** dokumentarni TV serijal, Vreme film i B92, Beograd, 2006.

[87] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995“, Lista podataka o b/d: *Odbrana transporta naoružanja i municije za Sarajevo*.

[88] U međosobnom razgovoru dvojice funkcionera odmetnutog srpskog MUP-a nakon opisa situacije u Sarajevu od strane Kljajića, haški zatvorenik i ratni zločinac iz Banje Luke, Stojan Župljanin, i sam konstatuje tako težak položaj odbrane Sarajeva i kaže da „nema za njih goreg lokaliteta pod nebeskim svodom“, misleći na branioce i građane Sarajeva, te bodri kolegu: „držite ih, samo im na slamku, samo na slamku, vode i malo zraka“. **ICTY,** *Transkript presretnutog telefonskog razgovora između Stojana Župljanina i* Čede Kljajića, 07. 05. 1992.

deblokade grada. Toga su bili svjesni i napadači na Sarajevo, pa su na području pod svojom kontrolom provodili dodatnu mobilizaciju snaga i pojačavali napade.[89]

Prvog dana mjeseca maja srpske snage otpočele su dejstva i na spoljnoj i na unutrašnjoj strani uspostavljenog prstena opsade Sarajeva. Iz pravca Ilijaša napad je išao prema Brezi i Visokom. Intenzivirano je neselektivno granatiranje šireg područja grada. Pješadijski napad, podržan tenkovskom vatrom sa Vraca po Ekonomskoj školi, Elektroprivredi i hotelu „Bristol“, pokušan je iz pravca Grbavice.[90] Napad je odbijen, ali su artiljerijske kanonade na grad pojačane.

U pokušaju da se pritisak na grad zaustavi, snage OpŠTO Stari Grad stavile su u potpunu blokadu objekat Komande 2. vojne oblasti JNA na Bistriku. Na ovu blokadu JNA je 2. maja ujutro odgovorila slanjem jakih snaga u centar grada. Oklopno-mehanizovana kolona kretala se iz Lukavice, preko Vraca i Grbavice, pravcem Vrbanja-most - Skenderija - Predsjedništvo RBiH. Branioci grada su ovu kolonu zaustavili na Skenderiji, čeoni dio je uništen a ostaci snaga JNA potisnuti prema Grbavici. U isto vrijeme, vraćajući se sa međunarodne konferencije u Lisabonu, na Aerodrom Sarajevo je sletjela državna delegacija na čelu s predsjednikom Predsjedništva Republike Bosne i Hercegovine Alijom Izetbegovićem. Aerodrom su još od 5. aprila pod kontrolom držale snage JNA, koje su delegaciju zarobile i sprovele u kasarnu u Lukavici, nakon čega su počeli dramatični pregovori o njihovom oslobađanju u zamjenu za izlazak Komande 2. vojne oblasti JNA iz blokirane zgrade na Bistriku. Narednog dana postignut je sporazum i izvršena razmjena državne delegacije Bosne i Hercegovine, a zatim je došlo i do napada na kolonu JNA u Dobrovoljačkoj ulici.[91]

Dok se fokus pažnje bosanskohercegovačke i svjetske javnosti nalazio na pitanju zarobljavanja i razmjene predsjednika Predsjedništva RBiH, dotle su srpske snage nastavljale napade na druge dijelove Sarajeva.

Napad na selo Svrake u Općini Vogošća, koje su branile snage jednog voda OpŠTO Vogošća, počeo je 2. maja navečer. Srpske snage iz Vogošće postavile su pripadnicima TO i stanovništvu Svraka ultimatum za bezuvjetnu predaju naoružanja, a zatim napale selo. Na ovakav razvoj događaja na području Sarajeva i u vezi sa situacijom na području Vogošće, Štab TO RBiH dao je signal za početak dejstava za koja je operativno naređenje sačinio nekoliko dana ranije. Bilo je to prethodno pominjano naređenje za deblokadu Sarajeva napadom u zahvatu komunikacije Visoko - Ilijaš - Vogošća, uz angažovanje snaga TO Visoko i Breza iz pravca Visokog i snaga RgŠTO Sarajevo i snaga MUP-a iz pravca Sarajeva.[92]

Napad iz pravca Visokog započele su 3. maja znatnije snage Opštinskih štabova TO Visoko i Breza na pravcu Visoko - Kula Banjer - Čekrčići - Kralupi - Ilijaš i ostvarile pomak oslobodivši oko 14 kvadratnih kilometara teritorije i ovladavši sa nekoliko značajnih objekata na terenu, ali bez približavanja stvarnom cilju napada - ovladavanju Ilijašem i Vogošćom i obezbjeđenju komunikacije Visoko - Sarajevo.[93] Na pravcu iz Sarajeva napad su izvršile samo snage OpŠTO Vogošća, nad kojima je komandu nekoliko dana ranije preuzeo Enes Bećirbašić. Snage jačine jedne ojačane čete po zamisli su trebale izvršiti napad pravcem Hotonj - Vogošća - Semizovac, razbiti neprijateljske snage u zahvatu ove komunikacije i u rejonu

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[89] Mobilizacija je provođena na području Vogošće, Vraca, Pofalića i Lukavice. Provođena je i uz primjenu sredstava prisile. **AARBiH,** MNO RBiH, *Bilten o aktuelnim zbivanjima na teritoriji RBiH na dan 30. aprila 1992. godine*.

[90] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Dnevni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d nateritoriji*, Broj 02-151/92, 02. 05. 1992, 8:00.

[91] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 18.

[92] **AARBiH,** Štab TO RBiH: *Naređenje br. 2*, Str.pov.broj: 02/146-1, 28. 04. 1992.

[93] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995“, Lista podataka o b/d: *Artiljerijsko-pješadijski napad na Kula Banjer - Čekrčići - Kralupi - Ilijaš*.

Semizovca spojiti se sa snagama TO koje su napadale iz pravca Visokog.[94] Od cijele zamisli, četa OpŠTO Vogošća je borbenim razvojem stavila pod kontrolu dio terena koji se iz pravca Grahovišta spušta skoro do u centar Vogošće i držala dostignute položaje do narednog dana trpeći bočnu vatru iz pravca Blagovca. Napad sa dostignutih položaja nije nastavljen,[95] a jedinica se uz dosta teškoća narednog dana povukla uz pretrpljene gubitke.[96]

Branioci Svraka su odoljeli do 4. maja, kada su se predali i kada su srpske snage ušle u selo. Nakon predaje, srpske snage su zarobile, uz pripadnike TO, i sve civile, ukupno 580 stanovnika ovog sela.[97] Sudbina ovog stanovništva bila je jednaka sudbini nesrpskog stanovništva ostalih dijelova Bosne i Hercegovine koje su zauzele srpske snage, sudbina ropskog poniženja, torture, ubistava i protjerivanja. Za njihov smještaj kasarna JNA u Semizovcu pretvorena je u koncentracioni logor, a nakon nje u historijsku mapu beščašća jedne anahrone velikodržavne ideologije na kraju 20. stoljeća upisani su i drugi logori i mjesta zatočenja na području Vogošće, kakvi su „Bunker“, pansion „Kon-tiki“, „Planjina kuća“, „Nakina garaža“ i druga, u kojima su žrtve pokušaja uspostave nove srpske države bili, osim stanovnika Svraka, i nesrpski žitelji drugih dijelova Vogošće kojima su ovladale naoružane formacije Jovana Tintora.[98]

Prethodna borbena dejstva, i odbrambena i napadna, nisu bitno promijenila pozicije branilaca Sarajeva. Kritične tačke i rizici koje su one nosile po odbranu nisu otklonjeni, i Sarajevo se gušilo u sve čvršćoj opsadi. Granatiranje grada se pojačavalo, borbene aktivnosti preostalih snaga JNA u kasarnama, pa i jakih snaga u kasarni „Maršal Tito“, bile su sve izraženije. Prostor koji je ovu kasarnu dijelio od srpskih snaga na Grbavici i u Pofalićima činio se sve užim. Postojali su i konkretni planovi na srpskoj strani da se, istovremenim napadom iz pravca Grbavice i Pofalića i pokretanjem oklopnih snaga iz kasarne, izvrši njihovo spajanje i potpuno presjecanje Sarajeva.[99]

Srpske snage u Pofalićima postajale su sve agresivnije, mada to, u odnosu na druge dijelove grada, nije bila glavna karakteristika ove jake i dobro naoružane strukture. Na početku napada na Sarajevo u Pofalićima su stanovnici držali zajedničke straže i punktove, i to je potrajalo do uspostave milicijske strukture pod komandom Laze Bojanića. Nakon toga, srpske snage su uspostavile vlastite straže i punktove, kao i utvrđene borbene linije i otporne tačke u cilju preuzimanja potpune kontrole nad naseljem. Maltretiranje nesrpskog stanovništva na punktovima i slični ograničeni incidenti držali su tonus ratne psihoze u naselju, ali ozbiljnijih napada nije bilo, iako je očekivanje političkog i vojnog rukovodstva ovih snaga očito bilo drugačije. Na dio naselja koji su kontrolisale srpske snage 9. maja su

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[94] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995“, Lista podataka o b/d: *Napad na naselje Vogošća*.

[95] PNŠ ObP OpŠTO Vogošća Iljko Barić u razgovoru je iznio činjenicu da su upućene snage i imale zadatak postaviti se na ovaj način prema Blagovcu i na taj način štititi bok specijalnim jedinicama koje su trebale napasti na glavnom pravcu prema Vogošći i, eventualno, jedinicama iz Visokog po njihovom izbijanju u rejon Vogošće. Kako nikakve specijalne jedinice nisu došle, a ni jedinice iz Visokog, upućena četa se uz izvjesne probleme narednog dana izvukla u pravcu Kobilje Glave. Razgovor sa Iljkom Barićem.

[96] U ovoj akciji poginuo je pripadnik TO Vogošća **Avdić Mehmed**, a jedan borac je ranjen. **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995“, Lista podataka o b/d: *Napad na naselje Vogošća*.

[97] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995“, Lista podataka o b/d: *Odbrana sela Svrake*.

[98] Detalje ovog velikog stradanja u knjizi: Eset Muračević, ***Ubijene i nestale žrtve zločina u Vogošći 1992-1995***, Sarajevo, 2001.

[99] O postojanju plana i konkretnim sastancima na Vracama na kojima je dogovarana njegova realizacija, svjedoči Jovan Tintor. Kao dobro upućeni učesnik ovog sastanka, Tintor navodi da je sve bilo dogovoreno i da je signal za početak napada trebao dati general Milutin Kukanjac, komandant 2. VO. Njegovo oklijevanje Tintor vidi kao uzrok zbog kojeg nije došlo do presjecanja grada u vrijeme kada su srpske snage bile nadomak tog cilja. **ICTY,** *Transkript emisije „Moj gost – njegova istina“, urednik Ristо Đogo, gost Jovan, Joja, Tintor*.

pale minobacačke granate ispaljene sa Vraca. Na pitanje iz Pofalića zašto ih gađaju, artiljerci sa Vraca su odgovorili da ih gađaju zato što nisu dovoljno aktivni.[100] Doba komšijske pažnje, koja se prvih dana pomalo i preko puščanog nišana osjećala, prošlo je.

Određeni planovi za rješavanja uskog grla odbrane Sarajeva na potezu od Pofalića do kasarne „Maršal Tito“ već su pravljeni tajno u Regionalnom štabu TO Sarajevo. U Komandi Odreda Pofalići I 13. maja je održan sastanak na kome su obavještajni organi odreda, općinskog i regionalnog štaba TO RBiH razmijenili obavještajne podatke u cilju finalizacije plana napada.[101]

Opći razvoj situacije na sarajevskom bojištu nalagao je hitno djelovanje, ne samo na području Pofalića. Snage RgŠTO Sarajevo 14. maja započele su borbena dejstva na širem prostoru u cilju deblokade grada. Napadi su izvedeni na pravcima Vrbanja-most - Grbavica i Jevrejsko groblje - Vraca, pravcem Stupsko Brdo - kasarna Nedžarići i kao ključni u ovom pokušaju, izvršen je napad na Ilidžu.[102] Određene aktivnosti izvođene su i na drugim linijama. Odred Hrasno Brdo izveo je uspješnu diverzantsku akciju na vrhu ulica Ozrenska[103] i Milinkladska, dok je OpŠTO Vogošća pokušao s napadom na pravcu Barica, ali bez uspjeha.[104]

U odgovoru na uzavrelost sarajevskog bojišta, srpske snage su, također, djelovale duž cijele linije dodira, pa su 14. maja ujutro otvorili vatru i na položaje 2. čete Odreda Pofalići I. Snage u Pofalićima su potražile pomoć u namjeri da odmah stupe u realizaciju prethodno načelno dogovorenog plana za ovladavanje naseljem. Kao pojačanje, stigla je jedinica iz Velešića, ali je cijeli pokušaj propao u začetku.[105] Predvečer su srpske snage počele paliti bošnjačke kuće u Orlovačkoj ulici. Stanovništvo je u panici napuštalo kuće i bježalo, a 14 lica je zarobljeno i zatvoreno u podrumu samoposluge u Orlovačkoj. Sutradan, 15. maja, komandir 3. čete Odreda Pofalići I Alija Prazina, čiji su borci branili svoje kuće i porodice u dijelu Orlovačke ulice koji se nalazio u potpunom okruženju srpskih snaga, izvjestio je komandanta Odreda da im je Bojanić, komandir srpske milicije, postavio ultimatum da odmah predaju oružje, i da su dva mještanina to već učinila. Komandant Odreda je naredio komadiru 3. čete da spriječi daljnju predaju oružja, žene i djecu skloni u podrume kuća i organizuje kružnu odbranu.[106]

Opštinski štab TO Novo Sarajevo pristupio je ubrzanim aktivnostima na pripremi odlučne bitke za Pofaliće. U popodnevnim i večernjim satima 15. maja, zajedno sa komandantima Odreda Velešići, Pofalići I i Pofalići II, precizirani su zadaci na osnovu prethodno pominjanog plana i sačinjena zapovijest za napad.[107] U istom vremenu je dogovoreno i angažovanje određenog broja udarnih grupa Regionalnog štaba i Vojne policije.

Pofalićka bitka započela je u jutarnjim satima 16. maja 1992. godine. Na glavnom pravcu napada: Hum - rezervoar - Dom Gornji Pofalići, nastupale su snage Odreda Velešići, pojačane udarnim grupama RgŠTO, koje su vodili Enis Srna i Dževad Topić Topa. Njihov zadatak bio je da u sadejstvu s lijevim

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[100] Iz presretnutog razgovora obavljenog radio vezom. **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d*, Broj 02-177/92, 09. 05. 1992, 14.00.

[101] Šefko Hodžić, „Pofalićka bitka“, ***Operacija Jesen 94***, str. 7-48, Sarajevo, 2007, 11.

[102] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995“, Lista podataka o b/d: *Napad na Grbavicu i Vraca*; *Napad na Nedžariće*; *Napad na Ilidžu.*

[103] Današnja Novopazarska (op.a.)

[104] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d na teritoriji*, Broj 02-193/92, 15. 05. 1992.

[105] Hodžić, 11. Jedinica je bila sastavljena od jednog voda Odreda Velešići pojačanog sa desetinom boraca OpŠTO Centar sa Grdonja.

[106] Bilježnica Ćamila Idrizovića.

[107] O čudnoj sudbini ove zapovijesti, koja u dobroj mjeri odslikava stanje u kojem se odbrana Sarajeva nalazila u to vrijeme i rizike koje je Pofalićka bitka nosila, a koju je Sefer Halilović ispred ŠTO RBiH usmeno odobrio, ali odbio potpisati, a komandant RgŠTO odbio i jedno i drugo, da bi na kraju ostala personalno nepotpisana, ali izvršena, sa puno detalja u pomenutoj knjizi autora Šefka Hodžića.

susjedom, Odredom Pofalići II, snažnim i iznenadnim napadom razbiju neprijatelja na prednjem kraju i izvrše prodor u cilju rasijecanja naselja, opkoljavanja i razoružavanja neprijatelja. Snage Odreda Pofalići II, sa udarnim grupama vojne policije koje su vodili Kerim Lučarević i Ismet Bajramović Ćelo, napao je pravcem: Ul. Ranka Šipke[108] - Ul. Ruđera Boškovića - voćnjak Baždarevo - kafana „Ravna gora". Jednim vodom odred je zatvarao pravac Željeznička stanica - brdo Bakarevac - Mljekara, radi obezbjeđenja dejstava od eventualne intervencije neprijateljskih snaga iz kasarne „Maršal Tito". Na pravcu: Ul. Drinska - Ul. Petra Mećave[109] - Čangalovića-česma - Ul. Humska - „Plavi granap", prema Obadu i položajima 3. čete, napao je Odred Pofalići I, pojačan udarnom grupom Ferida Omerovića s Koševa i grupom policajaca SJB Novo Sarjevo. Pravac Ul. Adema Buće - „Zrak" - Gornji Dolac trebala je zatvoriti ojačana četa OpŠTO Novi Grad s komandirom Dervišom Gadžom, sa zadatkom da veže dio srpskih snaga na Obadu i padinskim dijelovima Orlovačke ulice, kao i da spriječi eventualnu intervenciju i pojačanja iz pravca brda Orlić. Na desnom kraju vezivanje snaga i sprječavanje intervencije iz pravca Orlića bio je zadatak snaga OpŠTO Vogošća na liniji Hum - Kobilja Glava - Grahovište. Ukupne angažovane snage u napadu bile su oko 550 boraca.[110]

Nakon dobrog početka na glavnom pravcu napada, u kojem su dobro opremljene udarne grupe protivoklopnim sredstvima eliminisale bunkere i utvrđene položaje srpskih snaga na potezu od rezervoara i igrališta prema Humskom brdu i omogućile napredovanje snaga Odreda Velešići na tom pravcu, i napredovanja na pravcu napada Odreda Pofalići II, oko 11 sati došlo je do izvjesnog zastoja u bici. Protivoklopne udarne grupe na pravcima odreda Velešići i Pofalići II su se povukle iz bitke, a napad Odreda Pofalići I bio je zaustavljen vatrom iz jakog srpskog uporišta kod Cvijetića-pekare. U to vrijeme su se upalili motori tenkova JNA u kasarni „Maršal Tito" i činilo se da će s te strane uslijediti napad na pofalićke borce istovremeno s kontranapadom koji su srpske snage poduzele iz pravca „Plavog granapa". U naselju su se čak počele pronositi glasine da je bitka izgubljena i da će Pofalići pasti.

Tenkovi ipak nisu pokrenuti iz kasarne, a srpski protivnapad je osujećen.

Nakon toga je u borbu uvedena jedna udarna grupa iz specijalne jedinice Juke Prazine kojom je komandovao Samir Pezo. Odred Pofalići I konačno je uništio neprijateljsko utvrđenje i napravio prodor kod Cvijetića-pekare. Na glavnom pravcu Velešićki odred je nastavio napredovanje pofalićkom gredom, dok je Odred Pofalići II nastavio napredovanje na svom pravcu napada prema „Plavom granapu". Ubrzo su se komandanti odreda susreli na lokalitetu Čangalovića-česma, a dejstva su nastavljena prema Orlovačkoj ulici i poziciji opkoljene 3. čete Odreda Pofalići I. U popodnevnim satima izvršeno je spajanje s borcima ove čete i njihovo deblokiranje. Na tim pozicijama napad je zaustavljen.[111] (Pravci napada snaga TO u Pofalićkoj bici prikazani su na ***Karti 1***)

U toku noći bilo je velikih problema u zadržavanju snaga na dostignutim linijama i organizaciji nove linije odbrane. Pod okriljem mraka, preostale srpske snage, zajedno sa većinom stanovništva iz dijela naselja koji su one kontrolisale, preko Žuči su napustile Pofaliće.[112]

Bitka za Pofaliće bila je dobijena. Njen značaj bio je veliki. Iako po svim elementima predstavlja borbeno dejstvo taktičkog nivoa, u odnosu na ukupnu poziciju odbrane Sarajeva, ona je u izvjesnom smislu imala i operativno-taktički značaj. Neprijatelju su naneseni veliki gubici u živoj sili. Ratni plijen bio je veliki: 200 automatskih i poluautomatskih pušaka, 2 PAT 20 mm, 17 PAM 12,7 mm, 8 MB 82 mm,

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[108] Današnja Reisa Fehima Spahe (op.a.).
[109] Današnja Fra Matije Divkovića (op.a).
[110] Alihodžić, Fadil: „Operativno-taktička analiza Pofalićke bitke", u: **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995".
[111] Hodžić, 40-45; Bilježnica Ćamila Idrizovića.
[112] Ibid

15 MB 60 mm, 20 RB, 6 OSA, 90 ZOLJA, 200 mina za MB 82 mm, 40 sanduka municije za pješadijsko naoružanje. Cijela akcija izvedena je sa minimalnim gubicima snaga Teritorijalne odbrane i policije, s obzirom da se radilo o borbi u naseljenom mjestu i u uslovima sadejstva više različitih jedinica.[113] U psihološkom smislu veliki značaj imala je činjenica da je čistom pobjedom oslobođena značajna teritorija koju su branioci uspjeli zadržati pod svojom kontrolom, što je bio prvi uspjeh takve vrste na sarajevskom bojištu od početka rata.

Nedugo nakon Pofalićke bitke, tokom koje su snage OpŠTO Vogošća imale zadatak da svojom aktivnošću vezuju srpske snage iz Vogošće i tako spriječe eventualna pojačanja koja su iz tog pravca mogla biti upućena prema Pofalićima, uslijedio je karakterističan odgovor. U samoj Vogošći i dijelovima općine koje su zauzele srpske snage, njihovo formacijsko ustrojavanje u Vogošćansku brigadu Vojske Srpske Republike BiH praćeno je pojačavanjem maltretiranja i terorisanja preostalog nesrpskog stanovništva, pretresanjem i pljačkom stanova, paljenjem kuća, a po slobodnim teritorijama pojačano je artiljerijsko dejstvo.[114] Po scenariju sprovedenom početkom mjeseca u Svrakama, 25. maja 1992. dat je ultimatum za predaju naoružanja braniocima i stanovništvu naselja Uglješići. Istog popodneva je uslijedio snažan napad u kojem su srpske snage za oko 500 metara uspjele pomaći linije koje su držali branioci i zauzeti veći dio naselja.[115] Ipak, scenario iz Svraka se nije ponovio. U dijelu naselja Uglješići I, nazvanom „Krše“, pripadnici OpŠTO Vogošća pružili su snažan otpor i, nakon borbe koja je trajala do večeri, odbili napad nanijevši napadačima značajne gubitke.[116] Odbrana je stabilizovana na novoj liniji. Prvobitne i novouspostavljene linije odbrane u rejonu Uglješića, kao i tom prilikom izgubljena teritorija, prikazani su na ***Karti 2***.

[113] Poginuli su: **Miralem Miraščija** i **Edin Krako**. U borbama koje su prethodile Pofalićkoj bici, u Pofalićima je 14. maja poginuo **Rasim Koštreba,** a 15. maja **Muhamed Brutus.** Iz jedinice Kerima Lučarevića poginuo je **Muris Đelkić**. Ranjeno je 10 boraca. **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995“, Lista podataka o b/d: *Pofalićka bitka.*

[114] **AARBiH,** MNO RBiH, *Bilten o aktuelnim zbivanjima na teritoriji RBiH na dan 25. maja 1992. godine*.

[115] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Operativni izvještaj*, Broj 02-229/92, 26. 05. 1992. u 19:00.

[116] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995“, Lista podataka o b/d: *Odbrana naselja Uglješići I – „Krše“*. U odbrani „Krša“ 25. maja poginuli su: **Amel Bećković** i **Merzuk Feriz**. Od strane srpskih snaga su zarobljeni, a zatim ubijeni **Ibro Kršo**, **Kasim Kršo**, **Ramiz Kršo**, **Asim Mršo** i **Ahmed Piknjač**.

III

(Daljnje okrupnjavanje jedinica. Formiranje 13. novosarajevske brigade. Sandžačka brigada. Formiranje 1. vogošćanskog odreda.)

Intenzitet borbenih dejstava na sarajevskom bojištu, složenost zadatka odbrane Sarajeva od napada nadmoćnijeg neprijatelja i još složeniji zadatak njegove deblokade, kao nužnog uslova za omogućavanje preživljavanja njegovog stanovništva i funkcionisanja legalne državne vlasti u gradu i njenog djelovanja iz grada na slobodnoj teritoriji Bosne i Hercegovine, već u ranoj fazi rata opredijelili su Štab TO RBiH da preduzme mjere na okrupnjavanju velikog broja malih jedinica na terenu. Taj proces se odvijao paralelno sa intenzivnim borbenim dejstvima tokom aprila i prve polovine maja 1992. godine. Iskustva i dometi vođenih borbi pokazali su da je za ostvarenje zadataka koji su se postavljali pred Teritorijalnu odbranu Republike Bosne i Hercegovine potrebno učiniti daljnje korake u izgradnji njene organizacijsko-formacijske strukture.

Postojali su i drugi razlozi.

Proces pretvaranja snaga JNA na teritoriji Bosne i Hercegovine u Vojsku Srpske Republike Bosne i Hercegovine polovinom maja je bio dovršen. Odlukom rukovodstva srpske paradržave i uz saglasnost generalštaba Vojske Jugoslavije, već 3. maja formiran je uži dio budućeg glavnog štaba srpske vojske u Bosni i Hercegovini.[117] Srpska skupština je 12. maja u Banjoj Luci donijela formalnu odluku o formiranju Vojske Srpske Republke Bosne i Hercegovne. Za komandanta Glavnog štaba ove vojske postavljen je general Ratko Mladić.[118] Supstanca konverzije JNA u ovu vojsku, naravno, nije ležala samo u činjenici da je komandant Glavnog štaba nove srpske vojske bio istovremeno i načelnik štaba 2. vojne oblasti JNA. Ona će u potpunosti biti ostvarena nekoliko dana kasnije. Komanda 2. vojne oblasti je 14. maja izdala naređenje o preimenovanju korpusa JNA na teritoriji Bosne i Hercegovine u korpuse Vojske Srpske Republike Bosne i Hercegovine. Ovim naređenjem preimenovane su i sve jedinice iz organskog sastava korpusa. Naređenje se odnosilo i na preimenovanje 4. korpusa JNA u Sarajevsko-romanijski korpus Vojske Srpske Republike Bosne i Hercegovine.[119] Komandant Sarajevsko-romanijskog korpusa 22. maja, provodeći Mladićevo naređenje, naredio je okrupnjavanje oružanih formacija, kako ih u dokumentu naziva „dosadašnjih jedinica TO srpskih odbrambenih snaga Srpske Republike Bosne i Hercegovine“, u formacije brigada: Novosarajevske, Blažujske, Ilidžanske, Kasindolske, Rajlovačke, Vogošćanske, Lukavičke, Paljanske, Sokolačke, Rogatičke, Ilijaške i Trnovske brigade.[120]

Formiranje brigada u cilju daljnjeg okrupnjavanja sastava Teritorijalne odbrane Republike Bosne i Hercegovine također je planirano već polovinom maja. Komandanti opštinskih štabova TO sa područja grada su upoznati sa ovim planom na sastanku održanom prije 20. maja i od komandanata na čijim

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[117] **ICTY,** *GŠ VRS, Analiza borbene gotovosti i aktivnosti Vojske Republike Srpske u 1992. godini, Han Pijesak, april 1993.*

[118] **ICTY,** *Zapisnik sa 16. sjednice Skupštine srpskog naroda u Bosni i Hercegovini održane 12. maja 1992. godine u Banjoj Luci*.

[119] **ICTY,** Naređenje Komande 2. VO nosilo je Str.pov.broj 1-1/25 od 14. 05. 1992. godine. Komanda 4. korpusa, odnosno Sarajevsko-romanijskog korpusa, svojim aktom Str.pov.broj 09/19-190 od 17. 05. 1992. jedinicama iz svog sastava dostavila je obavijest o njihovom preimenovanju po sljedećem: 49. mbr u 1. sarajevsku brigadu, 120. lpbr u 2. sarajevsku brigadu, 216. bbr u 1. romanijsku brigadu, 4. map u Paljanski artiljerijski puk, 4. mpoap u Paljanski protivoklopni puk, 346. lap PVO u Sarajevski puk ARJ PVO, 4. bVP u Sarajevski bataljon vojne policije, 4. bv u Sarajevski bataljon veze, 4. Snb u Paljanski sanitetski bataljon, 4. atb u Paljanski automobilski bataljon, 4. inžb u Sarajevski inženjerijski bataljon.

[120] **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Organizacijsko-formacijske promene u Korpusu, Naređenje,* Str.pov.broj 09/19-192, 22. 05. 1992.

općinama su postojali uslovi za formiranje brigada su traženi prijedlozi najpogodnijih ličnosti za dužnosti komandanata. Prijedlog komandanta OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo za dužnost komandanta buduće brigade na ovoj općini bio je Enver Šehović, komandant Odreda Velešići. Kako je ovaj prijedlog odmah dobio saglasnost pretpostavljene komande, komandant OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo je naredio Šehoviću da počne s pripremama. Enver Šehović je dužnost komandanta Odreda Velešići 20. maja predao Ibrahimu Derviševiću i počeo s pripremama za formiranje brigade.[121] Odluku o formiranju 13. novosarajevske brigade TO i postavljanju Envera Šehovića na dužnost njenog komandanta, Predsjedništvo RBiH donijelo je 27. maja 1992. godine.[122]

U vrijeme kada je otpočeo pripreme za formiranje brigade, OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo raspolagao je sa brojno ojačanim sastavom u odnosu na početak aprila, ali je taj sastav bio i mnogo usitnjeniji, sa znatno više jedinica na vezi, što je otežavalo rukovođenje i komandovanje. U sastavu OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo borila su se 4 odreda TO sa 1.602 borca, 8 četa sa 610 boraca, tri voda sa 76 boraca i jedno odjeljenje sa 10 boraca. Ukupno 2.298 boraca, sa još 1.500 ljudi evidentiranih u OpŠTO i spremnih za uključenje u jedinice.[123]

Kao što se iz predočenih brojeva vidi, OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo je na raspolaganju imao više nego dovoljan broj ljudi za formiranje brigade. Problem je bio u činjenici da je na raspolaganju imao svega 30% pješadijskog naoružanja u odnosu na broj boraca.[124] Stvaranjem brigade želio se dobiti novi kvalitet, snažna jedinica sposobna za manevar i proboj linija opsade, što se nije moglo postići prostim objedinjavanjem postojećih jedinica. Velike rizike po osjetljivu stabilnost linija odbrane nosila je i mogućnost izdvajanja najboljih dijelova postojećih jedinica i njihovog uključivanja u sastav brigade, posebno s obzirom na imajuće naoružanje. OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo je krenuo srednjim putem. Komandantu brigade su u prvom momentu na raspolaganje stavljeni starješine OpŠTO, kao vršioci neophodnih dužnosti u Komandi 13. novosarajevske brigade, i ova privremena komanda je počela sa izborom ljudstva iz postojećih jedinica sa kojim je planirala buduću popunu brigade, kada za nju budu stvoreni uslovi. Izabrano ljudstvo nije povlačeno iz matičnih jedinica, čime je ispunjen zahtjev da proces formiranja brigade ne oslabi odbranu. Do polovine juna evidentirano je 348 boraca koji su trebali ući u sastav brigade.[125]

S duge strane, problem usitnjenosti jedinica riješen je daljnjim ukrupnjavanjem i objedinjavanjem manjih jedinica formiranih na mjesnom principu. Naređenjem komandanta OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo 19. juna formirana su tri nova odreda, koji su nazive dobili po nazivima mjesnih zajednica u kojima su formirani, što je bila uobičajena praksa u Teritorijalnoj odbrani Bosne i Hercegovine tokom njenog mirnodopskog razvoja. Odred „Omer Maslić“, sa zonom odgovornosti od kasarne „Maršal Tito“ do Ulice Braće Vujčića[126] isključno, te od korita Miljacke do Drinske ulice isključno. Za komandanta odreda postavljen je Omer Ključić. Odred „Čengić-Vila“, sa zonom odgovornosti od Ulice Braće Vujčića do mosta i Doma zdravlja na Otoci isključno, te od korita Miljacke do Drinske ulice i podvožnjaka isključno. Za komandanta odreda postavljen je Zlatko Lagumdžija.[127] Odred „Ivan Krndelj“, sa zonom odgovornosti

[121] Razgovor sa Salkom Idrizom.
[122] **AARBiH**, Predsjedništvo Republike Bosne i Hercegovine: *Odluka o formiranju jedinica TO*, PR broj 1170, 27.05.1992.
[123] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Broj 02-212/92, 22. 05. 1992.
[124] **AARBiH,** OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo, *Naoružanje za popunu jedinica TO, traži*, Pov. broj 02/119, 13. 06. 1992.
[125] **AARBiH,** ŠTORBiH, *Izvještaj o toku izvršenja mobilizacije*, 18. 06. 1992.
[126] Današnja Malta (op.a.)
[127] Ne radi se o tadašnjem potpredsjedniku Vlade RBiH i političaru SDP-a, već o starješini TO i ARBiH istog imena i prezimena (op.a.)

od Ulice Milutina Đuraškovića[128] do Ulice Petra Dokića[129] isključno, te od korita Miljacke do Dinarske[130] ulice isključno. Za komandanta odreda postavljen je Mario Frimel.[131]

Svi odredi na prostoru Novog Sarajeva, četiri postojeća i tri novoformirana objedinjavanjem postojećih manjih jedinica, raspolagala su ukupno sa 3.656 boraca i sa 1.349 cijevi pješadijskog naoružanja.[132] Zone odgovornosti odreda OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo prikazane su na **Karti 3**.

Iako su aktivnosti na odabiru ljudstva za popunu 13. novosarajevske brigade kontinuirano provođene, do njenog stvarnog zaživljavanja nije moglo doći prije nego se stvore uslovi da brigada u punom obimu preuzme borbene položaje i odgovornost za rejone odbrane postojećih odreda TO. To će se desiti krajem mjeseca jula 1992. godine. Tada je komanda brigade popunjena najizraslijim starješinama iz komandi Odreda Velešići i Odreda Pofalići I i II, a bataljoni formirani od odabranog ljudstva iz odreda: 1. bataljon iz Odreda Pofalići II, 2. bataljon iz Odreda Pofalići I, 3. bataljon iz Odreda Velešići.

Period od dva mjeseca, u toku kojih su trajale aktivnosti na formiranju 13. novosarajevske brigade, osim intenzivnih borbenih dejstava o kojima će biti riječi na narednim stranicama, bio je ispunjen i refleksijama pomalo uzavrele atmosfere u kojoj se odvijala transformacija Teritorijalne odbrane u Armiju Republike Bosne i Hercegovine u toku juna i jula 1992. godine. U ovom periodu je na području grada formirano nekoliko jedinica na osnovu regionalnog porijekla boraca: 1. sandžačka, 1. podrinjska, 1. istočno-hercegovačka brigada i Olovsko-sokolački odred. Ove jedinice su popunjavane eksteritorijalno u odnosu na gradske općine i time, posebno sandžačka i podrinjska brigada sa izuzetno brzim masovnim prilivom ljudstva, izazvale onu vrstu poremećaja i problema u postojećim jedinicama koje je OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo nastojao izbjeći u formiranju 13. novosarajevske brigade. Prelasci većeg broja pojedinaca, grupa boraca i čitavih postojećih jedinica u ove brigade, po ocjeni RgŠTO Sarajevo, izazvao je probleme i poremećaje u rukovođenju i komandovanju unutar opštinskih štabova. Primjedbe se nisu odnosile samo na slabljenje postojećih jedinica prelascima njihovih boraca u brigade o kojima je riječ, već i na probleme sa subordinacijom dijelova ovih brigada u odnosu na OpŠTO u čijim zonama djeluju i njihovu upotrebu u borbenim dejstvima.[133] Usred ovih protivrječnosti u izvjesnom smislu našao se i OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo u čijoj se zoni, u Pofalićima, smjestila komanda brigade i 1. bataljon 1. sandžačke brigade.

Pored prethodno opisane vrste regionalnog koncepta formiranja brigada, koji je došao kao odluka odozgo, iz ŠTO RBiH, na području Novog Sarajeva u ovom periodu javila se i inicijativa za regionalizaciju odozdo, sa nivoa mjesnih zajednica Pofalići i Velešići, odnosno iz odreda formiranih u ovim mjesnim područjima. Radilo se o prijedlogu da se od dva pofalićka i velešićkog odreda formira zasebna Pofalićko-velešićka brigada, što bi vratilo na početak već poodmakli proces formiranja 13. novosarajevske brigade.[134] Inicijativa nije prihvaćena od strane nadležne komande, čijom naredbom je brigada 27. jula 1992. godine potvrđena kao jedinica ARBiH pod formacijskim imenom 13. novosarajevska pješadijska brigada.[135] Popuna brigade je izvršena primarno iz pomenutih odreda, a od cijele ideje ostao je samo nezvanični, popularni naziv „Pofalićko-velešićka“ za 13. novosarajevsku brigadu. Ostatak ljudstva iz

[128] Današnja Topal Osman-paše (op.a.)
[129] Današnja Milana Preloga (op.a)
[130] Današnja Zvornička (op.a.)
[131] **AARBiH** OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo, *Naređenje za okrupnjavanje i formiranje OdTO*, Str.pov.broj 01/2, 19.06.1992.
[132] **AARBiH** OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo, *Izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 35/01, 26. 06. 1992.
[133] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov. broj 02-344/92, 18. 06. 1992, 08:00; **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov. broj 02-429/92, 28. 06. 1992, 19:00.
[134] **AARBiH,** OpŠO Novo Sarajevo, *Mišljenje u vezi sa formiranjem 13. novosarajevske brigade*, Broj 60/01, 23.07. 1992.
[135] **AARBiH,** GŠOSBiH, *Naređenje*, Broj 02/737-1, 27. 07. 1992. godine.

odreda, koji nije ušao u sastav 13. novosarajevske pješadijske brigade, ostao je raspoređen u prostornim jedinicama od kojih će u augustu biti formirani Protivdiverzantski odred Pofalići, za čijeg je komandanta postavljen Tahir Hajdari, i Protivdiverzantski odred Velešići, za čijeg je komandanta postavljen Šefćet Baždarević.[136]

Inicijativu za formiranje 1. sandžačke brigade pokrenula je grupa uglednih građana Sarajeva porijeklom iz Sandžaka u želji da na taj način da doprinos odbrani Bosne i Hercegovine. Odluku o njenom formiranju Predsjedništvo RBiH donijelo je 4. juna 1992. godine, a za njenog komandanta je postavljen Medo Haznadar.[137] Komandno mjesto brigade bilo je u Pofalićima u prostorijama građevinskog preduzeća „Vranica", gdje je bila smještena Komanda brigade i njen 1. bataljon. Kao 2. bataljon brigade vođen je Odred Isaha Mulića sa Stare Breke, Općina Centar. Formiranje 3. bataljona započeto je na području Boljakovog i Buća-Potoka u Novom Gradu. Osim formacijskih prištapskih jedinica, u sastavu brigade je vođeno i nekoliko manjih samostalnih jedinica: samostalni vodovi „Bentbaša", „Butmir", „Otes" i „Mojmilo".[138]

Iz navedene strukture 1. sandžačke brigade vidi se da su jedinice iz njenog sastava bile disperzirane na području svih gradskih općina. Na tim područjima one su uzimale učešće u borbenim dejstvima unutar borbenog rasporeda snaga Teritorijalne odbrane općina na čijim teritorijama su djelovale. U periodu od sredine jula do kraja septembra 1992. godine, brigada je u punom sastavu uključena u borbena dejstva na području Nedžarića, Stupa, Otesa i Azića.[139]

U vrijeme početka faze okrupnjavanja jedinica Teritorijalne odbrane u kojoj su formirane prve brigade, snage OpŠTO Vogošća bile su grupisane u rejonima i naseljima Uglješići, Hrastik, Balino Brdo, Ugorsko, Tihovići, Barica, Hotonj i Kobilja Glava. U sastavu OpŠTO borilo se 5 četa, 7 vodova i 1 samostalno odjeljenje, sa ukupno 1.289 borca. U OpŠTO je bio evidentiran i spreman za uključenje u jedinice TO još 931 dobrovoljac.[140] Limit za njihovo uključivanje u jedinice nalazio se u nedostatku naoružanja i opreme. Pregled naoružanja s kojim su raspolagale jedinice OpŠTO Vogošća dat je u ***Tabeli 1***.

Naspram sebe imale su snage Vogošćanske brigade VSrRBiH. Pregled naoružanja kojim je raspolagala Vogošćanska brigada dat je u ***Tabeli 2***, i ilustrativan je po pitanju razumijevanja odnosa snaga i uslova u kojima je OpŠO Vogošća organizovala odbranu.[141]

Snage OpŠO Vogošća branile su se razvučene u dugoj liniji sa mnogo jedinicama neposjednutih i nepokrivenih prostora. Navedena ograničenja opredijelila su OpŠTO Vogošća, u kojem je dužnost komandanta od 7. maja obavljao Ramiz Duraković, da u tom trenutku ne preduzima okrupnjavanje jedinica u formaciju odreda. Uslovi za taj korak bili su stvoreni u narednih mjesec dana intenzivnih borbenih dejstava u kojima su snage OpŠTO Vogošća i brojno i organizacijski narasle na nivo koji je omogućavao da 27. juna 1992. godine na području Barice, Ugorskog i Hotonja bude formiran 1. vogošćanski odred.[142] Za komandanta odreda, nekoliko dana ranije, postavljen je Sinan Džafo.[143]

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[136] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Postavljenje*, broj 01/998-1, 28. 08. 1992.
[137] **AARBiH,** MO RBiH: *Naređenje*, broj 01-354/92, 10. 06. 1992.
[138] Kahrović, Murat, ***Kako smo branili Sarajevo: 1. sandžačka brigada***, Sarajevo, 2001, 126.
[139] O borbama koje je ova brigada vodila u odbrani Sarajeva, detaljno u navedenoj monografiji autora Murata Kahrovića.
[140] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Broj 02-212/92, 22. 05. 1992; **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 342/1, 30. 05. 1992.
[141] Podaci o naoružanju Vogošćanske brigade su od 15. augusta 1992, ali se količina i odnos nisu bitno promijenili od početka oružanog sukoba. **ICTY,** Operativa grupa Srpske vojske Vogošća, *Podaci o naoružanju i zahtev za 0,5 b/k municije*, Str. pov.broj: 178/92, 18. 08. 1992.
[142] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Broj 02-417/92, 27. 06. 1992. u 19:00.
[143] **AARBiH,** ŠTO RBiH, *Imenovanje,* Broj 02/349-191, 24. 06. 1992.

Tabela 1: Stanje TMS kojim je raspolagao OpŠTO Vogošća na dan 20. 05. 1992. godine[144]		
r/b	**NAZIV TMS**	**komada**
1.	Pištolj (nepoznati kalibri)	32
2.	Pištolj 7,62 mm	5
3.	Pištolj 7,65 mm	15
4.	Pištolj 9 mm	8
5.	Pištolj 6,35 mm	1
6.	Pištolj automatski	1
7.	Automat 7,62 M56	17
8.	Automat 11,43	8
9.	Automat 9 mm „HEKLER“	20
10.	Puška 7,9 mm M48	49
11.	PAP 7,62 mm	62
12.	AP 7,62 mm	156
13.	Lovački karabini i puške (razni modeli)	89
14.	PM 7,62 mm	3
15.	PM 7,9 mm	5
16.	Breda	1
17.	PAM	1

Tabela 2: Pregled naoružanja Vogošćanske brigade VSrRBiH		
r/b	**NAZIV TMS**	**komada**
1.	Automat 7,62 mm	10
2.	PAP 7,62 mm	308
3.	AP 7,62 mm	450
4.	PM M72 7,62 mm	20
5.	PM M84 7,62 mm	10
6.	PM M53 7,9 mm	144
7.	Puška M48 7,9 mm	15
8.	PAM 12,7 mm	10
9.	MB 81 mm	10
10.	MB 60 mm	15
11.	MB 120 mm	3
12.	PAT 20 mm 20/1, 20/2, 20/3, 20/4	20
13.	PAT Bofors 40 mm	10
14.	RB M57	35
15.	Top B1 76 mm	1
16.	Top ZIS 76 mm	1
17.	Tenk T55	2
18.	VBR 128 mm	1
19.	Haubica 105 mm	1

[144] **AARBiH**, OpŠTO Vogošća, *Pregled imajućeg stanja naoružanja*, Broj 06/86-2/92, 20. 05. 1992.

Organizacijsko i formacijsko prestrukturiranje unutar Teritorijalne odbrane na području Sarajeva, u fazi započetoj krajem maja, od početka jula nastavljenoj unutar Armije Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, i dovršenoj do početka septembra formiranjem 1. korpusa ARBiH, izvršeno je paralelno sa intenzivnim borbenim dejstvima izvođenim gotovo svakodnevno i na unutrašnjoj i na spoljašnjoj strani prstena opsade koji su srpske snage zatvorile oko Sarajeva. Neke od najznačajnih bitaka u tom nizu vođene su na području Novog Sarajeva i Vogošće i o njima će biti riječi u narednom poglavlju.

IV

(Operacija „LJETO-92“. Oslobađanje Orlića. Borbe za Hrasno Brdo i Vraca. Pokušaji deblokade Sarajeva tokom jula 1992. Operacija „JUG-92“. Odbrana Azića. Živi štit: odbrana Orlića.)

Krajem maja i početkom juna 1992. provođene su aktivnosti na iseljenju preostalih kasarni JNA iz Sarajeva. To pitanje je bilo izuzetno važno za novopostavljenog komandanta srpskih snaga u Bosni i Hercegovini, generala Ratka Mladića. U njegovoj viziji sudbine Sarajeva nije bilo mjesta sivim tonovima: na okolnim brdima i na prilazima gradu bilo je mjesta samo za do zuba naoružane srpske vojnike. Unutar tog prostora bili su prihvatljivi samo goloruki branioci i u svim egzistencijalnim potrebama uskraćeni građani Sarajeva. Zbog toga je pridavao izuzetnu pažnju pitanju sredstava JNA u sarajevskim kasarnama, pa čak i pitanju korištenja samih objekata nakon iseljenja JNA iz njih. U pregovorima oko tih pitanja bio je krajnje nepopustljiv, prijetio strašnim odmazdama, bombardovanjem i uništavanjem pojedinih dijelova grada. I ne samo da je prijetio, već je i praktično pokazivao svoju rušilačku strast. Tih dana druge polovine maja mnogi dijelovi grada pretrpjeli su velika razaranja. Čuvena je njegova naredba izdata 28. maja o gađanju Pofalića i „Velušića“ zbog toga što u njima „nema srpskog življa mnogo“.[145]

Bez obzira na to, proces iseljenja kasarni JNA iz Sarajeva je privođen kraju. Kao posljednja, Kasarna „Maršal Tito“ iseljena je 5. juna. Značajnija borbena i druga materijalno-tehnička sredstva, pripadnici Teritorijalne odbrane dobili su kroz pregovore o uslovima izmještanja jedinica JNA, dio je otet i zaplijenjen, dio ostavljen i zatečen u objektima. Znatnije količine naoružanja i municije, a posebno artiljerijska oruđa u čiji su posjed došli branioci Sarajeva, u velikoj mjeri su ojačali borbeni moral jedinica.[146] Ovu činjenicu Štab TO RBiH, na čijem se čelu od 25. maja nalazio Sefer Halilović, je procijenio kao dovoljan uvjet za početak napadne operacije deblokade Sarajeva dejstvima jedinica iz okruženja i jedinica sa spoljne strane prstena opsade grada, bez obzira na činjenicu da je proces formiranja brigada, naređen u cilju realizacije upravo ove operacije, bio u samom začetku i provođen s teškoćama o kojima je bilo riječi na prethodnim stranicama. Operacija nazvana „LJETO-92“ započela je 6. juna napadom snaga TO RBiH sa spoljne strane prstena opsade. Sa slobodne teritorije Igmana i Hadžića snage TO napale su kasarnu i vojna skladišta u Žunovnici, kao i neprijateljske linije na području Kasatića, Drozgometve, Dupovaca i Košćana.[147] S područja Kiseljaka napadnuti su objekti Batalovo brdo, Kobiljača i Rakovica.[148] Snage iz Visokog napale su na pravcu Vratnica - Dobranjsko brdo - Višegrad,[149] i nisu uspjele probiti neprijateljske linije, dok su se nakon početnih uspjeha prema Kasatićima i Žunovnici, te prema Rakovici iz pravca Kiseljaka, snage TO na ovim pravcima povukle na polazne položaje.

Glavni štab VSrRBiH spremno je dočekao ovu operaciju snaga TO RBiH. Planirajući svoje aktivnosti u okvirima realizacije strateških ciljeva koje je usvojila Skupština srpskog naroda[150] i računajući da je težište operacije na pravcima napada sa spoljne strane prstena opsade, ova komanda je 6. juna, u odgovoru

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[145] **ICTY,** *Razgovor vođen dana 28.05.1992. godine između Mladić, Ratka i Vukašinović, Mirka*.

[146] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov. broj 02-282/92, 07.06.1992, 19:00.

[147] **AARBiH,** Združeni odred Igman, *Izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01/23-3, 06.06.1992.

[148] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995“, Lista podataka o b/d: *Napad na Batalovo brdo (tt 934), Kobiljaču i Rakovicu*.

[149] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995“, Lista podataka o b/d: *Artiljerijsko-pješadijski napad na pravcu Vratnica - Dobranjsko brdo - Višegrad*.

[150] Na zasjedanju 12. maja ova skupština je usvojila Odluku o strateškim ciljevima srpskog naroda u Bosni i Hercegovini: „1. Državno razgraničenje od druge dve nacionalne zajednice; 2. Koridor između Semberije i Krajine; 3. Uspostavljanje koridora u dolini reke Drine, odnosno eliminisanje Drine kao granice između srpskih država; 4. Uspostavljanje granice na rekama Uni i Neretvi; 5. Podela grada Sarajeva na srpski i muslimanski deo i uspostavljanje u svakom od delova efektivne državne vlasti; 6. Izlaz Republike Srpske na more“. ***Službeni glasnik Republike Srpske***, broj 22, 26. novembar 1993.

na operaciju snaga TO, potčinjenim korpusima izdala direktivu da, uz čvrsto držanje dostignutih linija, između ostalih ciljeva na području cijele Bosne i Hercegovine, ofanzivnim dejstvima s ograničenim ciljem poprave operativno-taktički položaj na širem području Sarajeva. Ciljevi koje je srpska ofanziva trebala postići bili su: čišćenje dijelova Sarajeva sa srpskom većinom stanovništva, presijecanje grada pravcem Nedžarići - Stup - Rajlovac, obezbjeđenje šireg područja aerodroma, uz zauzimanje i čišćenje Mojmila, Dobrinje, Sokolović-Kolonije i Butmira. Dalje je trebalo deblokirati komunikacije Trnovo - Sarajevo i Zlatište - Pale, uz obezbjeđenje s pravca Goražda, Rogatice i Žepe, te obezbijediti komunikaciju Sarajevo - Sokolac - Vlasenica i uspostaviti čvršću vezu sa Istočno-bosanskim korpusom. Ovi zadaci postavljeni su Sarajevsko-romanijskom korpusu, uz potrebno sadejstvo u dijelu realizacije s Hercegovačkim i Istočno-bosanskim korpusom VSrRBiH.[151]

Komanda Sarajevsko-romanijskog korpusa je dobiveni zadatak planirala realizovati u dvije faze. Prvu fazu, koja je uključivala zauzimanje naselja u širem okruženju aerodroma i obezbjeđenje komunikacija, trebale su realizovati 1. i 2. sarajevska, 2. romanijska, Novosarajevska, Ilidžanska i Trnovska brigada Vojske SrRBiH. Ostale brigade iz sastava korpusa trebale su čvrsto držati dostignute linije i imati gotove snage za intervenciju na eventualno ugroženim pravcima dejstva snaga TO RBiH sa spoljne strane prstena opsade Sarajeva. U drugoj fazi ofanzive trebalo je postići presjecanje grada zadatom linijom. U ovoj fazi su snagama koje napreduju iz pravaca aerodroma i Ilidže, u susret trebale krenuti Rajlovačka brigada, napadom na pravcu Rajlovac - stupska petlja, i Vogošćanska brigada, napadom na pravcima Žuč - Briješće i Žuč - Boljakov Potok. Gotovost za izvršenje napada naređena ja za 8. juni 1992. godine u 6 sati.[152]

Upravo u to vrijeme, kada su sve jedinice Sarajevsko-romanijskog korpusa bile dovedene u punu borbenu gotovost, krenuo je napad snaga Teritorijalne odbrane RBiH s unutrašnje strane prstena opsade Sarajeva. Napad je započeo duž gotovo cijele linije razdvajanja i bez stvarno izraženog težišta.[153] Važan rezultat prvog dana borbi, s obzirom na planirane ciljeve srpske ofanzive, a koji su podrazumijevali zauzimanje Dobrinje i Aerodromskog Naselja, kao i presjecanje grada linijom Nedžarići - Stup - Rajlovac, prestavljalo je ostvareno spajanje sa snagama odbrane na Dobrinji i deblokada ovog naselja. Snage Teritorijalne odbrane zauzele su i objekat Osmice na Trebeviću, kao i dio Vraca, ali su se u toku noći srpske snage vratile na ove pozicije. Na ostalim pravcima napada snaga TO iz okruženja, kao i na pravcu napada OpŠTO Ilidža, nisu ostvareni pomaci.[154] Uspješna su bila borbena dejstva na pravcima napada Opštinskih štabova TO Novo Sarajevo i Vogošća. Najvažniji rezultat koji su postigle jedinice ovih štabova borbenim dejstvima izvedenim 8. juna 1992. godine bio je oslobađanje Orlića (tt 876), najdominantnije kote na platou Žuči.

Pozicije za oslobađenje Orlića bile su poboljšane akcijom jedinica OpŠTO Vogošća izvedenom u noći 6/7. juna, u kojoj su, napadom iz dva pravca i u potpunosti postignutim efektom iznenađenja, osvojeni položaji srpskih snaga u Grahovištu, pri čemu je zarobljeno 7 srpskih vojnika. U toku čišćenja terena

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[151] **ICTY,** GŠ VSrRBiH, *Direktiva za dalja dejstva*, Str.pov.broj: 02/5-22, 06.06.1992.

[152] **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Instrukcija za dalja dejstva*, Str.pov.broj: 10-74-44, 07.06.1992.

[153] U sačuvanoj arhivskoj građi nismo pronašli zapovijest za napad ili plan operacije „LJETO-92“. Ibrahim Dervišević, u vrijeme ove operacije komandant Odreda Velešići, kasniji komandant 1. mtbr, tvrdi da je glavni pravac napada u ovom pokušaju proboja iz okruženja bio Stup - Azići - Vrelo Bosne - Blažuj, i da je tim pravcem napadala 1. sandžačka brigada. Dervišević, Ibrahim, ***Prva slavna i viteška brigada: herojstvo i žrtve u odbrani Sarajeva '92 -'95***, Sarajevo, 2009, 106. Potvrdu ovoga nismo pronašli u dostupnim borbenim izvještajima i analizama. Ako je to tačno, onda je vrlo vjerovatno da je GŠ VSrRBiH, uzimajući u obzir mjere koje je poduzeo i koje smo naveli, bio upoznat sa detaljima operacije „LJETO-92“.

[154] **AARBiH,** Štab TORBiH, *Informacija o aktuelnim zbivanjima na teritoriji RBiH za protekla 24 časa*, broj 02/349, 08.06.1992; **AARBiH,** Štab TORBiH, *Informacija o aktuelnim zbivanjima na teritoriji RBiH za protekla 24 časa*, broj 02/349-58, 09.06.1992; **AARBiH,** OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo, *Izvještaj o izvršenim borbenim dejstvima na dan 08.06.1992.*

narednog dana su zarobljena još dvojica, a da snage OpŠTO Vogošća nisu imale poginulih i ranjenih boraca.[155]

Napad na pravcu Žuči izvele su 8. juna u ranim jutarnjim satima istovremeno snage OpŠTO Vogošća, Novo Sarajevo i Novi Grad. Sa osvojenih pozicija u Grahovištu snage OpŠTO Vogošća bile su najbliže srpskim položajima na Orliću, i sa tih pozicija su ih napale. Istovremeno je započeo napad snaga Odreda Pofalići I i Velešići OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Komandant Odreda Velešići je svoje snage podijelio u dva dijela. Glavnina snaga odreda napala je desnim krajem iz zone OpŠTO Vogošća, s pozicije sjeverno od Demirovića-kuća i groblja. Manjim snagama Odred je napadao i lijevim krajem iz vlastite zone. Napad je izveden istovremeno u pravcu Orlića i u bok neprijateljskih snaga jugoistočno od kote Orlić. Nakon eliminisanja prvih neprijateljskih otpornih tačaka, glavnina Odreda Velešići podijeljena u tri udarne grupe, produžila je napad i napredovanje pravcima prikazanim na ***Karti 4***. Drugi dio snaga Odreda Velešići napadao je s fronta, kao desni susjed snagama Odreda Pofalići I, i napredovao je paralelno s njima. Odred Pofalići I sa pozicija sjeveroistočno od tvornice *Zrak*, započeo je napad s fronta u linijskoj formaciji. Borbeni kontakt s neprijateljem uspostavljen je ispod objekta koji su borci nazvali *Kuća sa šest prozora*, gdje je odred zaustavljen snažnom vatrom od koje je pretrpio značajne gubitke. Nakon toga, komandant Odreda Pofalići I je u borbu uveo vlastitu rezervu i grupu boraca 1. sandžačke brigade, koja je došla u ispomoć, i svoje snage podijelio u tri grupe koje su napadale u pravcu Krstaca, u pravcu Volujaka i desno na pravcu susjedne jedinice Odreda Velešići. Nakon što su snage OpŠTO Vogošća i Odreda Velešići savladale otpor neprijatelja i izašle na kotu Orlić, a Odred Velešići dijelom snaga bočnim udarom izvršio prodor južno od Orlića i dijelom snaga napredovao niz gredu iz pravca Orlića prema Volujaku, srpske snage koje su zaustavile napad Odreda Pofalići I, našle su se u taktički mnogo težoj poziciji, pa je ponovljeni napad Pofalićkog odreda dao rezultate i jedinica je ušla u Krstac i napredovala prema Volujaku. Istovremeno sa opisanim dešavanjima, na pravcu napada OpŠTO Vogošća na dva mjesta su ubačene jedinice u pozadinu neprijatelja. Jedinica koja je kod sela Kute presjekla komunikaciju onemogućila je dolazak pojačanja srpskim snagama na Orliću, pri čemu je neprijatelju nanijela značajne gubitke. Osim onemogućavanja pristizanja pojačanja, prisustvo ove i jedinice ubačene na Mujkića-brdo u pozadini imalo je i psihološko dejstvo na srpske snage koje su držale Orlić, i time doprinijelo uspjehu jedinice koja je iz pravca Grahovišta borbom napredovala prema Orliću i napredovanju snaga OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo.[156]

Nakon što su jedinice OpŠTO Vogošća i Novo Sarajevo izvršile svoje zadatke i razbile snage neprijatelja na pravcima svog napada, na lijevom krilu su i jedinice OpŠTO Novi Grad potisnule neprijatelja i napredovale na svom pravcu napada.

O snazi neprijatelja i uspjehu akcije snaga OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo i Vogošća govore podaci o ratnom plijenu. Zarobljene su i u funkciju odbrane stavljene 2 haubice 105 mm, 2 brdska topa B1 76 mm, 1 protivoklopni top ZIS 76 mm, 4 MB 120 mm, 10 MB 82 mm, 20 MB 60 mm, 1 PAT 20/3, 3 PAT 20/1, 1 PAT 40 mm, 6 PAM 12,7 mm, stotinjak pušaka, nekoliko stotina hiljada komada municije raznog kalibra, više teretnih i putničkih automobila i razna druga vojna oprema.[157]

Nakon učvršćivanja dostignute linije, uslijedile su borbene aktivnosti nižeg intenziteta kojima je linija, u odnosu na pozicije dostignute 8. juna, postupno pomaknuta nekoliko stotina metara od Orlića u

[155] **AARBiH**, *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane brigade (period 1992/93. godina)*, rukopis**.**

[156] **AARBiH,** OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo, *Izvještaj o izvršenim borbenim dejstvima na dan 08.06.92. g*, Sarajevo, 08.06.1992; **AARBiH,** Komanda I Pofalićkog odreda, *Izvršenje borbenog zadatka, IZVJEŠTAJ*, Sarajevo, 09.06.1992; **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-286/92, 08.06.1992, 22:00; **AARBiH**, *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane brigade (period 1992/93. godina)*, rukopis; Dervišević, 102-122; Razgovor s Nisadom Baltom; Razgovor sa Salkom Hajdarevićem.

[157] Dervišević, 115.

pravcu kote 850 i uvezana s lijevim i desnim susjedom, što je potrajalo do kraja juna. Pravci napada i napredovanja jedinica TO, polazne i do kraja juna dostignute linije odbrane, kao i oslobođena teritorija prikazani su na ***Karti 4***.

Velika pobjeda, plaćena velikim brojem poginulih i ranjenih boraca,[158] kojom su 8. juna 1992. godine novosarajevski i vogošćanski borci izašli na plato Žuči, postavila je čvrst temelj za nekoliko bitnih stvari koje će usmjeravati razvoj događaja na ovom dijelu sarajevskog bojišta. Oslobađanjem Orlića, najviše kote na platou, stečena je taktička prednost koja je omogućavala efikasnu odbranu Sarajeva od napada srpskih snaga iz pravca Vogošće i Rajlovca. Ova taktička prednost davala je dobru osnovicu i za inicijativu snaga Teritorijalne odbrane i ofanzivu u cilju proboja iz okruženja pravcem Sarajevo - Vogošća - Ilijaš - Visoko. Od izlaska na plato Žuči, ogromni napori i žrtve njegovih oslobodilaca bit će posvećeni prvenstveno tom cilju. Najzad, posvećenost istom cilju, na istom operativno-taktičkom pravcu, odredila je i budući organizacijsko-formacijski razvoj u smislu objedinjavanja angažovanih snaga u jedinstvenu vojnu formaciju, što će rezultirati formiranjem 1. motorizovane brigade 19. februara 1993. godine. Do toga će doći kroz još nekoliko faza organizacijskih promjena i dugi niz bitaka koje su vojevali pofalićki, velešićki i vogošćanski ratnici.

U isto vrijeme kada su njihovi saborci vodili borbe za oslobađanje Orlića, Krstaca i Volujaka, pripadnici Odreda Pofalići II, u ponovnom pokušaju oslobađanja Grbavice i Vraca, izvedenom u okviru operacije „LJETO-92“, izveli su napad na pravcu Trg Pere Kosorića[159] - Hrasno Brdo. Na ovom pravcu, uz Odred Pofalići II, bile su angažovane i jedinice Odreda Hrasno Brdo OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo i dio Specijalne jedinice MUP-a RBiH. Odred Pofalići II je s polazne linije u Sremskoj ulici[160] napao neprijateljske položaje u Milinkladskoj, Vrbovskoj i Zagorskoj[161] ulici. Napad u ovim klasičnim uslovima borbe u naseljenom mjestu su predvodili specijalci MUP-a, koji su sa snagama TO postupno napredovali, osvajali kuću po kuću, sve do popodnevnih sati, kada je snažnim otporom srpskih snaga napad zaustavljen. Specijalna jedinica i jedinice TO Novo Sarajevo imale su značajne gubitke. Poginuo je komandir dijela Specijalne jedinice Vinko Šamarlić, a komandant Odreda Pofalići II Jusuf Lošić teško ranjen.[162] Nakon Lošićevog ranjavanja, komandu nad odredom privremeno je preuzeo zamjenik komandanta Safet Dizdar, a 23. juna na dužnost komandanta Odreda Pofalići II postavljen je Mehemed Cero. Dio snaga odreda je još izvjesno vrijeme bio angažovan kao rezerva na pravcu Hrasnog Brda.

Na ovom pravcu, u obnovljenom pokušaju oslobađanja vrha Hrasnog Brda i Vraca izvedenom 12. juna, istim pravcem kao i u prethodnom napadu, angažovana je jedna ojačana četa iz sastava Odreda Velešići. Jedinica je ponovo u borbi za svaku kuću dobro napredovala, ali je zbog toga što njeno napredovanje nisu pratili susjedi, zaustavljena bočnom vatrom i vraćena na polazne položaje. Borbe su nastavljene i narednog dana, ali bitnih pomaka nije bilo.[163]

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[158] U akciji oslobađanja Orlića 08.06.1992. godine na vogošćanskom i novosarajevskom pravcu poginuli su: **Senad Škoro**, **Haris Čampara**, **Haris Fatić**, **Vehbija Hadžić**, **Zijad Heljo**, **Ermin Imamović**, **Hašim Krako**, **Nedžad Pindžo**, **Senad Pohara**, **Medin Ramović**, **Mustafa Salihspahić**, **Safet Tahirović**, **Nihad Tihić**, **Munib Tucak**, **Elmedin Vražalica** i Šaćir Demirović. U rejonu Poljina 08.06. poginuo je **Nermin Lekić**. Sutradan 09.06. na Kobiljoj Glavi je od granate poginuo **Ahmed Bjelak,** a u rejonu Orlića, kod Tri bukve, nestao **Kasim Gološ.**

[159] Današnji Trg heroja (op.a.)

[160] Današnja Olovska (op.a.)

[161] Današnja Posavska (op.a.)

[162] Poginuli su pripadnici Odreda Pofalići II: **Vehid Grbo** i **Džemal Panjeta**. Ukupni gubici snaga OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo 8. juna na ovom pravcu bili su 14 poginulih i 30 ranjenih boraca. Specijalna jedinica MUP-a je uz pogibiju komandira Šamarlića, imala još 8 ranjenih specijalaca. **AARBiH,** OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo, *Izvještaj o izvršenim borbenim dejstvima na dan 08.06.92. g*, Sarajevo, 08.06.1992; **AARBiH,** Specijalna jedinica MUP-a RBiH, *Analiza angažovanja Specijalne jedinice u Sarajevskoj akciji 08.06.1992.*

[163] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-310/92, 12.06.1992, 19:00; **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-314/92, 13.06.1992, 19:00; Dervišević, 123-127. U ovoj akciji poginuo je borac Velešićkog odreda **Semir Kadić**.

Poslije početnog udara, snage TO iz okruženja postepeno su gubile dah i napadi koje su gotovo svakodnevno izvodile imali su sve manje šansi za uspjeh. S druge strane, počela je do izražaja dolaziti spremnost snaga Sarajevsko-romanijskog korpusa, čiji su pripremljeni napad 8. juna ujutro svojom akcijom preduprijedili pripadnici TO. Nakon što su napadi TO počeli jenjavati, srpske snage su krenule u ofanzivu. Granatiranje gradskog područja, intenzivno za sve vrijeme vođenja junskih borbi za Sarajevo, posebno je pojačano 14. i 15. juna. U skladu s pomenutim planom dejstava, 15. juna su snage Trnovske brigade VSrRBiH počele napad na snage TO na području Bjelašnice.[164] U isto vrijeme, druge jedinice SRK izvele su pješadijske napade na Butmir i Dobrinju.[165]

Snage TO RBiH su pokušale odgovoriti.

Sa spoljne strane prstena opsade Sarajeva, napad su 16. juna izvršile snage TO iz pravca Visokog i Hadžića. Kao i u napadu izvedenom na početku operacije, nakon početnog udara i mjestimičnog napredovanja, jedinice su uz znatne gubitke zaustavljene.[166]

Snage iz okruženja, koje je RgŠTO Sarajevo nabrzinu ešalonirao u tri taktičke grupe zapoviješću napisanom 16. juna, 17. juna su pokušale iznutra probiti blokadu Sarajeva. TG-I Ilidža imala je zadatak napasti Ilidžu s područja Hrasnice, Butmira i Sokolović-kolonije. TG-II Dobrinja napadala je pravcem Dobrinja - Nedžarići. TG-III Vogošća, u čijem su sastavu bile snage OpŠTO Vogošća i dio snaga OpŠTO Novi Grad i Centar, s jedinicama MUP-a, imale su zadatak da izvedu demonstrativni napad prema Vogošći. Zadatak jedinica OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo bio je po svaku cijenu spriječiti prodor srpskih snaga iz pravca Vraca, a po stvaranju uslova, preći u napad i ovladati Vracama. Ostalim jedinicama TO u gradu i snagama MUP-a također je dat zadatak da održe vlastite položaje i, po stvaranju uslova, otpočnu napade na svojim pravcima.[167] Navedenom zapoviješću i nakon nje napisanim posebnim naređenjem, RgŠTO je naredio potčinjenim jedinicama racionalizaciju utroška municije i MTS-a, čiji se nedostatak, u odnosu na početak operacije „LJETO-92“, brzo počeo osjećati.[168]

Napad snaga TO iz okruženja započeo je 17. juna skromnim rezultatima. Jedinice OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo su obnovile napad na pravcu Hrasnog Brda, koji je imao djelimičan uspjeh i ostvareni pomak linija odbrane naprijed. Istovremeno su srpske snage napale Zlatište i zauzele položaje TO na ovom objektu.[169] Napadi snaga TO prema citiranoj zapovijesti izvođeni su i tokom 18. i 19. juna, na pravcima taktičkih grupa Dobrinja i Vogošća. Izvršen je pokušaj vraćanja izgubljenih položaja na Zlatištu i izvedeni su napadi na pravcima Nedžarića i Poljina, i pravcem Žuč - selo Jezera. Zlatište, i pored izvjesnog popravljanja taktičkog položaja, nije vraćeno u ruke branilaca Sarajeva. U borbama na pravcu Zlatišta od 17. do 19. juna učestvovala je jedna jedinica 1. sandžačke brigade. Na pravcu Nedžarića i Žuči ostvaren je ograničen uspjeh, dok na drugim dijelovima sarajevskog bojišta nije bilo pomaka.[170]

Srpske snage su odgovorile ekstremnom artiljerijskom vatrom po cijelom gradu, koja je dodatno pojačana tokom 20. juna, da bi krajem dana izvele pješadijske napade pravcima Zabrđe - Sokolje - Boljakov Potok, a zatim i pješadijske napade na Hotonj i Baricu. Ovi napadi su uspješno odbijeni. [171]

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[164] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-331/92, 16.06.1992, 08:00.
[165] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-336/92, 17.06.1992, 08:00.
[166] **AARBiH,** ŠTO RBiH Odsjek Visoko, *Borbeni izvještaj br. 2*, Str.pov.broj: 14-2, 16.06.1992.
[167] **AARBiH,** RGŠTO Sarajevo, *Zapovijest za napad i deblokadu Sarajeva*, Op.br. 10, 16.06.1992.
[168] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Racionalizacija utroška municije i MES, naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01/233-1, 18.06.1992.
[169] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-341/92, 17.06.1992, 19:00.
[170] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Izvještaj o borbenim dejstvima na dan 19.06.1992. g.*, Pov.broj: 02-351-1/92, 19.06.1992; **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-353/92, 19.06.1992, 19:00.
[171] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-355/92, 20.06.1992; **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-362/92, 21.06.1992.

Ovo su bile posljednje borbe jačeg intenziteta u Sarajevu u junu 1992. godine. Do kraja mjeseca bilo je ograničenih dejstava s obje strane, kakav je bio napad srpskih snaga na Hrasnom Brdu 26. i uspješna diverzija u namjenskoj industriji „Pretis“ koju su 27. juna izvele snage OpŠTO Vogošća,[172] ali masovnijih napada i pomaka na bojištu nije bilo. Nastalo relativno zatišje na frontu i posjeta francuskog predsjednika Miterana, koja je označila početak funkcionisanja zračnog mosta za humanitarnu pomoć Sarajevu i kraj nadanja državnog i vojnog rukovodstva Bosne i Hercegovine u mogućnost međunarodne vojne intervencije u cilju zaustavljanja agresije, zaokružili su junsku fazu bitke za Sarajevo nazvanu operacija „LJETO-92“. Odlučnost boraca TO i MUP-a RBiH ispoljena tokom pokušaja deblokade grada, prva masovna napadna dejstva na više pravaca, pothranjena znatnijim količinama municije i MTS-a zaplijenjenih prilikom iseljenja snaga JNA iz kasarni u gradu, i pored izuzetnih uspjeha kakvi su bili oslobađanje Orlića i deblokada Dobrinje, nisu dali očekivane rezultate. Hrabrost i požrtvovanost branilaca, koji su u ovim pokušajima oslobađanja grada tokom juna imali 199 poginulih, 736 ranjenih i dva zarobljena borca u jedinicama pod komandom RgŠTO Sarajevo,[173] pokazala se nedovoljnom na dostignutom stepenu vojne organizacije. Sada je bilo očito da rat neće kratko trajati i da se treba bolje organizovati i spremiti za još veće napore i žrtve.

Predsjedništvo RBiH je 20. juna donijelo odluku o proglašenju ratnog stanja i izdalo naredbu o općoj javnoj mobilizaciji. Po osnovu mobilizacije počeo je dodatni priliv ljudstva u jedinice, popuna postojećih i formiranje novih jedinica. U završnoj fazi bilo je razmatranje odluke o organizaciji Oružanih snaga Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, koja je donesena 4. jula 1992. godine. Njome je formirana Armija Republike Bosne i Hercegovine i prestala postojati Teritorijalna odbrana RBiH.[174]

U pogledu organizacije, kao prijelazno rješenje prema planiranoj korpusnoj strukturi, Štab TO RBiH 25. juna je naredio formiranje dvije operativne grupe u Sarajevu i po jedne operativne grupe u zoni svakog od regionalnih štabova Teritorijalne odbrane.[175] Na području Sarajeva ovo rješenje nije realizovano bez velikih problema i izazivanja djelimično nekontrolisane pojedinačne i grupne fluktuacije boraca iz jedinice u jedinicu.[176] Operativne grupe u Sarajevu su ipak formirane, i ta aktivnost je provođena forsirano i paralelno s planiranjem skorih borbenih dejstava kojima su ti privremeni sastavi trebali izvršiti proboj iz okruženja i deblokadu grada. Ishod ratnih događanja, o kojima ćemo dijelom i ovdje govoriti, pokazao je da je ovo složeno rješenje u ranoj fazi organizacije oružanih snaga i s postavljenim najsloženijim borbenim zadatkom, predstavljalo grešku. Njime je dodatno usložnjen sistem rukovođenja i komandovanja nad neizmijenjenom strukturom taktičkih jedinica. RgŠTO Sarajevo je objedinjavao rukovođenje i komandovanje nad dvije OG i nad preostalim jedinicama koje nisu ušle u njihov sastav. Operativne grupe su odmah dalje dijeljene u taktičke grupe. Brigade i ostale jedinice objedinjavane taktičkim grupama, kao i jedinice van njih, i same su bile u ranoj fazi svog organizovanja ili transformacije. Ovako dinamična struktura u nastajanju nije bila u stanju izvesti složenu operaciju deblokade Sarajeva, i to su potvrdili događaji iz jula 1992. godine.

Kao prva od nekoliko planiranih akcija, početkom jula se na dnevnom redu našla ideja deblokade grada u zahvatu aerodroma, s ciljem da se omogući izlazak dobrovoljačkog odreda i njegov marš u pravcu Goražda, čija se odbrana u ovo vrijeme našla u kritičnoj situaciji. Proboj su trebale izvršiti jedinice RgŠTO Sarajevo pravcima Aerodromsko Naselje - Kasindolska ulica i Stupsko Brdo - Kasindolska ulica. Sam dobrovoljački odred trebala je formirati Druga OG, za čijeg je komandanta postavljen pukovnik

[172] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-415/92, 27.06.1992, 08:00.
[173] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-442/92, 30.06.1992, 08:00.
[174] **AARBiH,** Predsjedništvo RBiH, *Odluka o organizaciji Oružanih snaga Republike Bosne i Hercegovine*, Broj: 01-111-461/92, 04. jula 1992. godine.
[175] **AARBiH,** Štab TORBiH, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 02/349-201, 25.06.1992.
[176] **AARBiH,** GŠ OSRBiH/OB, *Bezbjednosni aspekti formiranja Operativnih grupa*, Sarajevo, 01.07.1992.

Mujo Kafedžić. U njegovom sastavu planirana je i jedinica koju su trebali popuniti OpŠO Novi Grad s bataljonom bez jedne čete i OpŠO Novo Sarajevo s jednom četom.[177] RgŠO Sarajevo odbio je oslabiti vlastite snage izdvajanjem naoružane jedinice ranga bataljona iz svog sastava, i ponudio nenaoružano ljudstvo koje GŠ OSRBiH nije bio u stanju naoružati i opremiti na području Sarajeva. Njegov načelnik Sefer Halilović u tome nije vidio motiv da odustane od jalove ideje, pa je 22. jula naredio da se svo naoružano i za marš i borbu spremno ljudstvo 1. podrinjske brigade pripremi za marš prema Goraždu. Zadatke, pravac marša i način izlaska naredio je usmeno.[178]

Uz proboj u rejonu aerodroma, planiran je i napad na vogošćanskom pravcu. U prvoj planiranoj varijanti snage OpŠO Vogošća, Odred Pofalići I i Odred Velešići OpŠO Novo Sarajevo, s bataljonom Koševsko Brdo OpŠO Centar i dijelom Specijalne jedinice MUP-a, objedinjeni u jednu taktičku grupu, trebali su napasti pravcem Grahovište - Vogošća - Dedin brijeg.[179] U cilju priprema za izvršenje ovog zadatka formiran je i poseban odred, nazvan Humski odred, u koji su ušli Odredi Pofalići I i Velešići, 4. četa OpŠO Vogošća i dio snaga OpŠO Novi Grad. Za komandanta ovog odreda danom formiranja postavljen je Zdenko Raguž.[180] Sutradan je odluka promijenjena i za komandanta privremenog odreda postavljen je komandant 13. novosarajevske brigade Enver Šehović.[181] Navedena varijanta dopunjena je naknadno naređenjem da OpŠO Vogošća s dvije borbene grupe, u cilju podrške napadu taktičke grupe, zaposjedne objekte kota 850 i Kuta na platou Žuči.[182] Izvršeno je i komandantsko i komandirsko izviđanje pravca napada, a nakon njega je RgŠO izvijestio pretpostavljenu komandu da se zadatak može izvršiti, ali uz neophodnu popunu znatnim količinama MTS,[183] koje opet GŠ OSRBiH nije mogao osigurati, pa je akcija odgođena.

Tako su dani mjeseca jula prolazili u ovom krugu novih zamisli, planiranja, organizovanja privremenih sastava, formiranja stalnih sastava, a onda sve iz početka. Na terenu stvari nisu bitno mijenjale tok. Na području Vogošće, srpske snage su 4. jula napale odsječeno i slabo branjeno selo Tihoviće. Nakon kratke i neravnopravne borbe, selo je uništeno i izvršen pokolj nad 25 muškaraca, a 12 ih je zarobljeno.[184] Ostatak stanovništva je izbjegao u pravcu Breze. Nakon toga je dat ultimatum stanovništvu

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[177] **AARBiH,** GŠ OSRBiH, *Zapovijest načelnika GŠ OSRBiH za proboj i napad*, Pov.broj: 02/333-715, 06.07.1992; **AARBiH,** GŠ OSRBiH, *Naređenje za formiranje privremenog sastava*, Str.pov.broj: 02/349-229, 07.07.1992.; Ideja da se preduzme pokušaj proboja opsade Sarajeva koji nije uspio tokom juna, s ograničenim ciljem omogućavanja izlaska iz okruženja jednog odreda i njegovog upućivanja u pravcu Goražda, sama po sebi izgleda čudna. Još čudnija je činjenica da GŠ OSRBiH ne formira i ne upućuje jaču jedinicu sa slobodne teritorije, gdje je to bilo moguće ostvariti bez većih komplikacija, već to preduzima iz Sarajeva odakle je bilo teško izvodivo, a i da je bilo moguće osjetniji efekat bio bi u slabljenju odbrane Sarajeva, nego u jačanju odbrane Goražda.

[178] **AARBiH,** GŠ OSRBiH, *Naređenje za marš i naređenje za borbu*, Str.pov.broj: 02/349-452, 22.07.1992.; Pisanih tragova o detaljima ove usmene instrukcije u dostupnoj arhivskoj rađi nema. Postoji raširena usmena interpretacija da je nakon proboja na Poljinama 31. jula 1. podrinjska brigada trebala produžiti svoj marš prema Goraždu. Ako postoje ikakvi elementi istine u ovoj interpretaciji, oni dodatno kompromituju čitavu zamisao. Prvo iz razloga što je marš prema Goraždu preko Poljina bio posve nemoguća i samoubilačka misija. Drugo, po zapovijesti za borbena dejstva 31. jula ta brigada je nakon proboja na Poljinama, kao što se može vidjeti na **Karti 4**, napad trebala nastaviti u posve suprotnom pravcu - prema Vogošći, što bi značilo da je usmenom instrukcijom načelnika GŠ unaprijed sabotirana i na propast osuđena zamisao za napad komandanta operativne grupe.

[179] **AARBiH,** RgŠO Sarajevo, *Zapovijest za napad*, Op. nar. 13, 08.07.1992.

[180] **AARBiH,** OpŠO Vogošća, Naređenje, Broj: 326, 10.07.1992.

[181] **AARBiH,** OpŠO Vogošća, Naređenje, Broj: 336, 11.07.1992.

[182] **AARBiH,** RgŠO Sarajevo, *Borbeno naređenje broj 14*, Pov.broj: 02-671/92, 19.07.1992.

[183] **AARBiH,** RgŠO Sarajevo, *Izvještaj o komandantskom izviđanju*, Pov.broj: 02-565/92, 09.07.1992.

[184] Po izlasku preživjelih stanovnika Tihovića u Brezu, znalo se za zarobljene ljude. Po svoj prilici, zarobljenici su odmah likvidirani, jer je komandant OG Vogošća Vukota Vuković 7. jula izvijestio Komandu SRK da nema zarobljenika, a da je u „herojskom“ napadu na Tihoviće likvidirano „36 ustaša“. Ovaj sramni zločin u Tihovićima Komanda OG Vogošća počinila je svjesno i bila svjesna njegove sramotnosti čak i pred licem svoje pretpostavljene komande. Zato Vuković laže da su njegovi „heroji“ u Tihovićima zaplijenili velike količine oružja i municije, među kojima i „30 snajpera (do savršenstva upucanih)“. O kakvoj se laži radi dokazuje sam Vuković koji u nastavku izvještaja navodi da su snage

mjesne zajednice Gora za predaju naoružanja.[185] Srpske snage su provodile čišćenje preostalih džepova s bošnjačkim stanovništvom u dubini teritorije koju su kontrolisale, što su očitovale i 11. jula kada je iz Vogošće protjerano preko 100 porodica bošnjačke nacionalnosti, kojima je prethodno oduzeta sva pokretna i nepokretna imovina.[186]

Osim čišćenja teritorije, u iščekivanju nove ofanzive snaga Armije RBiH, srpske snage intenzivirale su i izviđačke aktivnosti. Jedna izviđačka grupa presretnuta je 13. jula u rejonu Žuči, pri čemu je likvidirano 5 agresorskih vojnika.[187] Za to vrijeme na linijama nije vladalo zatišje. Srpske snage su stalno otvarale vatru iz pješadijskog naoružanja i artiljerijom nemilice zasipale položaje Armije RBiH i gradska naselja. Tamo gdje im se otvarao prostor, one su ga koristile i osvajale pozicije koje je branila ARBiH, kao u slučaju položaja iznad izvora Mošćanice u rejonu Faletića, koje su zauzele 6. jula.[188] Svoje položaje na kojima su očekivali napade znatno su ojačavali.[189]

U ovom periodu je dovršen i proces potpunog formiranja 13. novosarajevske brigade. U zapovijesti za napad komandanta RgŠO Sarajevo 25. jula 1992. godine, 13. novosarajevska brigada dobila je svoj prvi borbeni zadatak kao zaokružena vojna formacija pod svojim zvaničnim formacijskim imenom.[190]

Brigada je ušla u sastav Druge operativne grupe. Prema zamisli za izvršenje zadatka zbog kojeg je formirana, ova OG je jedinice iz svog sastava svrstala u tri taktičke grupe. Sastav 1. TG činili su 1. podrinjska brigada, jedinica MUP-a i po jedan odred iz sastava OpŠO Centar i Stari Grad. Jedinice OpŠO Vogošća činile su 2. TG. U sastav 3. TG ušle su 13. novosarajevska i 15. brigada, te dijelovi 1. sandžačke brigade i jedinica OpŠO Novi Grad i Novo Sarajevo.[191]

Napad i proboj iz okruženja 31. jula trebalo je ostvariti istovremenim dejstvom obje operativne grupe na području Sarajeva. Pri tome su glavne snage trebale napadati pravcima Nedžarići - Ilidža i Nedžarići - Dobrinja - Vojkovići. Druga OG trebala je napasti svojim glavnim snagama na pravcu Kromolj - Poljine - Blagovac - Semizovac i pomoćnim snagama pravcem Žuč - Donja Jošanica - Krivoglavci - Svrake. Snage 1. TG imale su zadatak razbiti neprijatelja na prednjem kraju i ovladati selima Izlaze, Poljine, Gornji Hotonj i objektom tt 712, a zatim, obuhvatnim dejstvom sa sjevera, ovladati Šućurovićima, Blagovcem i Gornjom Jošanicom, te u sadejstvu sa 2. TG konačno ovladati Vogošćom. OpŠO Vogošća, odnosno 2. TG, imala je zadatak da tokom noći dio snaga ubaci u Vogošću, da vatrom s prednjeg kraja svoje odbrane podrži snage 1. TG u napadu na Poljine, a u završnoj fazi sadejstvuje u oslobađanju Vogošće. Snage 3. TG imale su zadatak napasti pravcem s. Žuč - s. Jezera - k. Gradac - s. Donja Jošanica i u bližem zadatku ovladati linijom Uglješići - Donja Jošanica - Priboj, a zatim produžiti napad pravcem Priboj - Krivoglavci - Svrake i sadejstvovati snagama 2. TG u ovladavanju Vogošćom.[192] Navedeni pravci dejstva prikazani su na ***Karti 5***, koja predstvalja kopiju originalne zapovijesti na karti komandanta 2. OG.

Vogošćanske brigade, pojačane dobrovoljcima iz Srbije, u napadu i pod vatrom tih 30 savršeno upucanih snajpera imale samo jednog ranjenog borca „ i to iz redova gostiju“, to jest dobrovoljaca. **ICTY,** Komanda OG Vogošća, Operativni izvještaj (za period 25. 06-06. 07. 1992), Str. pov.broj 75/92, 07. 07. 1992.

[185] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995“, Lista podataka o b/d: *Odbrana sela Tihovići*; **AARBiH,** OpŠO Breza*, Obavještajni izvještaj, Ob.br. 2/92*, Str.pov.broj: 263/92, 11.07.1992.

[186] **AARBiH,** MNO RBiH, *Bilten o aktuelnim zbivanjima na teritoriji RBiH na dan 11. jula 1992. godine*.

[187] **AARBiH,** RgŠO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-606/92, 14.07.1992, 08:00.

[188] **AARBiH,** RgŠO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-524/92, 07.07.1992, 08:00.

[189] **AARBiH,** RgŠO Sarajevo, Redovni borbeni izvještaj, Pov.broj: 02-722/92, 24.07.1992, 19:00.

[190] **AARBiH,** RgŠO Sarajevo, *Zapovijest za napad*, Op.broj: 15, 25.07.1992.

[191] **AARBiH,** Komanda 2. OG, *Zapovijest za napad*, Op.broj: 1, 30.07.1992.

[192] **AARBiH,** Komanda 2. OG, *Zapovijest za napad*, Op.broj: 1, 30.07.1992.

Zapovijest, zamišljena i napisana po svim vojnim standardima i načelima borbene upotrebe jedinica, *trebala*[193] je biti dostavljena na izvršenje jedinicama koje osim visokog borbenog morala nisu imale u potpunosti ispunjen niti jedan standard vojne organizacije i element borbene gotovosti. Jedinice su napad trebale početi u ranim jutarnjim satima 31. jula, koristeći slabu vidljivost radi prilaženja neprijateljskim linijama i postizanja efekta iznenađenja.

Iako je u prvoj analizi borbenih dejstava komandant 2. OG tvrdio da je napad 1. TG počeo prema planu u 2:30,[194] to nije bilo tačno. Snage 1. podrinjske brigade kasnile su sa izlaskom na polazne položaje, i u poredak za napad na golim padinama prema selu Poljine razvile su u poodmaklim jutarnjim satima. Tako su na samom početku postali meta ubitačne vatre srpskog artiljerijskog i raketnog oružja. I pod takvom vatrom dio snaga 1. podrinjske brigade, napadajući preko brisanog prostora, uspio je dostići neprijateljske položaje, probiti ih i izbiti na južne padine grebena Pretržanj iznad sela Poljine, ali se i ovaj dio jedinice, zajedno s njenom glavninom, pod silinom vatre i teretom ljudskih gubitaka, povukao južno od sela Izlaze. Ni ostale jedinice 1. TG nisu zauzele napadnute objekte u rejonu Kromolj - Radava i takođe su pretrpjele znatne gubitke.[195]

OpŠO Vogošća u svojstvu 2. TG u toku noći nije ubacio jedinice u samu Vogošću. Umjesto toga, jednu jedinicu nivoa voda ubacio je pod kotu Mujkića brdo sa zadatkom da, po otpočinjanju napada, ovlada i održi kotu stvarajući uslove za napredovanje prema Vogošći u drugoj fazi operacije. Druga jedinica bila je ubačena u rejon Poljina sa istim zadatkom. Kako je početak napada kasnio, i ubačene jedinice dolazile u opasnost da budu otkrivene i uništene, OpŠO ih je povukao, pri čemu se jedinica s Mujkića brda u povratku našla u minskom polju i pretrpjela gubitke.[196] U toku napada na Poljine, zadatak jedinica OpŠO Vogošća bio je da vatrom s linije podržavaju napad 1. TG i da se pokrenu u eventualnoj drugoj fazi napada kojom je trebalo ovladati Vogošćom, a do koje nije ni došlo. [197]

Snage 3. TG, u kojoj je bila i 13. novosarajevska brigada, prema analizi komandanta 2. OG Muje Kafedžića, na zadatak su krenule prema planu, ali su težak teren Žuči presporo savladale, ne iskoristivši mrak za prilaženje i podilaženje neprijateljskim položajima.[198] Tako su borbeni kontakt s neprijateljem ostvarile sa nepovoljne pozicije, našavši se pred minskim poljima i pod strahovitom artiljerijskom vatrom neprijatelja. Napad je započeo oko 10:00 časova.[199] Početni uspjeh ostvario je 2. bataljon 13. novosarajevske brigade, čiji su borci ušli u neprijateljske rovove na položaju iznad pravoslavnog groblja između sela Jezera i Živkovići. Odatle je bataljon trebao produžiti sa napadom južnim padinama kote 850, ali je na ovom mjestu zaustavljen snažnom artiljerijskom vatrom i bio prinuđen na povlačenje. Iz pravca Orlića prema koti 850 napao je 3. bataljon 13. novosarajevske brigade. Bez ozbiljne artiljerijske podrške i sa slabim protivoklopnim sredstvima, od kojih je jedini bestrzajni top odmah po otvaranju vatre otkriven i pogođen, jedinica je zaustavljena nadomak kote snažnom vatrom i uz velike gubitke. Jedna četa 1. bataljona bila je u pripravnosti u rejonu Pajdaci.[200] (Pravci napada snaga 13. novosarajevske brigade 31. jula 1992. godine prikazani su na ***Karti 6***).

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[193] Iako je napad na osnovu nje izveden 31. jula, ističemo da je zapovijest trebala biti dostavljena jedinicama, jer izgleda da je sve jedinice nisu dobile. Nisad Balta, načelnik štaba OpŠO Vogošća, pa dakle i načelnik štaba 2. TG, tvrdi da noć uoči početka napada ova TG nije dobila nikakve borbene dokumente. Na njihovo insistiranje, kurirom im je dostavljen samo plan veze, zapovijest ne. Razgovor s Nisadom Baltom. Ibrahim Dervišević, u to vrijeme obavještajac u Komandi 13. novosarajevske brigade, u svojoj knjizi piše da 31. jula nije ni znao da je brigada u sastavu 2. OG. Dervišević, 133.

[194] **AARBiH,** Komanda 2. OG, *Analiza dejstava jedinica 2. OG na dan 31. jula 1992. godine*, Op.broj: 16-7, 01.08.1992.

[195] Ibid.

[196] Razgovor s Nisadom Baltom.

[197] **AARBiH,** Komanda 2. OG, *Analiza dejstava jedinica 2. OG na dan 31. jula 1992. godine*, Op.broj: 16-7, 01.08.1992.

[198] Ibid.

[199] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995“, Lista podataka o b/d: *Napad na kotu 850*.

[200] Dervišević, 138-139.

Komanda 2. OG je od 1. do 3. avgusta pokušala nastaviti operaciju na svom pravcu, ali to više nije bilo moguće.[201] Tako su skupo plaćenim neuspjehom okončani pokušaji razbijanja opsade Sarajeva tokom mjeseca jula.[202] Nakon Poljina, nastojanja snaga ARBiH da razbiju opsadu Sarajeva prenesena su s istočnog na zapadni pravac. Od 4. do 11. augusta vođene su teške borbe na području Dobrinje, Aerodromskog Naselja, Nedžarića i Stupa. Napredovanje snaga ARBiH mjerilo se tek u metrima teritorije, a gubici u desetinama boraca izbačenih iz stroja.[203]

Ipak, ove borbe nisu bile bez efekta. Angažovanost SRK na linijama opsade Sarajeva, bila je od pomoći snagama OpŠO Trnovo, jedinicama sa Igmana i 7. brigadi (Krajiškoj), koje su, u dobro planiranoj i odlučno izvedenoj akciji 31. jula i 1. augusta, ovladale prevojem Rogoj i oslobodile Trnovo.[204]

Upotrebljene jedinice 13. novosarajevske brigade i OpŠO Vogošća također su u napadu 31. jula imale velike gubitke.[205] Smanjenju gubitaka i zbrinjavanju velikog broja ranjenih boraca na pravcu Žuči svakako je doprinijelo uspostavljanje brigadne sanitetske stanice, koja je uspostavljena u pripremi za ovu akciju i na Žuči funkcionisala sve do kraja rata.[206]

Period nakon prvog pokušaja oslobađanja kote 850 i konsolidacije jedinica, bio je period u kojem su pripadnici 13. novosarajevske brigade, 1. sandžačke brigade i jedinica OpŠO Vogošća, kao i svi pripadnici Oružanih snaga Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, polagali svečanu zakletvu.[207] Ove aktivnosti obavljene su od 13. do 24. augusta i bile su prilika da se u predahu teških borbi organizuju prigodne svečanosti u jedinicama.

Tokom prve polovine augusta, dok su trajale borbe na zapadnom pravcu, snage 13. novosarajevske brigade i OpŠO Vogošća bile su angažovane u odbrani u svojim zonama odgovornosti. Prethodno navedene borbe na Dobrinji, Nedžarićima i Stupu, nisu donijele potpuno zatišje na drugim stranama. Linije su bile svakodnevno aktivne, a snage agresora nisu štedjele ni pješadijsku, ni artiljerijsku municiju.

Kako proboj iz okruženja na zapadnom i jugozapadnom pravcu sarajevskog bojišta u prvoj polovini augusta nije dao očekivane rezultate, GŠ OSRBiH isplanirao je novu operaciju pod kodnim imenom „JUG-92“. Zamisao načelnika GŠ sastojala se u proboju snaga sa spoljne strane prstena opsade Sarajeva pravcima Hrasnica - Sokolović-Kolonija - Butmir - Nedžarići i Hrasnica - Sokolović-Kolonija - Ilidža - stupska petlja, s pomoćnim pravcem kojim su se snage sa Igmana, preko Vojkovića, Krupca, Gornjeg i Donjeg Kotorca, trebale spojiti sa snagama Armije RBiH na Dobrinji. Snage iz okruženja trebale su djelovati ususret ovim snagama, po sličnom planu po kojem su djelovale početkom mjeseca. Pomoćni pravac napada u operaciji „JUG-92“ trebao je biti pravac Visoko - Sarajevo. Snage Armije RBiH iz pravca Visokog imale su zadatak u prvoj fazi staviti u okruženje Ilijaš, a zatim produžiti dejstva prema

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[201] **AARBiH,** Komanda 2. OG, *Dopuna Zapovijesti za napad Op.broj 1*, 01.08.1992; **AARBiH,** Komanda 2. OG, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj,* Op.broj: 16-8, 03.08.1992.

[202] Operacija deblokade Sarajeva izvedena 31. jula 1992. godine, u sjećanjima savremenika događaja uglavnom poznata kao „akcija na Poljine“, predstavlja jedan od najkontroverznijih poduhvata ARBiH na području Sarajeva. Nakon nje gradom se širila fama o stotinama poginulih boraca Armije. Takve netačne interpretacije i danas se mogu čuti u Sarajevu i šire, ali i pročitati u brojnim kvazihistoriografskim pisanijama. Istina je da je u svim jedinicama RgŠO Sarajevo u toku jula 1992. godine, u operaciji deblokade i mimo nje, poginulo 105 i ranjeno 416 boraca. **AARBiH,** RgŠO Sarajevo, *Pregled gubitaka za period 01.07.92 - 31.07.92.*

[203] **AARBiH,** RgŠO Sarajevo, IKM Nedžarići, *Presjek toka borbenih dejstava*, 11.08.1992.

[204] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 22.

[205] U borbenim dejstvima izvedenim 31.07.1992. godine iz sastava 13. novosarajevske brigade i OpŠO Vogošća poginuli su: **Rašid B.Bešlija**, **Ibrahim Brkanić**, **Hakija Čavčić**, **Senad Ćatić**, **Ramo Drndo**, **Safet Efendić**, **Semedin Etemović**, **Ibrahim Kašmo**, **Salhudin Kulović**, **Ramiz Mahir**, **Mirsad Omerović**, **Mersal Plakalo**, **Teufik Šošić**, **Nihad Žero**. Od rana zadobivenih 31.07. na Žuči, **Zijad Oruč** je podlegao 05.09.1992. Teško je ranjeno 19 boraca.

[206] Dervišević, 137.

[207] Tekst zakletve pripadnika ARBiH glasio je: *„Zaklinjem se da ću braniti nezavisnost, suverenost i cjelovitost Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, da ću savjesno i disciplinovano izvršavati sve obaveze i dužnosti pripadnika Armije Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, da ću braniti njenu slobodu i čast i u toj borbi istrajati“*. **Službeni list Armije RBiH**, Broj 2, 47.

Vogošći. U tom slučaju trebale su biti pokrenute snage 2. OG iz Sarajeva na vogošćanskom pravcu.[208]

Odgovor GŠ VSrRBiH na borbena dejstva ARBiH oko Sarajeva, ali i na dejstva ARBiH i HVO na drugim dijelovima bosanskohercegovačkog ratišta, formulisan je početkom augusta direktivom „BOSNA-92“. U odnosu na Sarajevo, GŠ VSrRBiH je naredio da se po svaku cijenu mora spriječiti njegova deblokada, i to je bio sadržaj prve faze operacije. U drugoj fazi trebalo je pregrupisavanjem snaga stvoriti uslove za daljnje sužavanje prstena opsade Sarajeva i popravljanje operativno-taktičke pozicije SRK otvaranjem, od strane ARBiH prekinutih, komunikacija Sarajevo - Trnovo - Kalinovik i Višegrad - Ustiprača - Goražde.[209]

Na jugozapadnom pravcu je od kraja jula i tokom prve polovine augusta bila angažovana i 1. sandžačka brigada. Pred početak dejstava u okviru operacije „JUG-92“, ova jedinica, na čelu sa svojom komandom, bila je u potpunosti angažovana na ovom pravcu deblokade Sarajeva, kao nosilac borbenih dejstava. Ostale angažovane jedinice, manje udarne jedinice RgŠO Sarajevo ili dijelovi većih jedinica, su bile pretpočinjene Komandi 1. sandžačke brigade.[210] Tokom operacije „JUG-92“, koja je otpočela 23. augusta 1992. godine, ova grupacija je vodila žestoke borbe na području Stupa, Otesa i Azića. Pred sobom je imala jake oklopno-mehanizovane snage SRK, koje su najuži dio prstena opsade branile jakim utvrđenjima, velikim brojem tenkova i oklopnih vozila na terenu koji je izrazito pogodan za upotrebu oklopno-mehanizovanih jedinica, te razrađenim sistemom jake i koncentrisane artiljerijske vatre. Mjestimični pomaci snaga ARBiH i privremeni uspjesi, morali su odmah biti branjeni od snažnih kontranapada snaga SRK, pri čemu su do izražaja dolazile slabosti heterogenog skupa manjih jedinica koje je objedinjavala Komanda 1. sandžačke brigade. Izostajala je koordinacija i sadejstvo, a bilo je i pojava samovolje u potčinjenim jedinicama.

Ovakvo stanje je potrajalo sve do polovine septembra, kada je potencijal napada snaga ARBiH bio potrošen i kada su srpske snage krenule u snažan kontranapad. Ovaj kontranapad je 14. septembra razbio snage ARBiH u rejonu Azića, koje su se povukle i time dovele u pitanje odbranu na cijelom pravcu. Na ugroženu liniju odbrane su u toku noći uvedene sve raspoložive snage 1. sandžačke brigade i dijelovi 1. i 2. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ove jedinice su u izuzetno teškim uslovima, noću i nasilnim izviđanjem, ušle u napušteni prostor i zaposjele novu liniju odbrane. U teškim borbama koje su trajale sve do 17. septembra, tokom kojih su srpske snage, osim pješadije i artiljerije, koristile i tenkove, što je, s obzirom na konfiguraciju terena, bilo posebno teško iskušenje za branioce, borci 1. sandžačke i 13. novosarajevske brigade uspjeli su odbiti napade, stabilizovati i utvrditi liniju odbrane.[211] Na ovom dijelu bojišta, dijelovi 1. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade ostali su do početka oktobra.[212]

Tokom borbi u operaciji „JUG-92“ na području Dobrinje, Nedžarića, Stupa, Otesa, Dogloda i Azića do izražaja je došla inferiornost jedinica Armije RBiH u napadnim borbenim dejstvima na zemljištu na kojem je moguća masovna upotreba oklopno-mehanizovanih snaga. S druge strane, do posebnog izražaja došao je značaj oslobađanja kote Orlić i izlaska branilaca Sarajeva na plato Žuči 8. juna 1992. godine. Neuspjeli pokušaji snaga SRK da se domognu stupske petlje i ostvare planirano presjecanje grada linijom Nedžarići - stupska petlja - Rajlovac, pokazali su od kakvog je značaja za njih bila mogućnost napada pravcima Žuč - Briješće i Žuč - Boljakov Potok, sa taktički izuzetno povoljnih pozicija koje su imale do

[208] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 23.

[209] **ICTY,** GŠ VSrRBiH, *Direktiva za dalja dejstva Op.broj: 3*, Str.pov.broj: 02/5-92, 03.08.1992.

[210] Kahrović, 274.

[211] Kahrović, 287-294; Dervišević, 142-148.

[212] U pokušajima deblokade Sarajeva i borbama na području Nedžarića, Stupa. Otesa, Dogloda i Azića tokom augusta i septembra 1992. godine poginuli su: **Radenko Abazović**, **Muzafer Avdović**, **Izudin Bajić**, **Taib Balta**, **Sinan Biberović**, **Dejzin Bikić**, **Hilmo Ćutahija**, **Jasmina Duraković**, **Rizo Isović**, **Mirsad Jamaković**, **Lutvija Juković**, **Zikret Kadrić**, **Mirsad Kešan**, **Edin Kulovac**, **Omer Lemeš**, **Edib Rondić**, **Edin Škamo**, **Jusuf Tahirović**.

8. juna. Od ideje napada ovim pravcem, u leđa jedinicama ARBiH koje su branile Stup, Komanda SRK nije odustajala i bilo je posve logično da nakon neuspješnih napada usmjerenih prema Stupu, ipak dođe do pokušaja ponovnog zauzimanja Orlića i drugih objekata izgubljenih na platou Žuči. Ovaj zadatak u drugoj fazi operacije „BOSNA-92“ pripao je Vogošćanskoj i Rajlovačkoj brigadi VSrRBiH, pojačanim specijalnim srpskim jedinicama prisutnim na sarajevskom bojištu i moćnom artiljerijskom podrškom SRK.[213]

Nakon uspješno izvedene akcije u kojoj su oslobođeni Orlić, Volujak i Krstac, snage OpŠTO Vogošća i dijelovi OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo, odnosno 13. novosarajevske brigade, uspostavili su novu liniju odbrane. Do kraja mjeseca juna, aktivnosti na uređenju linije bile su dijelom usmjerene na njenu korekciju i smanjenje rizika koji je nosilo rastojanje između 500 i 1.500 metara do neprijateljske linije, na terenu obraslom visokom šumom i gustim rastinjem. Taj prostor je od početka kontrolisan izvidnicama, patrolama i povremenim postavljanjem borbenog osiguranja. Najkonkretnije što je u tom pogledu postignuto, bilo je pomjeranje linije od Orlića do nadohvat kote 850, do mjesta nazvanog Tri bukve, gdje je postavljen spoj linija odbrane 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade i OpŠO Vogošća. Uspostavljene linije prikazane su na ***Karti 4*** i ***Karti 6***. Ova pozicija pružala je i dobre pretpostavke za napad na kotu 850, što je provjeravano i prilikom napada 31. jula, mada bez ostvarenog rezultata. Problem je ležao u tome što ovaj dio linije od Orlića prema Tri bukve nije bio u stvarnosti stalno posjednut, već je i dalje u dobroj mjeri ostao jedna vrsta borbenog osiguranja položaja na Orliću. Ispred linije 2. bataljona također su povremeno postavljana borbena osiguranja. Uoči napada srpskih snaga, 17. septembra 1992. godine, grupa boraca 2. bataljona dobila je zadatak da inžinjerijski uredi i posjedne borbeno osiguranje ispred linije 2. bataljona kod sela Živkovići, u blizini vikendice generala Baroša, ali je za to bilo kasno, jer su taj položaj već bile zaposjele srpske snage. [214]

Sutradan, 18. septembra ujutro, započeo je jedan od najjačih napada srpskih snaga na platou Žuči u toku cijelog rata i, sasvim sigurno, najteže iskušenje na koje su bili stavljeni borci Armije RBiH na ovom prostoru. Nakon silovite artiljerijske pripreme, uslijedio je pješadijski napad srpskih snaga izveden na način nedostojan pojmu ljudske časti i dostojan hronike najgnusnijih ratnih zločina počinjenih u Bosni i Hercegovini. U nastojanju da po svaku cijenu postignu imperativ ponovnog zauzimanja Orlića koji je pred njih postavljen, ratni zločinci iz Vogošće su ispred borbenog stroja svojih vojnika postavili živi štit Bošnjaka logoraša iz vogošćanskih logora. Naredbu za angažovanje zarobljenih civila u živom štitu izdao je komandant Vogošćanske brigade SRK Miladin Trifunović, i u prvom danu u kojem je činjen ovaj teški ratni zločin bilo je angažovano 50 logoraša. Njihovo isturanje ispred jurišnika Vogošćanske brigade nastavljeno je sve do 23. septembra.[215]

Koncentracija srpskih snaga izvršena je na potezu kota 830 - kota 850. Napad je izvršen iz pravca kote 850 prema Tri bukve i Orliću i prema položajima 2. bataljona 13. brigade na gredi Orlić - Volujak.[216]

Pravci napada srpskih snaga prikazani su na ***Karti 7***.

U napadu Vogošćanske i Ilijaške brigade SRK postignut je efekat iznenađenja. Za to su postojala dva razloga. Prvi razlog ležao je u činjenici da, iako je bilo dovoljno znakova promjene ponašanja srpskih vojnika na položajima nekoliko dana prije napada, koji su se ogledali u povećanom stepenu maskirne discipline[217] i činjenici da je prethodnog dana uočeno njihovo zaposjedanje položaja u međuzoni, nisu

[213] **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Borbeno naređenje Op.broj: 1*, 14.09.1992. godine u 10:00 časova.

[214] Enver Kazaz, “Ispod granice pakla, iz beznađa – u sunce slobode”, **Ratni bilten** (Prva slavna motorizovana brigada Sarajevo), godina III, broj 12/13, 1994, 13-16; Dervišević, 149-152.

[215] Navedena naredba nosila je broj 11/84 i bila datirana 17.09.1992. U dnevnim izvještajima upravnika vogošćanskog logora Branka Vlača potvrđena je pogibija 7 i ranjavanje 15 logoraša iz živog štita. **ICTY,** SrO Vogošća/Odjeljenje zatvora, *Bilten na dan 18.09.1992. godine*; *Bilten na dan 21.09.1992. godine*; *Bilten na dan 23.09.1992. godine*.

[216] Kazaz, 13-16; Dervišević, 149-152.

[217] Dervišević, 151.

preduzete adekvatne mjere pripreme odbrane. Drugi, mnogo jači razlog postignutom efektu iznenađenja sadržan je u činjenici da su se branioci našli usred napada pred strojem civila postavljenih u živom štitu između njih i neprijatelja. To je u prvim trenucima napada izazvalo pravu pometnju na linijama odbrane. Borbeni kontakt s neprijateljem ostvarilo je borbeno osiguranje 3. čete 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade, koje je na položaje Tri bukve stiglo u jutarnjim satima, praktično istovremeno sa srpskim snagama iz pravca kote 850. Mada je ova grupa prihvatila borbu, uvela vlastitu rezervu iz rejona Pajdaka, izvjestila pretpostavljenu komandu i zatražila pojačanje, na njihovom desnom i lijevom krilu došlo je do pometnje i povlačenja jedinica. Na desnom krilu pod prvim neprijateljskim udarom povukle su se snage 1. vogošćanskog odreda. Na lijevom krilu, postupno se povukavši iz međuzone, sa osnovne linije odbrane borbu je prihvatio 2. bataljon 13. brigade. To je bio značajan momenat, ali su linije 2. bataljona bile duboko iza pozicija boraca 3. bataljona, koji su na položajima borbenog osiguranja pružali snažan otpor sve do 12:30. Kada je prema dinamici bitke, kojoj su zvučnu kulisu kroz grmljavinu srpske artiljerije davali užasavajući vrisci i jauci logoraša iz živog štita, bilo jasno da je napad neprijatelja došao blizu kulminacije i da lahko mogu ostati odsječeni na isturenom položaju, a s obzirom da je počelo ponestajati municije i da je iz stroja izbačen značajan broj boraca, ova jedinica, na čelu s komandirom 3. čete i zamjenikom komandanta 3. bataljona, otpočela je povlačenje pod borbom u pravcu Orlića. Ovo povlačenje otežavala je evakuacija ranjenika koje su nosili. Prispjevši na osnovnu liniju na vrhu Orlića, zatekli su prilično dezorganiziranu odbranu. S borcima koje su zatekli, organizovali su odsudnu odbranu s osloncem na rov broj 8, koji se nalazio na samom platou i čija je kontrola značila kontrolu cijele kote.[218]

Na ovom mjestu, na samom vrhu Orlića, odigrao se najdramatičniji dio bitke u kojem je 18. septembra i u toku narednih 5 dana odlučen njen ishod. Došavši nadomak cilja, na 20-30 metara od vrha kote koja je rješavala pitanje dominacije cijelim platoom Žuči, srpske snage su pokazivale izuzetnu upornost i žestinu, stalno isturajući ispred sebe živi štit bošnjačkih civila. Prispjevši na plato Orlića, jedinica iz sastava 3. bataljona, koja je već prevladala psihološki šok susreta sa živim štitom tokom dvosatne borbe kod Tri bukve, pružila je još uporniji otpor, ispoljavajući veliku hrabrost i požrtvovanje. U višesatnoj borbi na bliskom odstojanju, branioci su uspjeli zadržati rov broj 8 i položaje 3. bataljona na Orliću do dolaska pojačanja. Istovremeno s dramom koja se odvijala na vrhu Orlića, na lijevom krilu borci 2. bataljona vodili su borbu s neprijateljem, koji je istom taktikom sa upotrebom živog štita prišao veoma blizu njihovim položajima, i uspjeli ih održati. Nakon povlačenja snaga 3. bataljona 13. brigade s položaja Tri bukve prema Orliću, iz pravca Ugorskog se prema ovom položaju uputila jedna jedinica iz sastava čete „Ugorsko“ 1. vogošćanskog odreda. U pokušaju da ponovo posjedne položaje jedinica je naišla na već postavljene srpske snage koje su gredom prema Orliću štitile bok svog napada od snaga ARBiH iz pravca Ugorskog, i koje su je dočekale vatrom. Jedinica se, nakon pogibije komandira čete i pretrpljenih gubitka, povukla. Borbe su 18. septembra trajale do 19:00 sati. Sutradan, 19. septembra u 7:15, započela je ubitačna i dugotrajna artiljerijska priprema duž cijele linije odbrane. Zatim su uslijedili pješadijski napadi, i tim redoslijedom tokom cijelog dana. Borci 2. i 3. bataljona uspjeli su odbraniti svoje položaje. Nakon uspješnog odbijanja njihovog napada, srpske snage su se, neobavljenog posla, sa Orlića povukle nešto dublje prema koti 850. Borci 3. bataljona su pokušali popraviti svoj taktički položaj pročišćavanjem jedne stare urušene tranšeje iz austrougarskog vremena na nekih 20-50 metara ispred svojih položaja, ali taj posao nisu uspjeli dovršiti, pa je neprijatelj u prvom napadu izvedenom 20. septembra zaposjeo pomenutu tranšeju, ali dalje od nje nije uspio napredovati. Borbe su nastavljene i 21. septembra. Isfrustrirana nesalomivim otporom branilaca, vlastitim četverodnevnim neuspjesima da zauzme Orlić i uz upotrebu enormne artiljerijske vatre i kršenje zakona i običaja rata korištenjem zarobljenih civila kao živog štita, Vogošćanska brigada je iskoristila ovu činjenicu i izvijestila svoju pretpostavljenu komandu da je uspjela ovladati kotom Orlić i da nastavlja aktivna borbena dejstva. U

[218] Kazaz, 15-16; Dervišević, 152-153; Razgovor sa Salkom Hajdarevićem.

ovom izvještaju bilo je tačno jedino to da nastavljaju aktivna dejstva. Razorno granatiranje položaja Armije RBiH od ranog jutra 22. septembra nisu pratili pješadijski napadi. Narednog dana je ranojutarnja artiljerijska priprema ponovljena, a zatim je uslijedio novi žestoki pješadijski napad uz upotrebu živog štita, koji je, kao i prethodnih dana, okončan neuspjehom srpskih snaga.[219]

U borbama vođenim od 18. do 23. septembra, snage 13. novosarajevske brigade uspjele su se održati na osnovnoj liniji odbrane uspostavljenoj 8. juna. Pod kontrolu srpskih snaga pao je dosta širok pojas zemljišta koji se nalazio na ničijoj zemlji između dviju linija. Novouspostavljena linija Vogošćanske i Rajlovačke brigade VSrRBiH bila je posve blizu linijama 13. brigade i OpŠO Vogošća, na samom platou Orlića na rastojanju od 20-50 metara. (Linije odbrane uspostavljene na Žuči do 23. septembra 1992. godine prikazane su na ***Karti 8***.) Srpske snage će sa ovih, taktički povoljnijih pozicija, i u narednom periodu nastaviti gotovo stalne pokušaje da odbace snage ARBiH sa platoa Žuči. I u ovom periodu, u koji su ušle u izmijenjenoj formaciji, jedinice koje su odbranile Orlić i za tu odbranu platile skupu cijenu životima i krvlju svojih boraca,[220] uspjele su odoljeti.

Prvi ozbiljniji pokušaji srpskih snaga uslijedili su već 27. septembra, kada su u vremenu od 10:00 do 15:00 sati izvodili naizmjenične artiljerijske i pješadijske napade prema Orliću, ali su ovi napadi odbijeni.[221] U nastojanjima da ovladaju platoom Žuči, srpske snage, uglavnom pripadnici Vogošćanske brigade pojačani sa raznim jurišnim i specijalnim jedinicama koje su naizmjenično angažovane na ovom pravcu, pokušavale su primijeniti razne vrste taktičkih iznenađenja. Nakon nekih neuspjelih improvizacija,[222] upotrijebili su ponovo vogošćanske logoraše koji su prosjekli šumu i tako pripremili teren za tenkovski napad prema Orliću. Kroz napravljeni prosjek, 7. oktobra su jednim tenkom T-55 izvršili napad direktno na kotu Orlić. Tenk je već bio izašao na liniju odbrane 3. bataljona, čiji borci su ga bezuspješno pokušavali zaustaviti tromblonima i protivoklopnim ručnim raketama „Zolja“, ali je zbog teškog i klizavog terena s vrha Orlića skliznuo niz njegovu strmu sjevernu stranu. Posada je napustila tenk kroz otvor na podu, a srpske snage su ga nekoliko narednih dana pokušavale uništiti vatrom svoje artiljerie. Kako u tome nisu uspjeli, pripadnici OpŠO Vogošća su tenk uspjeli izvući i dovesti na Kobilju Glavu. U njemu je zarobljen pun borbeni komplet od 45 granata.[223]

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[219] **AARBiH,** Komanda 13. novosarajevske brigade, *Izvještaj o borbenim dejstvima na brdu „Žuč“ dana 18. i 19. septembra 1992. god*, 19.09.1992; **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa - IKM, *Izvještaj o borbenim dejstvima*, Broj: 14/92, 22.09.1992; **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni izvještaj o b/d*, Broj: 19/92, 23.09.1992; **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj sa stanjem u 14:00*, Str.pov.broj: 10/74-367, 21.09.1992. godine http:\\icr.icty.org; **AARBiH**, *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane brigade (period 1992/93. godina)*, rukopis; **AARBiH,** Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995“, Lista podataka o b/d: *Odbrana tt 876 Orlić*.

[220] U toku odbrane Orlića u periodu od 18. do 23. septembra 1992. godine iz sastava 13. novosarajevske brigade i OpŠO Vogošća poginuli su: **Edin Husejnović**, **Ismet Pozder**, **Mujo Šejto**, **Ekrem Čečo, Fadila Odžaković**, **Besalet Deljković**, **Enver Radončić**, **Redžep Bečović, Zahir Hasić**, **Ramiz Čolaković**, **Izudin Čelik**, **Tarik Čengić**, Ćamil Hošić, **Vahid Hurem, Ismet Škoro**. Teško su ranjena 32 borca.

[221] **AARBiH,** 1. mbr, *Izvještaj Komandi 1. korpusa o aktivnostima 1. mbr za dan 27.09.1992. godine*, Str.pov.broj:: 31/92, 27.09.1992.

[222] Na zanimljivim internet-forumima bivših ratnika sa Žuči, na kojima se, kao i uvijek, može pročitati svašta, od zakašnjelih retroaktivnih izljeva hrabrosti i šovinističke mašte, do zanimljivih svjedočanstava autentičnih učesnika bitaka. U tekstu potpisanom pseudonimom *Vogošćanin Pravi* pod naslovom „Ratno sjećanje VI – kraj 1992. godine“ nalazi se zanimljivo svjedočanstvo o ideji komandanta OG Vogošća Vukote Vukovića da vrh Orlića zauzme tako što će na njega izvući cisternu benzina i detonirati je (autor ne navodi ko je po toj ideji trebao voziti cistenu, ali s obzirom na stalnu upotrebu logoraša tih septembarskih i oktobarskih dana 1992. godine, nije teško zaključiti ko bi u tom slučaju vozio cisternu benzina, op.a.) čime bi spržio vrh kote i njegove branioce. Ova je sumanuta ideja izazivala veliku bojazan kod samih srpskih vojnika, koji su odahnuli kada se od nje odustalo. Nakon ove, sljedeća ideja je bila da se vrh Orlića zauzme upotrebom jurišne grupe opremljene bacačima plamena. Grupa se nekoliko dana obučavala u rukovanju ovim sredstvima, ali se tokom obuke pokazalo da takva akcija nosi velike rizike i ne daje nikakve garancije za uspjeh. Tada se pukovnik Vuković odlučio da prokreše šumu i na vrh Orlića uputi tenk. http://sokolac.slavicnet.com/sokolac/sokolac_zuc_forum.html

[223] Dervišević, 159.

V

(Formiranje 1. mehanizovane brigade. Drugi vogošćanski odred. Združeni vogošćanski odred. Protivdiverzantski odredi OpŠO Vogošća. Odbrana Fočanske ulice.)

Bez obzira na intenzivna borbena dejstva, u pogledu organizacije i ustrojstva Armije RBiH nastavljen je trend ubrzanih promjena i traženja novih rješenja. Uoči ambiciozne operacije poduzete u cilju deblokade grada Sarajeva, kodnog imena „JUG-92“, donesena je odluka o formiranju korpusa Armije RBiH.[224] Ovim aktom naređeno je i formiranje 1. korpusa ARBiH sa sjedištem u Sarajevu. Naredba o postavljenju komandanta i užeg dijela komande 1. korpusa donesena je 1. septembra 1992. godine.[225] Komanda 1. korpusa stvarno je počela funkcionisati u drugoj polovini septembra, nakon teških borbi kojima su zaustavljeni napadi srpskih snaga na Stupu i u Azićima i usred, na prethodnim stranicama opisanog, napada na Orlić. Stoga se prvo efektivno naređenje ove komande odnosi na stabilizaciju i učvršćivanje linija odbrane korpusa, štednju municije i drugih ubojnih sredstava i pripremu za život i rad u zimskim uslovima.[226]

Nakon zaživljavanja Komande 1. korpusa, započete su aktivnosti na formiranju brigada iz njegovog sastava. U okviru ovog procesa 28. septembra 1992. godine formirana je 1. mehanizovana brigada. Njenu okosnicu činila je 13. novosarajevska brigada i na mjesto komandanta postavljen je Enver Šehović.[227] Uz 13. brigadu u sastav 1. mehanizovane ušla je i 1. sandžačka brigada, 1. oklopni bataljon OkŠO Sarajevo, Odred „Husein-kapetan Gradaščević“ i Samostalni odred Isaha Mulića.[228] Mada je naredbom u sastav nove brigade ušlo nekoliko jedinica, njenu potpunu okosnicu činili su pripadnici 13. novosarajevske brigade. Kao cijela jedinica, u sastav 1. mehanizovane brigade, ušao je još samo Oklopni bataljon, koji je do ulaska u sastav brigade djelovao kao samostalna jedinica Regionalnog štaba Sarajevo, odnosno Okružnog štaba Sarajevo, koji je formiran nakon formiranja 1. korpusa. Formirana eksteritorijalno u odnosu na gradske općine i sačinjena iz većeg broja manjih jedinica iz raznih dijelova grada, 1. sandžačka nije u 1. mehanizovanu brigadu uvela svoj cjelokupni sastav. Jedinice iz njenog sastava nastavile su djelovati na prostorima na kojima su formirane i u sastav 1. mehanizovane brigade došao je mali broj boraca i starješina u odnosu na prethodno brojno stanje. Identične posljedice imao je i ulazak preostale dvije jedinice na koje se odnosila naredba o formiranju 1. mehanizovane brigade.[229]

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[224] **AARBiH**, Predsjedništvo RBiH: *Odluka o formiranju korpusa ARBiH, zonama njihove odgovornosti i pretpočinjavanju*, Br. 02/1091-37, 18.08.1992.

[225] **AARBiH**, GŠ OSRBiH, *Naredba*, Pov.broj: 02/589-36, 01.09.1992.

[226] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1.korpusa, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 02/92, 19. 09. 1992.

[227] **AARBiH**, GŠ OSRBiH, *Naredba*, Pov.broj: 02/589-36, 01.09.1992.

[228] **AARBiH**, ŠVK OSRBiH, *Formiranje jedinica OS, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 02/1010-201, 28.09.1992.

[229] Na ovom mjestu smo dužni dati pojašnjenje koje se tiče hronologije formiranja 1. mehanizovane brigade. Njeno formiranje započelo je 1. septembra kada je napisana naredba o postavljenju komandanta brigade Envera Šehovića. S obzirom da je i Komanda 1. korpusa bila u formiranju i da su borbena dejstva bila intenzivna, proces formiranja je bio usporen. U vrijeme borbi na Žuči od 18-23. septembra izvještaji Komandi 1. korpusa o borbama su stizali sa IKM 13. novosarajevske brigade, a 1. mehanizovana brigada je svoje izvještaje nazivala „izvještaji o aktivnostima 1. mbr“ i u njima nema podataka o borbenim dejstvima. Kada je krajem septembra proces formiranja 1. mbr nastavljen, postavljenja starješina pisana su retroaktivno, pa je npr. u naredbi o postavljenjima starješina, pisanoj krajem mjeseca oktobra, stajalo da se postavljenje starješine računa od 1. septembra 1992. godine. Mi iz navedenih činjenica nismo izvukli zaključak da postoji potreba da se postojanje 1. mehanizovane protegne na period u kojem je funkcionisala 13. novosarajevska brigada, ali i druge jedinice navedene u naredbi o formiranju 1. mehanizovane od 28.09.1992. Ovo retroaktivno računanje postavljenja može samo unositi zabunu, kao u slučaju Ibrahima Derviševića koji u svojoj knjizi govori o 1. mehanizovanoj u borbama za Orlić 18-23. septembra i o svojoj dužnosti u toj jedinici, što nije tačno, jer je naredba kojom se njemu dužnost načelnika štaba 1. mbr računa od 1. septembra napisana 15. oktobra 1992. godine. Borbe na Žuči u septembru 1992. godine stvarno je vodila 13. novosarajevska brigada.

U strukturi brigade 1, 2. i 3. pješadijski bataljon 13. novosarajevske preformirani su u 1, 2. i 3. mehanizovani bataljon. Oklopni bataljon je u sastav 1. mehanizovane brigade ušao kao cjelina. Formirani su Haubički artiljerijski divizion (HAD) i Mješoviti protivoklopni artiljerijski divizion (mpoad), Inžinjerijski i Logistički bataljon. Ratna formacija po kojoj je ustrojena 1. mehanizovana brigada predviđala je i Lahki artiljerijsko-raketni divizion PVO (Lard PVO).[230] Kako je imajuće stanje borbenih sredstava i opreme ostalo neizmijenjeno, pa su u tom smislu i Oklopni bataljon i oba artiljerijska diviziona stvarnom strukturom bili podaleko od svoje formalne nominacije, od formiranja diviziona PVO se ubrzo odustalo i u formaciju je ugrađena Lahka artiljerijsko-raketna baterija BOFORS (BOFI) i LPLO.[231] Artiljerijske jedinice su ipak formirane u formaciji diviziona, mada su, kako smo već napomenuli, bile daleko od stvarne snage koju su artiljerijski divizioni trebali imati. Tako HAD u svom sastavu, i pored zastrašujućeg naziva, nije imao niti jednu haubicu. Čak nije raspolagao niti jednim artiljerijskim oruđem, jer se dva MB 82 mm i tri MB 60 mm koja je imao, ubrajaju u pješadijsko naoružanje.[232] Mpoad je raspolagao sa dva BST 82 mm i jednim protiv-oklopnim topom ZIS 76 mm. [233] Od prištapskih jedinica, brigada je imala Izviđačku četu, Četu vojne policije, Četu veze, Vod ABHO i Vod za opsluživanje.

Najbolje stanje sa popunom ljudstvom bilo je u mehanizovanim bataljonima, koji su predstavljali i bazu za popunu novoformiranih jedinica u sastavu brigade. Međutim, tokom oktobra i u njima su počeli problemi. Intenzivna borbena dejstva i veliki broj poginulih i ranjenih boraca, ugrozili su njihove mogućnosti posjedanja linija odbrane adekvatnim brojem ljudi. Ovaj problem je rješavan novom mobilizacijom ljudstva provedenom početkom oktobra. Problem popune ljudstvom zbog pretrpljenih gubitaka i osipanja ljudstva u druge jedinice, bio je naročito izražen u 3. bataljonu.[234] Zbog toga je komandant 1. mbr 20. oktobra naredio mobilizaciju svih vojno sposobnih muškaraca do 45 godina starosti na području Velešića i prekomandu svih pripadnika PDO Velešići mlađih od 45 godina u sastav 3. bataljona.[235] Nešto bolja situacija sa popunom u ovo vrijeme bila je u 1. i 2. bataljonu. Popuna HAD-a vršena je iz dijela sastava preuzetog iz 1. sandžačke brigade, ljudstva artiljerijske specijalnosti iz mehanizovanih bataljona i novomobilisanog ljudstva.[236] Popuna mpoad-a vršena je ljudstvom iz mehanizovanih bataljona i mobilisanim ljudstvom.[237] Na isti način popunjavane su ostale jedinice 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukupno stanje popune do kraja oktobra nije se bitno promijenilo i brigada je u svom sastavu imala po spisku 1.849 ljudi, što je predstavljalo 57% od predviđene formacije. Stanje popune naoružanjem bilo je 40% u odnosu na formaciju, a popuna municijom bila je samo sa pola borbenog kompleta po oružju.[238]

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[230] **AARBiH**, ŠVKOSRBiH, *Privremena ratna formacija mehanizovane brigade OS RBiH broj T-412.202,* Str.pov.broj: 02/1010-91, 17.09.1992.

[231] **AARBiH,** ŠVKOSRBiH/Odjeljenje za organizaciju OS*, Izmjene u Privremenoj formaciji (ličnoj), broj T-412.202, Mehanizovana brigada*, Str.pov.broj: 02/1010-336-1, 31.10.1992.

[232] **AARBiH,** 1. mbr, *Komandantu HAD-a, zadaci po naređenju komande*, Broj: 01-26/92, 15.10.1992.

[233] **AARBiH**, 1. mbr, *Komandantu mpoad-a, zadaci po naređenju komande*, Broj: 01-27/92, 15.10.1992. Podaci o imajućim artiljerijskim oruđima nisu u kontradiktornosti sa podacima o ratnom plijenu koje su jedinice OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo i 13. novosarajevske brigade stekle u bitkama za Pofaliće i Orlić, koje smo u ovom radu naveli i u kojem je bio značajan broj haubica, topova i minobacača. Sva ova sredstva su predata RgŠTO Srajevo kao pretpostavljenoj komandi, i ona ih je raspoređivala po svom planu. Najveći broj sredstava dodijeljen je 1. marbr RgŠTO Sarajevo. Na raspolaganju brigadi u vrijeme formiranja 1. mbr bila su navedena samo sredstva koja smo prethodno nabrojali.

[234] Probleme ove vrste u ovo vrijeme stvarala je popuna Gardijske brigade Delta (op.a.)

[235] **AARBiH**, 1. mbr, *Naređenje*, Broj: 01-37/92, 20.10.1992.

[236] **AARBiH**, 1. mbr, *Naređenje komandantu Haubičkog diviziona*, Broj: 01-7/92, 06.10.1992.

[237] **AARBiH**, 1. mbr, *Naređenje komandantu mpoad-a*, Broj: 01-9/92, 07.10.1992.

[238] **AARBiH**, 1. mbr, *Izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-57/92, 28.10.1992.

U OpŠO Vogošća, nakon opisanih borbenih dejstava na teritoriji općine i u početnoj fazi formiranja 1. korpusa, prišlo se formiranju 2. vogošćanskog odreda. Postavljenje užeg dijela komande odreda izvršeno je 5. septembra 1992. godine i na mjesto komandanta postavljen je Šaban Podžić.[239] Formiranjem 1. korpusa formiran je i Okružni štab odbrane Sarajevo, u čijem sastavu su nastavili djelovati opštinski štabovi odbrane i prostorne jedinice iz njihovog sastava, koje su preostale nakon formiranja brigada koje su ušle u sastav korpusa. Do kraja septembra OkŠO Sarajevo donio je naredbu kojom je nastojao okrupniti postojeće prostorne jedinice, na način da je formirano šest združenih odreda. U OpŠO Vogošća, na čije je čelo 23. septembra postavljen Zuhdija Ožegović,[240] od 1. i 2. vogošćanskog odreda formiran je 3. združeni odred OkŠO Sarajevo.[241]

Već u oktobru došlo je do promjena u strukturi jedinica OkŠO Sarajevo i do početka procesa formiranja brigada Okružnog štaba. Preostale snage opštinskih štabova preformirane su u prostornu strukturu protivdiverzantskih odreda. Ovaj proces se na području Vogošće nije odvijao na takav način. Do kraja prve ratne godine u zoni OpŠO Vogošća nije formirana brigada. Cjelokupni borbeni sastav je krajem oktobra 1992. preformiran u tri protivdiverzantska odreda. Do kraja godine formiran je i 4. PDO OpŠO Vogošća. Protivdiverzantski odredi drugih opštinskih štabova predstavljali su prostorne jedinice sastavljene većinom od boraca starijih godišta sa zadacima obezbjeđenja teritorije pojedinih naselja i pripremama rezervnih linija odbrane. Na slobodnoj teritoriji Vogošće su sve vrste borbenih zadataka, napadna dejstva, posjedanje linija odbrane i obezbjeđenje teritorije u zoni odgovornosti OpŠO Vogošća, izvodili protivdiverzantski odredi. Ovo je predstavljalo jedinstven slučaj u općinama grada Sarajeva, dok je u zoni odgovornosti 1. korpusa slična situacija u ovo vrijeme bila samo u općinama Fojnica i Kiseljak.

U toku preformiranja jedinica OpŠO Vogošća, njihove linije odbrane bile su stalno aktivne, i to ne samo one koje su bile zahvaćene borbenim dejstvima na pravcu Orlića. Nakon jake artiljerijske pripreme 19. oktobra 1992. godine oko 9:30 sati, sa svojih položaja u krugu namjenske industrije „Pretis“, snage Vogošćanske brigade SRK, pojačane dobrovoljcima iz SR Jugoslavije (Srbije i Crne Gore), izvele su masovan pješadijski napad na položaje 1. čete 1. vogošćanskog odreda u Fočanskoj ulici u Hotonju. Borbe su vođene u zahvatu potoka Kolačuša i Studenac, te kod objekta Aleksina kuća. U prvom trenutku srpske snage su uspjele ovladati sa dva rova 1. čete, ali su na rovu broj 4 zaustavljeni i, nakon žestoke borbe, odbačeni nazad. Nakon što je 1. četi stiglo pojačanje iz sastava 3. čete odreda i jedne jedinice OpŠO Centar, napad je uspješno odbijen a srpskim snagama naneseni veliki gubici u živoj sili. U jednom trenutku 10-ak srpskih borca bilo je odsječeno od glavnine svojih snaga. Ne mogavši izvući poginule i ranjene i deblokirati grupu odsječenih boraca, snage SRK su otpočele novo žestoko granatiranje položaja 1. vogošćanskog odreda i ponovo primijenile zločinačku taktiku upotrebe živog štita u kojem je bilo 10-ak vogošćanskih logoraša.[242] Mada je napad izvela Vogošćanska brigada, veći dio njenih jurišnika bili su dobrovoljci iz SR Jugoslavije. Od 10 poginulih srpskih boraca, trojica su bili Vogošćani, a za njih sedam morali su organizovati međunarodni transport do mjesta sahrane u Jugoslaviji. Osim poginulih, srpske snage u napadu su imale i 18 ranjenih ljudi.[243]

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[239] **AARBiH**, OpŠO Vogošća, *Naredba*, Broj: 803, 05.09.1992.

[240] **AARBiH**, ŠVK OSRBiH, *Naredba*, Pov.broj: 02/589-46, 23.09.1992.

[241] **AARBiH,** OkŠO Sarajevo, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 3-1/92, 28.09.1992.

[242] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni izvještaj o izvođenju b/d*, Broj: 299/92, 19.10.1992; **AARBiH**, *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane brigade (period 1992/93. godina)*, rukopis. U odbrani Fočanske ulice 19. oktobra 1992. godine poginuli su pripadnici OpŠO Vogošća: **Rašid Bešlija**, **Adnan Čengić**, **Safet Džano** i **Krešimir Pintarić**. OpŠO Vogošća je u borbama tog dana imao 5 ranjenih boraca.

[243] **ICTY,** Komanda brigade Vogošća, *Izvještaj o stanju i borbenim aktivnostima u z/o Vogošćanskog bataljona*, Str.pov. broj: 39/92, 19.10.1992.; Komanda brigade Vogošća, *Izvještaj o stanju u z/o Vogošćanske brigade*, Str.pov.broj: 41/92, 20.10.1992.;

Preformiranjem 13. novosarajevske u 1. mehanizovanu brigadu, početkom oktobra došlo je i do promjena u rasporedu jedinica. Odredi Pofalići I i Velešići, kasniji 2. i 3. bataljon 13. pješadijske i 1. mehanizovane brigade, bili su angažovani od početka borbenih dejstava na pravcu Žuči i na tom pravcu posjedali rejone odbrane. Odred Pofalići II, kasniji 1. bataljon, u početku je, osim zadataka obezbjeđenja određenog broja važnih javnih objekata, posjedao liniju odbrane duž desne obale Miljacke prema naselju Grbavica. Polovinom septembra 1. bataljon je imao i značajan angažman na stabilizaciji odbrane naselja Azići. Formiranjem 1. mehanizovane brigade, njenom 1. bataljonu dodijeljen je rejon odbrane na Žuči, lijevo tt 701 Arnautka, desno tt 818 Volujak.[244] (Zona odgovornosti 1. mehanizovane brigade i raspored rejona odbrane mehanizovanih bataljona prikazani su na našoj ***Karti 9***).[245]

Nakon neuspjelih pokušaja da ovladaju Orlićem, snage VRS su do kraja prve polovine oktobra težište svoje ofanzive ponovo prenijele na pravac Doglodi - Stup. Relativno miran period u zoni odgovornosti 1. mehanizovane brigade iskorišten je za konsolidaciju jedinica i inžinjerijsko uređenje osnovne i rezervne linije odbrane. Intenzivni radovi izvođeni su naročito na pravcu 1. bataljona koji je na novu liniju odbrane uveden 4. oktobra. U to vrijeme linije odbrane 2. i 3. bataljona već su bile u dobroj mjeri uređene i utvrđene blizu trećeg stepena inžinjerijskog uređenja.[246] U toku uređenja linije 1. bataljona, koje je izvršeno do 24. oktobra, linija je djelimično korigovana u taktički povoljniju poziciju i bez borbe pomjerena prema naprijed za nekih 150 metara. [247]

Sve ove aktivnosti provođene su, kako u cilju osiguranja odbrane linija, tako i u cilju stvaranja pretpostavki za život i rad jedinica u zimskim uslovima. U tom pogledu, s prvim hladnim i kišnim danima na visovima Žuči počeo se osjećati, kao sve veći problem, nedostatak dovoljnih količina hrane i intendantske vojne opreme, toplog veša, zimskih uniformi i obuće. Iz borbenih izvještaja brigade i u njima sadržanih zahtjeva Komandi 1. korpusa, vidljivo da se na linijama svakodnevno osjećao i manjak potrebnih količina municije svih kalibara i pogonskog goriva. Već smo pomenuli i prve probleme s popunom ljudstvom, tako da, bez dileme, možemo reći da je u prvom mjesecu svog ratnog puta 1. mehanizovana brigada od svega za rat potrebnog, u dovoljnoj mjeri imala samo borbenog morala i volje svojih boraca.

Za dolazeću prvu ratnu zimu pripremale su se sve jedinice 1. korpusa, a taj zadatak bio je naročito težak za jedinice unutar prstena opsade Sarajeva. Veliki nedostatak svih energenata, pa i ogrjevnog drveta, za jedinice i civilno stanovništvo u gradu Sarajevu, kao i potrebe za drvnom građom za inžinjerijsko uređenje položaja, proizvele su nekontrolisanu sječu šume na oslobođenim padinama Žuči. Sječa je bila tako intenzivna da je Komanda 1. mbr pokušavala zaustaviti jer su položaji njenih jedinica sječom bivali demaskirani, a prijetila je i opasnost pokretanja klizišta. U tom smislu zahtijevano je i od pretpostavljene komande da se zaustavi odobravanje sječe drveta u ovoj zoni.[248]

Tokom novembra 1992. godine nastavljene su aktivnosti na inžinjerijskom uređenju linija, i one su provođene s obje strane fronta. Obostrano su vršena i stalna izviđanja protivničkih linija. Borbeno djelovanje svodilo se na svakodnevne razmjene vatre sa osnovnih linija odbrane, pri čemu su pripadnici 1. mehanizovane brigade bili prinuđeni na krajnju uzdržanost zbog stalnog nedostatka municije. Već u

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[244] **AARBiH,** 1/1.mbr, *Zapovijest za odbranu*, 01-06/92, 06. 10. 1992.

[245] Zona odgovornosti 1. mehanizovane brigade definisana dokumentom: **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Zapovijest za odbranu op. broj 1*, Str.pov.broj: 42/92, 26.09.1992.

[246] **AARBiH,** 1. mbr, *Izvještaj Komandi 1. korpusa o aktivnostima 1. mehanizovane brigade za dan 04.10.1992. godine*, Str. pov.broj: 01-5, 04.10.1992.

[247] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Sumarni izvještaj o izvođenju b/d*, Broj: 410/92, 25.10.1992.

[248] **AARBiH,** 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-48/92, 23.10.1992.

ovo vrijeme brigada nije raspolagala sa punim borbenim kompletom pješadijske municije po borcu, a još teža situacija bila je sa artiljerijskom municijom. Srpske snage nisu pokazivale nikakvu uzdržanost u upotrebi svih vrsta naoružanja kojima su raspolagale tokom dnevnih razmjena vatre. Ovaj klasični obrazac rovovskog ratovanja nije odgovarao 1. mehanizovanoj brigadi, ni po resursima kojima je raspolagala, ni po suštini zadataka koji su joj postavljeni. Iz tih razloga činjeni su pokušaji iskoraka iz stvorene situacije.

Diverzantska grupa 1. mbr je 14. novembra u popodnevnim satima u rejonu Orlića uništila 6 bunkera i prema procjeni, izbacila iz stroja 12 neprijateljskih vojnika. Akcija je izvedena bez gubitaka na strani 1. mbr, ali je nakon akcije srpska strana odgovorila granatiranjem linija i od tog dejstva artiljerije jedan borac je poginuo.[249]

Nakon ove akcije borbena dejstva na platou Žuči ponovo su se svela na dnevne razmjene vatre i izviđačke aktivnosti. Na strani Armije RBiH pripremale su se velike stvari. VRS je očekivala napad Armije RBiH i pripremala vlastiti odgovor na njega. O tome će biti riječ u narednom poglavlju.

[249] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-88/92, 14.11.1992. Poginuo je borac 1. mbr **Davor Marčić**.

VI

(Operacija „KOVERTA“. Oslobađanje kote 850 i Golog brda. Borbe za Mujkića-brdo.)

Pokušaji proboja iz okruženja i deblokade Sarajeva preduzeti tokom ljeta 1992. godine od strane Oružanih snaga Republike Bosne i Hercegovine[250] bili su u najvećoj mjeri motivisani sprječavanjem humanitarne katastrofe koja se predviđala stanovništvu grada pod opsadom VRS. Početkom jeseni, izgledi da razvoj događaja poprimi tako tragičan tok bivali su sve jasniji. Glavni štab OSRBiH je odmah nakon neuspjeha operacije „JUG-92“ počeo planirati i pripremati novu, do tada najveću i najambiciozniju vojnu operaciju u cilju deblokade Sarajeva, pod kodnim imenom „KOVERTA“.[251]

Zamisao operacije bila je, u suštini, varijacija na, tokom ljeta već isprobane, zamisli napada jedinica s unutrašnje i spoljne strane prstena opsade grada. Razlika, u odnosu na prethodne pokušaje koji su, bez obzira na razmjere borbenih dejstava, veličinu angažovanih snaga i žrtve, ipak predstavljali isforsirane akcije s puno skupo plaćenih improvizacija, ležala je u nastojanju da se ovaj put operacija pripremi svestrano i pravovremeno. Pripreme su počele početkom oktobra. U organizacijskom smislu najprije su formirane taktičke grupe Igman i Visoko, a zatim je naređeno formiranje manevarske brigade na području Konjica i Jablanice, koja je trebala biti upotrijebljena prvenstveno na proboju obruča opsade Sarajeva. Krajem novembra taktičke grupe Igman i Visoko su preimenovane u operativne grupe u čijim sastavima su na zadatku deblokade Sarajeva trebale biti angažovane jedinice iz svih korpusa ARBiH, osim bihaćkog 5. korpusa. O organizacijskim promjenama jedinica unutar grada tokom septembra i oktobra bilo je riječi u prethodnom poglavlju. U logističkom smislu činjeni su veliki napori da se osiguraju dovoljne količine opreme i materijalno-tehničkih sredstava. I u jednom i u drugom pogledu aktivnosti su se odvijale sa mnogo problema. Planirana hercegovačka brigada nikada nije formirana, a sa angažovanjem jedinica u okvirima operativnih grupa bilo je stalnih problema sve do kraja operacije. Cijeli period priprema obilježen je i velikim problemima i sukobima u dijelu komandi koje su trebale izvesti operaciju, posebno u dijelu ŠVK koji je djelovao na području Igmana i Konjica i u Komandi OG Igman. Planirana nabavka potrebnih sredstava išla je dosta teško, a posebne teškoće predstavljao je transport nabavljenih sredstava zbog zategnutih odnosa i početka sukoba sa HVO. U trenutku kada je naređen početak operacije „KOVERTA“ nijedan aspekt njene pripreme nije bio dovršen.[252]

VRS je raspolagala informacijama o pripremama Armije RBiH za veliku operaciju deblokade Sarajeva. Borbene aktivnosti preduzete početkom oktobra na području Dogloda, Azića, Otesa i Briješća, koje su pominjane na prethodnim stranicama, kao i ofanzivna dejstva na širem području Igmana i Trnova, imale su za cilj sprječavanje priprema i izvođenja ove operacije.[253] Kako su pripreme operacije odmicale, povećavao se i nivo poznavanja njenog sadržaja i stepena priprema od strane VRS. Prije kraja novembra, komande VRS su znale naziv operacije „KOVERTA“ i njen sadržaj. Bile su prilično dobro upoznate s planiranim snagama po pojedinim pravcima dejstava, kao i sa pokušajima osiguranja znatnijih količina oružja, municije i druge vojne opreme. U tom smislu shvatili su je vrlo ozbiljno i procijenjivali da će

[250] Oružane snage RBiH sačinjavale su Armija RBiH i MUP RBiH.

[251] Operacija je stvarno nosila naziv „KOVERTA“ i o tome svjedoči veliki broj sačuvanih dokumenata u Arhivu ARBiH. Kada je nakon njenog početka postalo jasno da VRS i srpski mediji znaju, i u propagandne svrhe koriste, ne samo tajni naziv operacije „KOVERTA“, već i njene operativne detalje, načelnik GŠ OSRBiH Sefer Halilović je počeo ubjeđivati i sebe i druge da nikada nije ni postojala operacija „KOVERTA“, već da se dejstva izvode po tzv. planu „SLOBODA“.

[252] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 26.

[253] **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Zapovijest za napad komandanta SRK („Kijevo-92“)*, Str.pov.broj: 10/74-395, 01.10.1992., http:\\icr.icty.org; **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Zapovijest za naredna b/d*, Op.str.pov.broj: 10/74-427, 06.10.1992., U ovom dijelu dokumenti VRS ne daju odgovor na pitanje kojim obavještajnim kanalima su prikupljene informacije o predstojećoj ofanzivi ARBiH, tako da se, uz navod da je VRS raspolagala ovim informacijama, nismo upuštali ni u kakve dalje spekulacije o njihovim izvorima.

operacija „ako joj se u početku ne zada odlučujući udarac, dobiti puni zamah i ostvariti postavljeni cilj“, odnosno deblokadu Sarajeva.[254] Naređena su dejstva jedinicama SRK s ciljem da se prvenstveno onemogući deblokada Sarajeva, a zatim stvore uslovi za ovladavanje Otesom, Kobiljom Glavom i Ugorskim. Naređeno je i dodatno utvrđivanje linija koje drže grad u blokadi, izgradnjom skloništa za svako odjeljenje, bunkera za vatreno dejstvo i zaštitu za grupu od 3-5 ljudi i za svakog vojnika izrađen stojeći streljački zaklon s podgrudobranskim skloništem. Svi objekti morali su biti povezani saobraćajnicama i utvrđeni da mogu zaštititi ljudstvo od dejstva haubice 155 mm, odnosno imati zaštitni sloj debljine 150 cm tvrdo nasutog materijala.[255]

Prvobitni plan operacije za jedinice 1. korpusa formulisan je već krajem oktobra 1992. godine. Zamisao se sastojala u obuhvatnom manevru združenih sastava iz okruženja i jedinica sa spoljne strane, pri čemu su glavne snage trebale biti angažovane na pravcu Hrenovica - Podgrab - Ravna planina, a pomoćne snage na pravcima Kijevo - Gornji Kotorac i Dvor - Reljevo. Po ovim pravcima snage za proboj iz okruženja su grupisane u tri sektora: „Istok“, „Zapad“ i „Centar“. Sektor „Centar“ činile su snage Združenog odreda Širokača, 1. i 3. bbr, 1. mbr i 2. mtbr. Ostale jedinice ešalonirane su kao snage za odbranu, snage za obezbjeđenje, snage za podršku i rezervu.[256] Do početka operacije došlo je do niza promjena, kako u rasporedu snaga, tako i u korekcijama pravaca napada, posebno na pravcu napada glavnih snaga. Pravac napada 1. mehanizovane brigade i njeni zadaci bili su određeni njenim polaznim pozicijama na Žuči i nisu pretrpjeli bitnije izmjene.

I dok su se pripreme snaga ARBiH presporo odvijale, a planovi mijenjali i usložnjavali, prvi udar su izvele snage VRS. Napad ukupnim snagama jačine dva bataljona pojačana sa 4 tenka i nekoliko oklopnih transportera, podržan snažnom artiljerijom SRK, počeo je 1. decembra. Na pravcu Doglodi - Bare - Otes, snage 1. korpusa su odbile napad i zadržale svoje položaje. Na pravcu Ilidža - Pejton - podvožnjak na rijeci Željeznici - Otes, snage VRS su probile liniju odbrane, zauzele podvožnjak i dvije zgrade u naselju Otes. Na pravcu Rajlovac - Zabrđe - Lemezovo brdo - Sokolje, srpske snage su imale dobar početni uspjeh i prodrle u Sokolje, ali su u naselju poražene od snaga 2. mtbr i uz velike gubitke, odbačene na polazne položaje.[257] Pod svakodnevnim napadima, odbrana ARBiH na Otesu je 4. decembra popustila i srpske snage su zauzele ovo naselje.[258] Time je odbrana Sarajeva dovedena u najkritičniju situaciju nakon mjeseca maja i SRK je došao nadomak ispunjenju jednog od najvažnijih ciljeva koji mu je postavljen u 1992. godini - presjecanja grada linijom Nedžarići - stupska petlja - Rajlovac. Dosezanjem ove linije, srpske snage otvorile bi najpogodniji pravac za eksploataciju svoje nadmoći u oklopno-mehanizovanim jedinicama i potpuno ugrozile odbranu grada. U takvoj situaciji, ŠVK OSRBiH izdao je naređenje jedinicama da otpočnu dejstva po planu „KOVERTA“.

Na osnovu zapovijesti za napad komandanta 1. korpusa napisane 26. oktobra, Komanda 1. mehanizovane brigade sačinila je plan i zapovijest za napad. Zapovijest i detalji plana, zbog zaštite tajnosti, nisu saopćeni potčinjenim jedinicama do izdavanja naređenja za početak operacije. To je učinjeno 4. decembra u večernjim satima.[259]

Komandant 1. mehanizovane brigade Enver Šehović odlučio je na dodijeljenom pravcu izvršiti napad obuhvatnim dejstvima, grupišući glavne snage brigade na pravcu Arnautka - s. Jezera - Golo brdo, a pomoćne snage na pravcu Orlić - kota 850 - Kuta, s ciljem da jakim i energičnim napadom, uz sredstva

[254] **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Zapovijest za dalja dejstva Op.broj 11/92*, Str.pov.broj: 10/74-667, 26.11.1992.
[255] Ibid.
[256] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Zapovijest za napad Op. broj 3*, Str.pov.broj: 510/92, 26.10.1992.
[257] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 1226, 01.12.1992.
[258] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Razvoj b/d na Otesu u vremenu od 01-04. 12. 1992. godine, Izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 1383, 11. 12. 1992.
[259] Dervišević, 189.

podrške, razbije snage neprijatelja na pravcu napada, nanoseći im što veće gubitke. Glavne snage su u bližem zadatku trebale ovladati linijom Vis - Golo brdo, a zatim produžiti napad i u sljedećem zadatku ovladati linijom Gradac - Piskoč. Napad su trebali izvesti mehanizovani bataljoni sa svojih polaznih položaja. Na glavnom pravcu napadali su 1. i 2. mehanizovani bataljon. Zadatak 1. bataljona bio je napad pravcem Uvala - s. Smiljevići. Po izbijanju u rejon Smiljevića, bataljon je, uz sadejstvo susjeda i uz sredstva podrške, trebao napasti i ovladati objektom „Šljivik“, a zatim produžiti dejstva prema selu Jezera i izbiti na put Vis - Golo brdo, gdje je, nakon sređivanja borbenog poretka, trebao produžiti napad u pravcu Piskoča. Zadatak 2. bataljona bio je napad pravcem Uvala - Baroševa vikendica - „Kamenjar“. Uz sadejstvo sa izviđačko-diverzantskom jedinicom i uz sredstva podrške, bataljon je imao zadatak ovladati rejonom „Kamenjara“, a zatim srediti borbeni poredak i produžiti napad pravcem Golo brdo - Gradac. Na pomoćnom pravcu napada 3. mehanizovani bataljon imao je zadatak da u početnoj fazi veže snage neprijatelja na prednjem kraju, a po stvaranju uslova napredovanjem snaga na glavnom pravcu, ovlada rejonom „Plato“ ispod kote 850, a zatim produži napad u pravcu kote. Po ovladavanju kotom 850, 3. bataljon je trebao srediti borbeni poredak i, kao bočno osiguranje napada snaga na glavnom pravcu, produžiti napad u pravcu Kuta i ovladati linijom Gradac - Mujkića brdo, gdje je trebao srediti borbeni poredak i biti spreman za odbijanje kontranapada iz pravca Vogošće. Izviđačko-diverzantska grupa imala je zadatak da se ubaci u rejon kote 850 i sadejstvuje sa snagama 2. bataljona u ovladavanju „Kamenjarom“ i da sprječava izvlačenje snaga neprijatelja iz rejona „Plato“ na pravcu napada 3. bataljona. Snage za podršku davali su Oklopni bataljon sa dva tenka, te HAD i mpoad sa raspoloživim sredstvima. Ostale jedinice brigade dobile su zadatke u okviru svojih osnovnih namjena.[260] Zamisao i pravci napada prema zapovijesti komandanta 1. mehanizovane brigade prikazani su na ***Karti 10***.

Kao vrijeme za početak napada određen je 5. decembar u 5:00 sati. Gusta jutarnja magla, koja je bila od koristi jedinicama u fazi prilaženja neprijateljskoj liniji, onemogućavala je efikasno dejstvo tenkova i protivoklopnih oruđa koji su trebali pružiti podršku pješadiji u napadu.[261]

Čekao se trenutak u kojem će vidljivost omogućiti upotrebu sredstava podrške.

Napad je počeo u 7:00 sati vatrom tenkova, protivoklopnih topova i minobacača po linijama VRS. Jedinice u napadu su iskoristile maglu i lošu vidljivost da neopažene priđu neprijateljskim položajima. Na prednjem kraju odbrane 3. bataljona na vrhu Orlića, gdje je rastojanje do neprijateljskog bunkera ispred već pominjanog rova broj 8 bilo dvadesetak metara, napravljen je prolaz u minskom polju i bunker je uništen ručnim bacačem, a potom i ručnim bombama, čime je linija probijena i napad nastavljen prema koti 850. Do kraja dana bataljon je ovladao rejonom „Platoa“ i dospio na 50 metara ispod kote 850. Linija VRS je probijena i na pravcu napada 2. bataljona, koji je izašao na gredu južno od kote 850, u rejonu pravoslavnog groblja. Pravac napada 1. bataljona išao je preko teškog i otvorenog terena, pa je njegovo napredovanje zaustavljeno jakom neprijateljskom vatrom iz PAM-ova i PAT-ova.[262]

Napadna dejstva 1. mehanizovane brigade pratili su kao lijevi susjed 2. mtbr napadom u pravcu Visa, i kao desni susjed snage OpŠO Vogošća, koje su podržavale napad 3. bataljona sadejstvujući u pravcu kote 850 i Mujkića brda. Na dijelovima na kojima je ostvareno napredovanje, ostvareno je po cijenu žestoke borbe za svaki rov, s neprijateljem koji je očekivao napad u dobro utvrđenim bunkerima uvezanim dobrim saobraćajnicama. Odbranu VRS podržavala je snažna artiljerijska vatra po snagama

[260] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Zapovijest za napad 1. mehanizovane brigade*, Str.pov.broj: 129/92, 04.12.1992. U tekstu smo naznačili da su plan i zapovijest komandanta 1. mbr sačinjeni krajem oktobra. Djelovodni broj i datum protokolisanja sa 4. decembrom bili su vjerovatno posljedica činjenice da je akt protokolisan tek nakon njegovog saopćavanja na brifingu komandanta brigade.

[261] Dervišević, 191.

[262] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 01-130/92, 05.12.1992; **AARBiH**, *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane brigade (period 1992/93. godina)*, rukopis; Dervišević, 192-193.

1. mehanizovane u napadu, ostvarivana sa artiljerijskih položaja SRK. Bilo je potrebno borbom osvajati svaki metar terena, što je za rezultat imalo velike gubitke nanesene neprijatelju, ali i značajne gubitke na strani 1. mbr.[263]

U istim uslovima nastavljen je napad snaga 1. mehanizovane brigade 6. decembra u 7:00 sati. Snage Vogošćanske i Rajlovačke brigade VRS su se u toku noći pregrupisale i učvrstile odbranu kote 850 i grede kojom je ona dominirala. Nije bilo daljnjeg napredovanja snaga 1. mehanizovane.[264] Na pravcu 3. mehanizovanog bataljona, gdje se 6. decembra očekivao izlazak na kotu 850, nakon pogibije komandanta bataljona Fikreta Kavazovića Rokija također je došlo do zastoja u napadu. Teže su ranjeni i privremeno izbačeni iz stroja i komandant 1. bataljona Mehemed Cero, i komandant 2. bataljona Zahir Panjeta. Kako je među poginulim i ranjenim borcima bio i priličan broj komandira svih nivoa i ostalih starješina, nastupio je kritični trenutak bitke. U takvoj situaciji komandu nad 1. bataljonom privremeno je preuzeo Ćamil Idrizović, koji je komandovao do 10. decembra, kada je na dužnost komandanta, također privremeno, postavljen Kerim Muminović.[265] U 2. bataljonu je umjesto ranjenog Zahira Panjete, komandovao njegov zamjenik, također, prethodnog dana lakše ranjeni Fehim Agić, a na mjesto komandanta 3. bataljona u toku borbi je postavljen Salko Hajdarević.[266] Na početku napada na kotu 850, na Humu, odakle je komandovao jedinicama OpŠO Vogošća u napadu, 5. decembra je od neprijateljske granate poginuo komandant OpŠO Vogošća Ejub Delalić.[267]

Tokom 7. decembra trajao je zastoj i pregrupisavanje snaga. Za nastavak napada 8. decembra na pravac 2. bataljona prema selu Jezera uvedeni su dijelovi dviju četa 1. bataljona i dio Čete vojne policije, a na pravac 3. bataljona Izviđačko-diverzantska četa.[268] U napadu je ostvaren napredak i snage VRS su potpuno razbijene u rejonu groblja u selu Jezera.[269] Lijevi susjed 2. mtbr napredovala je lijevo od sela Jezera i prema koti Vis,[270] čime je do kraja dana kota 850 dovedena u poluokruženje, ali su snage VRS uporno branile gredu Vis - Golo brdo. Nastavak napada planiran je za 9. decembar ujutro.

Pomak od 8. decembra ostvaren je na spoju Vogošćanske i Rajlovačke brigade SRK. Zbog toga su se ove dvije jedinice VRS međusobno optuživale.[271] To je u svakom slučaju bila povoljna situacija za borce 1. mehanizovane, koji su 9. decembra ujutro nastavili napredovanje, i oko 10:30 izašli na kotu 850 i na njoj poboli zastavu Armije RBiH. [272]

Oslobađanje kote 850 predstavljalo je veliki uspjeh 1. mehanizovane brigade. Za ostvarenje bližeg zadatka definisanog zapovješću komandanta brigade, trebalo je još izaći na Golo brdo, na kojem su se snage VRS konsolidovale i pružale snažan otpor. Odbrana preostalih položaja na Žuči postavljena im je kao imperativ zbog političkog manevra koji je Radovan Karadžić planirao izvesti 13. decembra. Pod pritiskom međunarodne zajednice u pogledu situacije u koju je opsadom dovedeno stanovništvo Sarajeva

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[263] Prvog dana napada 5. decembra 1992. godine poginulo je 12 i ranjena su 23 borca 1. mbr.

[264] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 01-132/92, 06.12.1992.

[265] **1/1. mbr**, *Izvještaj 1. mehanizovanog bataljona sa ratišta Žuč, kota 850, Golo brdo i Perivoj od 5.12.1992. godine do 31.12.1992. g*, Str.pov.broj: 03- /92, 31.12.1992. (Dokument ustupljen ljubaznošću Ćamila Idrizovića)

[266] Dervišević, 194.

[267] Ejub Delalić je na dužnost komandanta OpŠO Vogošća postavljen 16. novembra 1992.

[268] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 01-133/92, 07.12.1992; Dervišević, 198-199.

[269] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj 01-135/92, 08.12.1992.

[270] **AARBiH** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dopuna redovnog borbenog izvještaja*, Str.pov.broj: 1334-1, 08.12.1992.

[271] **ICTY,** Komanda Vogošćanske brigade, *Izvještaj o stanju*, Str.pov.broj: 104/92, 08.12.1992. Da su problemi nastali u Rajlovačkoj brigadi bili ozbiljni potvrdio je i razvoj događaja nekoliko dana kasnije kada su sa svog komandnog mjesta, pred bijesom svojih potčinjenih, morali pobjeći komandant i načelnik štaba Rajlovačke brigade VRS. **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj sa stanjem u 18:00 časova*, Str.pov.broj: 10/74-729, 12.12.1992.

[272] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 01-136/92, 09.12.1992; **ICTY,** Komanda Vogošćanske brigade, *Izvještaj o stanju*, Str.pov.broj: 109/92, 10.12.1992. O upornosti i istrajnosti boraca 1. mehanizovane brigade u izvršavanju postavljenog zadatka govori i činjenica da su se 9. decembra ujutro, pobjegavši iz bolnice, među svojim borcima našli ranjeni komandanti 1. i 2. bataljona, Mehemed Cero i Zahir Panjeta.

i drugih dijelova Bosne i Hercegovine, oligarhija SDS-a planirala je tog dana objaviti jednu deklaraciju kojom bi svijetu obznanila da je postigla svoje ratne ciljeve i da, što se njih tiče, može biti postignuto mirovno rješenje. Stoga su 7. decembra jedinice VRS dobile naređenje da do tog 13. decembra moraju ostvariti postavljene ratne ciljeve, a nakon toga preći u odsudnu odbranu dostignutih položaja.[273] Bilo bi vrlo teško objaviti obustavu rata u situaciji u kojoj bi snage ARBiH niz padine Žuči silazile prema Vogošći.

Zato je otpor snaga VRS bio krajnje uporan i žestok, i snage 1. mehanizovane brigade poslije izlaska na kotu 850 su neprekidno trpjele žestoku vatru iz svih vrsta naoružanja iz pravca Golog brda. Podršku snagama na Golom brdu davala je artiljerija SRK sa svojih položaja na Paljevu, Blagovcu, Rajlovcu i Vracama.[274] U toku noći 10/11. decembra na Golo brdo je, kao pojačanje snagama VRS, izašla jedinica od oko 70 boraca, tako da su dejstva ovih snaga po jedinicama 1. mehanizovane, koje su u toku dana nastavile sa napadima, postala još jača. Podršku im je iz rejona Golog brda davao jedan tenk i PRAGA. Na ova dejstva 1. mbr je odgovorila raspoloživim artiljerijskim naoružanjem. Nisu se mogla koristiti protivoklopna sredstva zbog guste magle i smanjene vidljivosti.[275]

Napad snaga 1. mehanizovane brigade na Golo brdo obnovljen je i 12. decembra. Ovom prilikom je kao podrška upotrijebljen tenk, koji je odmah pogođen hicem neprijateljskog tenka sa Golog brda, lakše oštećen i sklonjen sa bojišta.[276]

Jak otpor snaga VRS još uvijek je držao jedinice 1. mehanizovane nadomak Golog brda. Napredovanje je bilo sporo, ali i uporno. Na bočnom pravcu sa kote 850 prema koti 830, 3. bataljon je napredovao postupno. Ne mogavši zbog guste šume na efikasan način koristiti protivoklopna sredstva, njegovi borci su kopajući tranšeje prilazili jednom po jednom neprijateljskom rovu i uništavali ih ručnim bombama.[277] Do 13. decembra 3. bataljon je izašao na kotu 830, 1. i 2. bataljon su ovladali selom Jezera i dostigli dijelove platoa Golog brda, a 2. mtbr je ovladala Visom i posjela rejon iznad sela Perivoje.[278] Razbijene snage VRS 14. decembra su se postepeno povlačile prema Perivoju i Mijatovića-kosi, još uvijek držeći vrh Golog brda.[279] 15. decembra izveden je istovremeni napad s fronta i s lijevog boka na Golo brdo, podržan vatrom protivoklopnih sredstava mpoad-a. Dok su snage s fronta i s desnog boka jakom vatrom vezale odbranu neprijatelja, s lijevog boka je napala brigadna Četa vojne policije, koja je ušla u neprijateljsku liniju i uništavajući preostale tačke otpora u 13:05 časova izašla na vrh Golog brda i pobola zastavu ARBiH na ovom najjačem utvrđenju VRS na Žuči.[280]

Narednog dana, 16. decembra 1992. godine snage 1. mehanizovane brigade preduzele su aktivnosti asanacije terena, sređivanja borbenog poretka jedinica, postavljanja i utvrđivanja novodostignute linije odbrane, te njenog uvezivanja s lijevim susjedom - 2. mtbr, i desnim susjedom - OpŠO Vogošća.[281] (Pregled polazne i dostignute linije, kao i oslobođene teritorije u napadnim dejstvima 1. mbr, 2. mtbr i OpŠO Vogošća u periodu od 5. do 16. decembra 1992. godine prikazani su na ***Karti 11***).

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[273] **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Izmjene i dopune Zapovijesti za naredna b/d, Op.broj 11/92, Str.pov.broj: 10/74-667 od 26. 11. 1992. godine*, Str.pov.broj: 10/74-706, 07.12.1992.

[274] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-139/92, 10.12.1992.

[275] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 01-140/92, 11.12.1992.

[276] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 01-141/92, 12.12.1992.

[277] Razgovor sa Salkom Hajdarevićem.

[278] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 1407, 13.12.1992.

[279] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-143/92, 14. 12. 1992.

[280] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-144/92, 15.12.1992; **1/1. mbr**, *Izvještaj 1. mehanizovanog bataljona sa ratišta Žuč, kota 850, Golo brdo i Perivoj od 05.12.1992. godine do 31.12.1992. g*, Str.pov.broj 03- /92, 31.12.1992.

[281] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-145/92, 16.12.1992.

Kao što je na karti veoma uočljivo, dostignuta linija bila je mnogo kraća i povoljnija za odbranu. U trenutku postizanja ovog velikog uspjeha 1. mehanizovane brigade, o tom aspektu nije se puno razmišljalo. Pogledi su bili usmjereni prema Vogošći, čija su vrata bila napola otvorena. To je bilo u okvirima krajnjeg cilja pokretanja operacije „KOVERTA“, čiji tok nije išao po zamišljenom scenariju. Pobjede na Žuči bile su do tog trenutka najveći uspjesi postignuti od strane jedinica ARBiH angažovanih u operaciji.[282] Oni su dali priliku da se uvođenjem svježih snaga na pravac napada eksploatiše uspjeh i iskoristi evidentna dezorganizacija snaga VRS. Komanda 1. korpusa nije bila u stanju izdvojiti svježe snage sposobne da odmah preuzmu napadna dejstva na pravcu Vogošće. Očekivalo se da snage koje su 11 dana vodile upornu i tešku borbu, nakon sređivanja borbenog poretka, nastave napad, a da se pojačaju snage koje su u pravcu Vogošće napadale iz Visokog.

Snage ARBiH koje su napadale na pravcu Vogošće, posebno 1. mbr, do 16. decembra su svoje uspjehe platile velikim brojem poginulih i ranjenih.[283] Mada su pripreme za nastavak napadnih dejstava u pravcu Vogošće započele odmah, bilo je potrebno nekoliko dana da se jedinice dovedu u stanje borbene gotovosti za izvršenje zadatka. Za to vrijeme vršeno je uređivanje dostignute linije odbrane, opravak pristupnih puteva, te izvlačenje i raspoređivanje artiljerijskih oruđa na nove položaje.[284]

Iako je Komanda 1. korpusa 19. decembra ocijenila da su stvoreni uslovi da 1. mehanizovana brigada i OpŠO Vogošća nastave borbena dejstva s ciljem ovladavanja objektima Mujkića brdo (tt 772) i Hrastik,[285] nastavak napada nakon oslobađanja Golog brda nije išao tim pravcem. Napad je 20. decembra izvršio 1. mehanizovani bataljon pojačan brigadnim diverzantskim vodom u pravcu sela Perivoj. Ostvaren je početni uspjeh i neprijatelj je izbačen iz prvih rovova, ali je nakon toga jakom bočnom vatrom s obje strane i minobacačkom vatrom, snagama 1. mehanizovane brigade nanio gubitke i odbio napad.[286] Kao lijevi susjed u ovom neuspješnom napadu su sadejstvovale snage 2. mtbr.[287]

Po procjeni Komande 1. mehanizovane brigade uslovi za nastavak napada u pravcu Vogošće još nisu bili stvoreni. Bilo je evidentno grupisanje snaga i sredstava VRS na relaciji Dvor - Vogošća - Pretis i povećan broj tenkova na području Rajlovca i Vogošće. Vogošćanska brigada je uređivala drugu liniju odbrane Vogošće grebenom Dvor - Piskoč - Gradac - s. Donja Jošanica. U takvoj situaciji Komanda 1. mehanizovane brigade zahtijevala je od Komande 1. korpusa da najprije snage OpŠO Vogošća ovladaju objektom Hrastik, a zatim zajedničkim snagama ovladaju objektom Mujkića brdo, čime bi se stvorili uslovi za daljnje napredovanje u pravcu Vogošće.[288]

Narednih dana izvršeni su potrebni dogovori, pripreme i planiranja između Komande 1. mbr i OpŠO Vogošća, za čijeg je komandanta, nakon pogibije Ejuba Delalića, postavljen Nijaz Grebović. Uz snažnu i efikasnu pripremu artiljerije 1. mbr sa Orlića, te uz sadejstvo 3. bataljona 1. mbr koji je ispoljio dejstva

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[282] Razvoj događaja će pokazati da će ovi uspjesi na Žuči i ostati najveći uspjesi Armije RBiH u toku izvođenja operacije „KOVERTA“.

[283] U brobenim dejstvima vođenim od 5. do 16. decembra iz sastava 1. mbr i OpŠO Vogošća poginuli su: **Vahid Alibašić**, **Nezir Avdić**, **Samir Bajrović**, **Nazif Bajrović**, **Esad Bešlija**, **Rahmo Bašić**, **Šaban Bećirević**, **Ifet Bezdrob**, **Drenko Bjegović**, **Velibor Borovčanin**, **Mensur Bukva**, **Enes Čizmo**, **Sedad Čomor**, **Mevludin Delalić**, **Nezir Delalić**, **Ejub Delalić, Mirsad Dževlan**, **Haris Fazlić**, **Kemo Ferhatović**, **Smail Hadžović**, **Mirsad Hasanović**, **Mensud Herić**, **Hamdo Hodžić**, **Midhat Husko**, **Zijo Kajmović**, **Jasmin Kapo**, **Faruk Kavazić**, **Fikret Kavazović**, **Huso Kerić**, **Momčilo Mumović**, **Mladen Panić**, **Zijo Panjeta**, **Sehadin Pindžo**, **Hamdo Radonja**, **Enes Ramić**, **Hrustem Ramić**, **Safet Skenderović**, **Salko Spahić**, **Željko Stanić**, **Enver Suljević**, **Enver Šahović**, **Huso Šorlija**, **Rudolf Tomić**, **Rašid Uzunović**, **Meho Zuko**. 84 borca su teže ranjena.

[284] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-150/92, 19.12.1992.

[285] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 1475, 19.12.1992.

[286] **1/1. mbr**, *Izvještaj 1. mehanizovanog bataljona sa ratišta Žuč, kota 850, Golo brdo i Perivoj od 05.12.1992. godine do 31.12.1992. g*, Str.pov.broj: 03- /92, 31.12.1992; Gubici 1. mbr bili su 4 poginula i 10 ranjenih boraca. Poginuli su **Šefket Komar, Vahid Šačić**, **Adnan Murguz** i **Samir Radovac**.

[287] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 1475, 19.12.1992.

[288] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-156/92, 21.12.1992.

u pravcu Kuta, snage OpŠO Vogošća su 23. decembra iz pravca Hrastika i objekta Šabanova kuća napale Mujkića brdo. Priprema napada je bila efikasna i snage OpŠO Vogošća su napredovale do vrha Mujkića brda, ovladavši svim otpornim tačkama neprijatelja koje su kontrolisale kotu, osim posljednjeg rova. Iz tog rova je pružan žestok otpor dejstvom mitraljeza M-84 zvanog „sijač smrti". S padom mraka borba je prestala. Snage OpŠO Vogošća koje su izvodile napad su, računajući da je uporan otpor iz posljednjeg rova na Mujkića-brdu posljedica nemogućnosti sigurnog povlačenja i da će se njegova posada s padom mraka povući, izvjestile da je kota 772 Mujkića brdo oslobođena,[289] a njihovi komandanti otišli primiti priznanja. To je bila greška. Posada posljednjeg rova na Mujkića brdu nije s padom mraka napustila svoj položaj, ali zato snage OpŠO Vogošća koje su tokom dana izašle na kotu jesu.[290] Snage koje su ujutro 24. decembra krenule prema Mujkića brdu, dočekane su vatrom u toku noći konsolidovane odbrane, sa dodatno utvrđenih i uređenih položaja VRS, i nisu uspjele ponovo izaći na kotu. [291]

Ovaj neuspjeh, kako će se pokazati, bio je propuštena prilika za oslobađanje Vogošće, čije se srpsko stanovništvo, nakon gubitaka položaja VRS na Žuči i prvih napada na Mujkića brdo, u velikom broju počelo iseljavati iz Vogošće. U narednih nekoliko dana snage Vogošćanske brigade VRS pretvorile su Mujkića brdo u pravu tvrđavu, na koju je bila oslonjena cijela posljednja odbrana Vogošće. Na ovu tvrđavu snage OpŠO Vogošća i 1. mehanizovane brigade ponovo su napale 26. decembra, ali bez ostvarenog rezultata.[292] Dva dana kasnije, 28. decembra, ponovljen je veoma odlučan napad snaga OpŠO Vogošća. Diverzantska grupa OpŠO Vogošća trebala je izvršiti prepad na Mujkića brdo, nakon čega bi se na kotu uvele snage 3. bataljona 1. mbr, i u daljnjem sadejstvu sa snagama OpŠO Vogošća ovladale linijom Kuta - Mujkića brdo - Hrastik. Snage 1. i 2. bataljona bile su u borbenoj gotovosti da se, u povoljnom razvoju situacije, pokrenu u napad prema liniji Piskoč - Gradac.[293] U početnoj fazi napada, u borbi na samoj koti poginulo je nekoliko istaknutih boraca i komandanata OpŠO Vogošća, čime je napad okončan.[294]

Tog 28. decembra 1992. godine operacija „KOVERTA" je na pravcu Visoko - Ilijaš - Vogošća bila u tački svoje kulminacije. Snage OpŠO Vogošća bile su u ozbiljnom napadu na koti Mujkića brdo, čijim bi oslobađanjem bila širom otvorena vrata oslobođenju Vogošće. Iz pravca Visokog, snage 7. muslimanske brigade oslobodile su kotu Višegrad i dijelom snaga ušle u selo Gornja Bioča, čime su bila otvorena vrata

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[289] U raspoloživoj arhivskoj građi nismo pronašli borbeni izvještaj OpŠO Vogošća za 23. decembar 1992. godine. Izvori koji su nam bili dostupni za ovaj događaj su: **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-159/92, 23.12.1992; **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 1531, 23.12.1992; **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995", Lista podataka o b/d: *Napad na Mujkića brdo(23.12.1992)*; **AARBiH**, *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane brigade (period 1992/93. godina)*, rukopis.

[290] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 1543, 24.12.1992. Dio objašnjenja ovakvog razvoja događaja može se naći ponovo na već citiranom internet-forumu, pisca pod pseudonimom *Vogošćanin Pravi* u tekstu „Ratno sjećanje X - Borbe na Ježevima - Mujkića-brdo (1993-1994) god.", u kojem autor opisuje iskustva dotadašnjih borbi pripadnika Vogošćanske brigade, suština kojih je da, u slučaju kada ARBiH, uvijek sa efektom iznenađenja, probije liniju - tada započene *paranje* linije uzduž, a vojnici VRS se po pravilu povlače na rezervnu liniju. Kada su u pitanju decembarske i kasnije borbe na Mujkića brdu, autor naglašava razliku u činjenici da su vojnici VRS iz Vogošće bili duboko svjesni da je rezervni položaj nakon Mujkića brda - Beograd. http://sokolac.slavicnet.com/sokolac/sokolac_zuc_forum.html

[291] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-161/92, 25.12.1992. U napadu na Mujkića brdo 23. decembra 1992. godine poginuo je **Salko Bajić**.

[292] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 1559, 26.12.1992.

[293] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Izvod iz Zapovijesti za napad*, 27.12.1992; **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Izvod iz Zapovijesti za prepad*, 27.12.1992. Izvode iz zapovijesti odobrio je komandant 1. korpusa Mustafa Hajrulahović Talijan.

[294] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 1583, 28. 12. 1992; **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995", Lista podataka o b/d: *Napad na Mujkića brdo(28.12.1992.)*; U ovom napadu poginuli su borci OpŠO Vogošća: Šefik Halimanović, **Alija Kulo**, **Hakija Mršo**, **Remzija Vejo**. O potresnoj drami stradanja braće Mršo na Mujkića brdu, od kojih je stariji Hakija poginuo predvodeći napad, a pored mrtvog brata u nogu ranjen mlađi Sejo, vidjeti reportažu: Hodžić, Šefko: „"Nora" javlja vlastitu smrt", ***Vitezovi i Huni***, Sarajevo, 1996, 97-98.

oslobođenju Ilijaša. Nijedna od ove dvije prilike nije realizovana i snage ARBiH su s obje strane vraćene na polazne položaje uz velike gubitke u živoj sili. Koliko je situacija bila kritična po srpske snage, govori i činjenica da je Komanda SRK u pokušaju da učvrsti poljuljane pozicije oko Sarajeva, urgentno zahtijevala popunu svojih jedinica sa 200 pripadnika iz sastava srpskog MUP-a i 200 ljudi iz radne obaveze, i da takav zahtjev nije mogao biti realizovan. Na sastanku na Palama održanom 29. decembra, Radovan Karadžić i Momčilo Krajišnik, iskritikovali su VRS i SRK i tražili kažnjavanje krivaca za izgubljene položaje na Žuči. Tom prilikom je Karadžić naredio da se prije 2. januara 1993. moraju povratiti izgubljeni položaji na Žuči i zauzeti Sokolje, i da ni Žuč ni Sokolje nakon toga više nikada ne smiju pasti u ruke Armije RBiH. Predstavniku Komande SRK saopćeno je da će taj zadatak obaviti Specijalna brigada srpskog MUP-a iz Trebinja, a da SRK treba pripremiti snage za držanje položaja na osvojenim objektima.[295]

ŠVK OSRBiH je u pokušaju održavanja tempa operacije na ilijaškom pravcu umjesto 7. muslimanske u borbu uveo 17. krajišku brigadu, koja je obnovila napade na tom pravcu.[296] Na vogošćanskom pravcu obnovljeni su pokušaji da se ovladavanjem Mujkića-brdom stvore uslovi za daljnje napredovanje. Ponovni pokušaj ovladavanja Mujkića-brdom 1. mehanizovana brigada izvela je u rano jutro 12. januara 1993. godine. Na zadatak je upućen diverzantski vod iz sastava IDč/1. mbr. Napad je izveden istovremeno iz pravca Kuta i iz pravca kote 830. Napad je odmah zaustavljen strahovitom vatrom snaga VRS u kojoj je poginuo komandir IDč Jusuf Juka Gojak.[297]

Na linijama dostignutim u decembru, borci 1. mehanizovane brigade i OpŠO Vogošća su dočekali kraj prve i početak druge ratne godine. Nova godina nije donijela ništa novo: teški zimski uslovi na obroncima Žuči i svakodnevna artiljerijska i pješadijska dejstva snaga VRS. Prva mehanizovana brigada je kraj 1992. godine dočekala u nešto boljem stanju popune ljudstvom u odnosu na početak oktobra. Imala je 2.500 ljudi po spisku, što je predstavljalo popunu od 70% u odnosu na formaciju. Efekte povećanja stepena popunjenosti dobrim dijelom su poništili značajni gubici koje je brigada imala u borbenim dejstvima. Do kraja godine broj poginulih boraca bio je 115, 8 boraca su vođeni kao nestali, a njih 300 su kao ranjenici bili izbačeni iz stroja jedinice. Stepen popune ličnim naoružanjem se kroz ratni plijen u uspješnim borbenim dejstvima značajno povećao, ali je još uvijek iznosio 50% u odnosu na broj ljudi i radilo se o pješadijskom naoružanju najrazličitijih tipova i modela. Oskudica municije za pješadijsko naoružanje i artiljerijska oruđa, postala je stalna karakteristika stanja jedinice. Značajne količine municije zarobljene kao ratni plijen su tokom borbenih dejstava i potrošene, pa je kraj godine brigada dočekala sa manje od jednog borbenog kompleta municije po oružju, ukupno na liniji i u brigadnoj rezervi. Popunjenost sredstvima veze bila je 10% u odnosu na formaciju. Evidentan je bio stalni nedostatak rezervnih dijelova i pogonskog goriva za motorna vozila. Stanje intendantske opreme, s obzirom na uslove u kojima je brigada izvršavala svoje zadatke, bilo je krajnje kritično. Linijom snabdijevanja od Komande 1. korpusa brigada je do kraja godine dobila ukupno 950 pari čizama, 420 kombinezona i 106 dvodjelnih uniformi, što je bilo daleko od stvarnih potreba jedinice.[298]

Navedene mnogobrojne probleme, vezane za popunu ljudstvom i svim vrstama materijalno-tehničkih sredstava, bilo je mnogo lakše prevazilaziti na valu optimizma kojim je 1. mehanizovana brigada nošena nakon niza vojničkih pobjeda tokom decembra. Početkom februara na Žuč je izašao i predsjednik Predsjedništva Republike Bosne i Hercegovine Alija Izetbegović, da obilaskom linija i razgovorom sa borcima, oda priznanje njenim oslobodiocima.

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[295] **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Sastanak sa predstavnicima Vlade Republike Srpske*, *Izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 10/74-839, 29.12.1992.
[296] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 28.
[297] Dervišević, 268. U borbenim dejstvima na Žuči 12.01.1993. godine poginuli su: **Jusuf Gojak**, **Nesib Birindžić**, **Dubravko Anđelić**.
[298] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mbr, *Analiza borbenih dejstava za mjesec decembar*, Str.pov.broj: 04/6-1, 18.01.1993.

VII

(12. brdska brigada. Borbena dejstva u januaru i februaru 1993. godine. 1. motorizovana brigada.)

Početkom 1993. godine Štab Vrhovne komande OS RBiH donio je odluku da se od snaga OpŠO Vogošća formira brigada. Brigada je 21. januara 1993. godine dobila formacijski naziv 12. brdska brigada i u njen sastav ušla su četiri protivdiverzantska odreda OpŠO Vogošća, dva protivdiverzantska odreda OpŠO Centar i tri protivdiverzantska odreda HVO i HOS OkŠO Sarajevo.[299] Nekoliko dana po formiranju brigade, u njen sastav je uključen i 3. PDO OpŠO Novi Grad. Za komandanta brigade postavljen je dotadašnji komandant OpŠO Vogošća Nijaz Grebović.[300] U sastavu brigade formirana su tri brdska bataljona čiji su komandanti bili: 1. bb Ale Numanović, 2. bb Tašo Dacić, 3. bb Enes Zeković.[301] Brigada je u svom sastavu imala još Izviđačko-diverzantsku četu, Logističku četu, Vod veze, Vod ABHO i Pionirski vod.

Formiranje 12. brdske brigade bilo je dio reorganizacije jedinica na području Sarajeva, u kojoj su brigade koje su bile direktno potčinjene ŠVK i brigade iz sastava OkŠO Sarajevo, ušle u organski sastav 1. korpusa.[302] Bio je to korak usmjeren pojednostavljivanju sistema rukovođenja i komandovanja na području Sarajeva i olakšavanje zadatka organizacije odbrane grada Komandi 1. korpusa. Okružnom i općinskim štabovima odbrane, ovim su isključene operativne nadležnosti, a njihove preostale prostorne jedinice sukcesivno su bile uključivane u sastave brigada. Zbog specifične situacije na slobodnoj teritoriji općine Vogošća, na kojoj su pod komandom OpŠO Vogošća djelovali samo protivdiverzantski odredi, oni su prije stavljanja na neposrednu vezu Komande 1. korpusa preformirani u 12. brdsku brigadu, preko koje su u novu organizaciju 1. korpusa uključeni i dijelovi prostornih jedinica OpŠO Centar i OkŠO Sarajevo.

Po formiranju, Komanda 12. bbr je započela planirati borbena dejstva u kojima je trebalo na desnom kraju njene linije odbrane, u sadejstvu sa 7. bbr, popraviti taktičke položaje izlaskom na Sjeničku kosu (tt 703), a u sadejstvu s lijevim susjedom 1. mbr nastaviti dejstva u cilju ovladavanja linijom Kuta - Mujkića-brdo - Hrastik. U ovom koordiniranom planiranju nastavka napadnih dejstava bila je uključena i 2. mtbr kao lijevi susjed 1. mehanizovane brigade, radi ostvarivanja sadejstva u ovladavanju selom Perivoje i objektom Mijatovića-strana.[303]

Usred ovih priprema snaga ARBiH, pokazalo se da su se snage VRS na rajlovačko-vogošćanskom pravcu, nakon niza teških poraza konsolidovale, i poslije dužeg vremena, ispoljile ofanzivna dejstva. Najprije su 27. januara napale linije odbrane 2. mtbr iz pravca Rajlovca i Zabrđa, a zatim linije 12. bbr iz pravca Mujkića brda, koristeći u napadu i hemijska sredstva. U zoni 1. mbr pokušale su izvesti diverzantsku akciju na položaje 3. bataljona. Svi ovi pokušaji su odbijeni.[304] Još jači napad srpske snage su izvele 28. januara na položaje 2. mtbr na Lemezovom brdu, koje su jakim snagama pješadije, podržanim sa dva tenka i oklopnim transporterom, uspjele privremeno zauzeti. Do kraja dana 2. mtbr je povratila izgubljene položaje.[305] Narednog dana izvedena su planirana napadna dejstva 1. mbr i 12. bbr. Snage

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[299] **AARBiH**, ŠVK OSRBiH, *Naređenje*, Broj: 14/75-2, 21.01.1993.

[300] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naredba*, Pov.broj: 06/11-29, 27.01.1993.

[301] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naredba*, Pov.broj: 06/11-30, 30.01.1993.

[302] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 29.

[303] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Nastavak b/d, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-66, 27.01.1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mbr, *Zapovijest za napad*, 27.01.1993.

[304] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-49, 27.01.1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj 01-53/93, 27.01.1993.

[305] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dopuna dnevnog borbenog izvještaja za dan 28.12.1993. godine*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-53, 29.01.1993.

12. i 7. brdske brigade izašle su na objekat Sjenička kosa, 400 metara jugoistočno od objekta Kliničkog centra na Betaniji, s kojeg su vatrom mogle kontrolisati put Poljine - Vogošća. Cijela akcija izvedena je bez gubitaka.[306] Snage 1. mbr istovremeno su napadom pokušale ovladati objektima: selo Perivoje, selo Kuta, Mujkića brdo, ali su odbijene snažnom vatrom. U toku dana jedinice 1. mbr nekoliko puta su se pregrupisavale i obnavljale napad, ali svaki put bez uspjeha.[307]

Nakon ovih pokušaja intenzitet borbenih dejstava je opao. Privremeno relativno zatišje u 1. mbr i 12. bbr iskorišteno je za dodatno inžinjerijsko uređenje linija odbrane, i za izvođenje organizovane vojne obuke. Inače, ova praksa izvođenja organizovane i planske obuke s dijelom snaga koje nisu bile angažovane na linijama odbrane u 1. mbr, bila je prisutna i tokom oktobra i novembra, kada je intenzitet borbenih dejstava zbog priprema decembarske ofanzive bio nešto niži.

Zatišje je potrajalo do 16. februara, kada je 1. mehanizvana brigada snagama svog 1. bataljona pokušala napasti neprijateljske linije u pravcu Perivoja. Napad nije odmakao daleko od linije razvoja jedinice i odbijen je uz gubitke jednog poginulog, dva teže i četiri lakše ranjena borca.[308] U toku noći snage 12. bbr pokušale su izvršiti diverzantsku akciju na Mujkića brdu. Mada je za ovaj zadatak 12. bbr pretpočinjena i jedna četa Specijalne jedinice MUP-a,[309] napad nije uspio. Tokom 17. februara bilo je jače razmjene vatre duž linija 12. bbr, koje su tučene i artiljerijskom vatrom.[310] Pokušaj proboja neprijateljskih linija u cilju pomicanja linije odbrane 2. bataljona 1. mbr na taktički povoljnije pozicije, izvršen je 19. februara u rano jutro. Napad 2. bataljona zaustavljen je snažnom zaprečnom vatrom artiljerije VRS, a potpuno je obustavljen nakon pogibije zamjenika komandanta 2. mehanizovanog bataljona Fehima Agića Age.[311] Jedna kombinovana četa iz sastava brigade, po naređenju Komande 1. korpusa, u periodu od 19. do 26. februara bila je angažovana u odbrani Stupa i Azića.[312]

Početkom februara nastavljen je proces reorganizacije 1. korpusa.

Mješovita artiljerijsko-raketna brigada 1. korpusa je rasformirana, a njeni dijelovi raspoređeni po jedinicama. U sastav 1. mehanizovane brigade 16. februara ušla je haubička baterija 105 mm s ljudstvom i materijalno-tehničkim sredstvima.[313] Ovim je Haubički divizion 1. mbr konačno dobio svoje haubice.

Nakon ulaska u organski sastav 1. korpusa brigada dotad potčinjenih ŠVK i OkŠO Sarajevo, čime se htjelo učiniti efikasnijim rukovođenje i komandovanje i organizacija odbrane Sarajeva, postalo je evidentno da je dobiveni rezultat opet predstavljao komplikovanu shemu sa velikim brojem jedinica na vezi Komande 1. korpusa. Iz tog razloga odmah se prišlo daljnjem okrupnjavanju jedinica i njihovom preformiranju u motorizovane brigade. U okviru ove aktivnosti, 19. februara 1993. godine od 1. mehanizovane i 12. brdske brigade formirana je 1. motorizovana brigada.[314]

Za komandanta 1. motorizovane brigade postavljen je komandant 1. mbr Enver Šehović.[315] Za zamjenika komandanta brigade postavljen je Jusuf Lošić, a za načelnika štaba Nisad Balta.

U strukturi jedinica nije bilo velikih razlika u formacijama mehanizovane i motorizovane brigade. Formacija motorizovane brigade predviđala je 3 motorizovana bataljona, HAD, mpoad, inžinjerijski

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[306] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-54, 29.01.1993.

[307] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-55, 29.01.1993.

[308] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-83, 16.02.1993. U ovoj akciji poginuo je **Muharem Kadrispahić**. U neprijateljskom granatiranju linija 1. mbr poginuo je i borac **Zlatan Karahmet**.

[309] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Nastavak b/d, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-1104, 15.02.1993.

[310] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dopuna dnevnog borbenog izvještaja*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-92, 18.02.1993. U toku borbenih dejstava, nakon pokušaja diverzije poginula su 2 pripadnika 12. bbr: **Raif Duraković** i **Mehmed Kuršundžija**.

[311] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-87-2, 19.02.1993**;** Dervišević, 270.

[312] Razgovor sa Salkom Hajdarevićem. U ovim borbama poginuo je komandir ove čete **Zijad Alić**.

[313] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Rasformiranje marbr, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 06/13-43, 16.02.1993.

[314] **AARBiH**, ŠVK OSRBiH, *Organizacijske promjene RJ u zoni odgovornosti 1. korpusa, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 14/75-11(a), 19.02.1993.

[315] **AARBiH**, ŠVK OSRBiH, *Naredba*, Pov.broj: 13/37-30, 19.02.1993.

bataljon, logistički bataljon i larb BOFORS i LPLO, a od prištapskih jedinica izviđačku i četu vojne policije, vod veze, vod ABHO i vod za opsluživanje.[316]

Vanformacijski 1. motorizovana brigada je zadržala u svom sastavu Oklopni bataljon - komandant Adnan Bijedić. Jedinice ranga bataljona koje nisu postojale u formaciji 12. bbr, ušle su kao takve iz sastava 1. mbr, s tim da je vršena njihova popuna: HAD 105 mm - komandant Omer Mulaomerović, mpoad - komandant Hakija Harbinja, Inžinjerijski bataljon - komandant Mesud Skenderović, Logistički bataljon - komandant Munib Mujezin, larb - komandir Enes Čandić. Od tri mehanizovana i tri brdska bataljona formirana su tri motorizovana bataljona. Od 1. i 2. mehanizovanog bataljona formiran je 1. motorizovani bataljon - komandant Zahir Panjeta. Od 3. mehanizovanog bataljona i 2. brdskog bataljona 12. bbr formiran je 2. motorizovani bataljon - komandant Salko Hajdarević. Od 1. i 3. brdskog bataljona 12. bbr formiran je 3. motorizovani bataljon - komandant Sabit Čaušević. Komanda i prištapske jedinice popunjene su starješinama i borcima iz obje brigade.

Za razliku od situacije pri formiranju 1. mehanizovane brigade, 1. motorizovana nije imala problema s popunom ljudstvom. U odnosu na broj ljudi od 4.449 koji je brigadu sljedovao po formaciji, 1. mtbr je na brojnom stanju imala 4.709 ljudi ili 106%. U strukturi starješinskog kadra brigada je imala 23 aktivna vojna lica (13 oficira, 10 podoficira), 138 rezervnih vojnih starješina (82 oficira, 56 podoficira), dok je 282 vojnika bilo raspoređeno na starješinske dužnosti.[317] Stanje materijalno-tehničkih sredstava kojima je raspolagala 1. motorizovana brigada na dan 2. aprila 1993. dat je u ***Tabeli 3***.

Tabela 3: Stanje MTS 1. mtbr na dan 2. aprila 1993.[318]

r/b	NAZIV TMS	komada
1.	AP	654
2.	PAP	328
3.	Puška M48	275
4.	Snajperske puške	55
5.	PM	102
6.	Mitraljeza	5
7.	PAM	3
8.	PAT	5
9.	RB	31
10.	OSA	1
11.	ZOLJA	14
12.	BST	3
13.	Top	3
14.	ZIS 76 mm	1
15.	MB 60 mm	7
16.	MB 82 mm	2
17.	Haubica 105 mm	4
18.	Tenk T-55	3
19.	OT	3
20.	BOV	1

[316] **AARBiH**, ŠVK OSRBiH, *Privremena formacija - lična - broj T-412.195: Motorizovana brigada*, decembar 1992.
[317] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Operativne podatke, dostavlja,* Str.pov.broj: 05/7-176, 02.04.1993.
[318] Ibid.

Spajanje brigada rezultiralo je i spajanjem dotadašnjih zona odgovornosti 1. mbr i 12. bbr. U cilju upoznavanja cijele nove zone, po širini i po dubini, s težištem na zoni bivše 12. bbr, po naređenju komandanta 1. mtbr uži dio Komande i komandanti motorizovanih bataljona 9. marta su izvršili izviđanje. Nakon provedenih pripremnih aktivnosti, precizirana je zona odgovornosti brigade i zone dejstva bataljona, pa je 1. motorizovana brigada dobila zadatak da organizuje odbranu na liniji: lijevo Vis (tt 696), desno Sjenička kosa (tt 703), po dubini Miljacka isključno. Granice zone odgovornosti bile su lijevo: Dvor (raskrsnica puteva) - Vis (tt 696) - Arnautka - raskrsnica Buća Potok - most na Miljacki Otoka, desno: Ober (tt 914) - Sjenička kosa (tt 703) - Muzej - most Bratstvo-jedinstvo. Organizacija odbrane na liniji lijevo: Vis, desno: Mujkića brdo (južno za 150 m), po dubini: Golo brdo, bio je zadatak 1. motorizovanog bataljona. Odbranu na liniji lijevo: Mujkića brdo (južno za 150 m), desno: put za Vogošću, po dubini: Bušća, organizovao je 2. motorizovani bataljon. Zona dejstva lijevo: Mujkića brdo - Donja Jošanica, desno potok Dumača - tt 651. Liniju lijevo: put za Vogošću, desno: Sjenička kosa, po dubini: Kobilja Glava, branio je 3. motorizovani bataljon, sa zonom dejstva lijevo: put za Vogošću, desno: Sjenička kosa - Ober (tt 914).[319] Zona odgovornosti 1. mtbr i granice zone dejstva motorizovanih bataljona prikazani su na ***Karti 12***.

Formiranje 1. motorizovane brigade i uređenje nove zone vršeni su uz stalno borbeno angažovanje jedinica i uz povremene probleme. U noći 27/28. februara, na spoju bivših 12. i 7. brdske brigade na Sjeničkoj kosi, snage 7. bbr su u toku noći napustile nekoliko rovova, što su snage VRS ujutro iskoristile pa su, pokrivši prednji kraj artiljerijskom vatrom, ušle u napuštene rovove.[320] Time je došlo i do pomjeranja i pogoršanja taktičkih položaja snaga 1. mtbr na desnom kraju odbrane. Srpske snage su 18. marta izvele pješadijski napad u rejonu Mujkića brda, koji je odbijen bez promjena linije odbrane. Istog dana, dejstvima brigadne artiljerije, neutralisana su dva bunkera VRS na tt 703.[321] Snažan napad izveden je 19. marta na položaje 2. mtbr na Lemezovom brdu, gdje su snage VRS bile privremeno zauzele prvu liniju rovova, koju su do kraja dana snage 2. mtbr povratile. Napadom je bio zahvaćen i dio linije 1. bataljona 1. mtbr, ali je na ovom dijelu uspješno odbijen. Istog dana 1. mtbr djelovala je artiljerijski po neprijatelju koji se pregrupisavao i utvrđivao u rejonu Sjeničke kose.[322] Linija na Sjeničkoj kosi ni narednih dana nije mirovala. Komandant 1. mtbr naredio je da se snage 3. mtb, koje su držale položaje u ovom rejonu, pojačaju sa po jednim vodom iz larb-a i HAD-a, koji su upotrebljavani kao pješadijske jedinice.[323] Snage VRS su 25. marta vršile podilaženje položajima 1. mtbr na ovom objektu i kopanje pristupnih tranšeja.[324] Do kraja mjeseca nastavljeno je inžinjerijsko uređivanje i utvrđivanje dostignutih položaja. Akcent je bio na uređenju položaja u bivšoj zoni 12. bbr, na Sjeničkoj kosi, Saobraćajnom fakultetu i Fočanskoj ulici.[325] Sve vrijeme neprijatelj je djelovao artiljerijom i pješadijskom vatrom duž linije odbrane 1. mtbr.

Sumirajući iskustva iz prvog mjeseca aktivnosti u formiranju i funkcionisanju 1. motorizovane brigade, njena Komanda je uočila određen broj slabosti u organizaciji odbrane i 20. marta naredila njihovo otklanjanje. Poseban naglasak bio je na činjenici da unutar motorizovanih bataljona rejoni odbrane još nisu bili podijeljeni po četama, i činjenici da na određenom broju mjesta, preglednost linije i sistem vatre

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[319] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Zapovijest za odbranu Op. broj 3*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-206, 08.04.1993.; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Zapovijest za odbranu Op. broj 3*, Str.pov.broj: 01-95/93, 11.04.1993.

[320] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Upozorenje o slabostima u rukovođenju i komandovanju*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-131, 28.02.1993.

[321] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-18, 18. 03. 1993.

[322] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-19, 19.03.1993.

[323] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Inžinjerijsko uređenje i držanje položaja, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-59/1, 23.03.1993.

[324] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-25, 25.03.1993.

[325] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-28, 28.03.1993.; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-32, 01.04.1993.

nisu bili dobri. Rok za otklanjanje uočenih nedostataka bio je 23. mart.[326] Dovođenje stanja na nivo na kojem bi se spokojno mogli dočekati napadi neprijatelja i planirati vlastita napadna dejstva, nije išlo tako brzo. Prethodno uočeni nedostaci nisu otklonjeni i nisu bili jedini koji su ugrožavali efikasnu organizaciju odbrane. Zato je komandant brigade izdao novo naređenje, kojim je još detaljnije odredio mjere za otklanjanje nedostataka u organizaciji odbrane, sa rokom realizacije do kraja marta.[327]

Planirajući nastavak borbenih aktivnosti u cilju proboja snaga iz okruženja u Sarajevu, ali i za nastavak ratnih operacija na ostalim dijelovima bosanskohercegovačkog ratišta, na nivou ŠVK OSRBiH zamišljen je novi koncept koji je išao u pravcu promjene strategije ratovanja. Radilo se o zamisli formiranja, obučavanja i opremanja manjih jurišnih grupa i odreda koji bi bili upotrebljavani u proboju neprijateljskih linija i u partizanskom načinu ratovanja u neprijateljskoj pozadini. Formiranje jurišnih grupa na nivou bataljona, koje su na nivou brigade trebale biti objedinjene u jurišni odred, u 1. korpusu je naređeno 10. marta.[328] Naređenje je izvršeno i u 1. motorizovanoj brigadi. Već krajem marta od brigada je zahtijevano da počnu planski i stalno koristiti jurišne grupe, odrede i izviđačko-diverzantske jedinice za samostalno ofanzivno djelovanje u dubini neprijateljskog borbenog rasporeda.[329]

U prvoj polovini aprila potvrđena je opravdanost mjera na poboljšanju organizacije odbrane koje je naređivala Komanda 1. mtbr. U rejonu Menjaka snage VRS 10. aprila pokušale su izvesti diverziju, ali su spriječeni i odbijeni uz nanesene gubitke.[330] Na desnom kraju odbrane u rejonu Sjeničke kose, 12. aprila su izvršile napad i uspjele ući u tranšeju na liniji koju su branile snage 3. bataljona. U bliskoj borbi borci 3. mtb su odbili napad i izbacili neprijatelja iz svoje linije odbrane.[331]

Sređujući vlastite redove nakon izvršene reorganizacije i u očekivanju proljetnog intenziviranja borbenih aktivnosti, 1. motorizovana brigada je 15. aprila 1993. obilježila prvu godišnjicu stvaranja Armije Republike Bosne i Hercegovine. Aktivnosti obilježavanja godišnjice provedene su u svim jedinicama iz sastava brigade, a na svečanosti u Komandi 1. mtbr kojoj su prisustvovali i član Predsjedništva Republike Bosne i Hercegovine dr. Mirko Pejanović, zamjenik komandanta ŠVK OSRBiH Stjepan Šiber i komandant 1. korpusa Mustafa Hajrulahović Talijan, uručene su pohvale i priznanja najboljim pojedincima i vojničkim kolektivima brigade. Za najbolju jedinicu proglašena je Četa vojne policije 1. mtbr, a pismenu pohvalu komandanta brigade dobio je vod minobacača komandira Mehe Kule. Pismene pohvale komandanta 1. korpusa dobilo je osam boraca i starješina brigade, a određeni broj boraca i starješina dobili su pismene pohvale komandanta brigade i pakete prehrambenih proizvoda kao vid stimulativne mjere.[332] Jedina tanka sjenka koja se nadvila nad obilježavanjem prve godišnjice ARBiH u 1. mtbr bila je činjenica da brigada nije dobila nijedno, uz ovu godišnjicu netom uspostavljeno kolektivno ratno priznanje - počasni naziv SLAVNA ili VITEŠKA.[333]

U drugoj polovini aprila, na osnovu razvoja prilika na bosanskohercegovačkom ratištu i obavještajnih procjena, očekivale su se značajnije aktivnosti VRS na sarajevskom bojištu. U cilju spriječavanja mogućih iznenađenja, komandant 1. mtbr naredio je podizanje borbene gotovosti jedinica na linijama na najviši stepen, pojačavanje izviđačko-diverzantskih i obavještajnih aktivnosti prema neprijatelju,

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[326] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Poboljšanje organizacije odbrane, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-44/1, 20.03.1993.
[327] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Otklanjanje uočenih slabosti, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-62, 27.03.1993.
[328] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Formiranje jurišnih grupa i jurišnih odreda, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-150, 10.03.1993.
[329] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Angažovanje izviđačko-diverzantskih jedinica, jurišnih grupa i odreda,* Str.pov.broj: 05/7-193, 31.03 1993.
[330] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-193, 10.04.1993.
[331] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-43, 12.04.1993.
[332] Zahir Dervišević: "Armija slobode i mira", **Ratni bilten Prva motorizovana brigada** (Sarajevo), broj 9, juni 1993, 6-7.
[333] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Informacija o stanju morala*, Str.pov.broj: 01-107, 20.04.1993.

obezbjeđenje snaga za intervenciju na ugroženim pravcima i obezbjeđenje vlastitih rezervi bataljona, intenziviranje obuke s jedinicama koje nisu neposredno angažovane na liniji odbrane i njihovu borbenu gotovost za upotrebu po zadatku, obezbjeđivanje sigurnosti i neprekidnosti sistema veza i daljnje aktivnosti na uređenju i utvrđivanju položaja. [334]

Očekivane aktivnosti VRS većih razmjera na sarajevskom bojištu tokom maja se nisu desile. Mada je aktivnost ovih snaga duž linije 1. mtbr bila stalna, artiljerijom, snajperskom i pješadijskom vatrom, do masovnih napada nije došlo. Bilo je aktivnosti diverzantskih grupa. Diverzantska grupa jačine 5-6 boraca VRS, 28. maja je pokušala da se iz pravca Perivoja ubaci u rejon Golog brda. Grupa je otkrivena i razbijena, jedan pripadnik ove grupe je ubijen, a bilo je i ranjenih.[335]

VRS tokom maja nije snažnije atakovala na linije odbrane grada, ali je planski pripremala operativnu osnovicu za svoju veliku ljetnu operaciju. Najprije je tokom marta ofanzivom na Srebrenicu, uz podršku i neposredno učešće snaga Vojske Jugoslavije i Državne bezbednosti Srbije, koristeći i teritoriju Srbije, kao osnovicu za napad na snage ARBiH u srebreničkoj enklavi,[336] zauzela područja Cerske i Konjević-Polja i suzila slobodnu teritoriju oko grada Srebrenice, svodeći je na, od snaga UN zaštićenu i sporazumno sa ŠVK OSRBiH demilitarizovanu, gradsku zonu sa uskom okolinom. U nastavku dejstava ovaj sporazum je proširen na Žepu. Zatim su aktivnosti VRS pomjerene prema Goraždu, gdje je potiskivanje snaga ARBiH ostvareno na pravcu Rogatica - Ustiprača, a zauzimanjem objekata Kacelj i Kožalj ostvaren spoj Sarajevsko-romanijskog i Hercegovačkog korpusa VRS, čime je prekinut jedini nesigurni put koji je Goražde povezivao s ostatkom slobodne teritorije Bosne i Hercegovine, i Goražde pretvoreno u treću podrinjsku enklavu. Operacija VRS time se primakla ciljnom sarajevskom području. U tom smislu veoma značajan je bio gubitak objekta Ravni nabožić u zoni OG Visoko, koji su snage VRS zaposjele tokom aprila. Na trnovskom bojištu snage Hercegovačkog korpusa VRS iz pravca Kalinovika zauzele su objekat Jakomišlje, a snage SRK objekte Očađelo i Crni Vrh, čime je ugrožena odbrana Trnova.[337]

Sukob HVO sa snagama ARBiH, u koji je od aktualiziranja Vens-Ovenovog mirovnog plana rukovodstvo paradržavne tvorevine Hrvatske Republike Herceg-Bosne, kao istureni ešalon rukovodstva Republike Hrvatske, išlo planski, od januara se postupno ali neumoljivo pretvarao iz niza lokalnih borbi u pravi rat. Takav razvoj je vezao slobodne snage operativnih grupa Visoko i Igman, kao i snage iz sastava 3. i 4. korpusa ARBiH koje su tokom decembra i januara bile angažovane u operaciji deblokade Sarajeva. Osim toga, u vrijeme pripreme i izvođenja oružanog rješavanja odnosa sa legalnim organima Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, HVO nije dopuštao nikakvo snabdijevanje Oružanih snaga RBiH preko teritorije koju je kontrolisao. Snabdijevanje snaga odbrane Bosne i Hercegovine bilo je svedeno na vrlo ograničene izvore vlastite namjenske proizvodnje. Zbog toga ne samo da nije bilo moguće, u eventualnom oživljavanju operacije deblokade Sarajeva, angažovati znatnije snage sa spoljne strane prstena opsade, već su i mogućnosti efikasne odbrane dostignutih položaja bile dovedene u pitanje.

ŠVK OSRBiH je ipak planirao i, u okvirima datih mogućnosti, pripremao novu operaciju deblokade Sarajeva. U zapovijesti komandanta 1. korpusa Mustafe Hajrulahovića Talijana, napisanoj početkom maja, nema ničeg novog u odnosu na zamisli deblokade iz prethodne godine. S tom razlikom što su ovaj put snage za „jednovremeni napad s fronta i PZT“ s vana bile zauzete sukobom sa HVO na visočkom pravcu i krajnje teškim položajem u koji su dovedeni Goražde i Trnovo na igmanskom pravcu, a i one su, kao i snage iznutra, svoja borbena dejstva izvodile u krajnjoj oskudici svih vrsta materijalno-tehničkih

[334] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Smjernice za dalji rad*, Str.pov.broj: 01-101, 17.04.1993.
[335] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-88, 28.05.1993.
[336] ***Balkan Battlegrounds: A Military History of the Yugoslav Conflict, 1990-1995, Volume I***, CIA, Office of Russian and European Analysis (Washington, DC), 2002, 184.
[337] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 31-32.

sredstava. Proboj iz okruženja planiran je na više pravaca s težištem na pravcima: tt 850 - Gradac - Paljevo i Stup - Kasindolska ulica - Butmir. Zadatak 1. motorizovane brigade planiran je na težišnom pravcu: Mujkića brdo - Gradac - Vogošća - vogošćanska petlja.[338]

Cijeli ovaj plan, komplikovan u mjeri u kojoj je to plan operacije deblokade Sarajeva, s obzirom na operativno-taktičke pozicije i odnos snaga na bojištu i morao biti, do kraja maja sveo se na pokušaj da se koncetracijom snaga i sredstava na trebevićkom pravcu izvrši proboj, a da se nakon toga pokuša eksploatisati eventualni uspjeh. Nosilac ovog zadatka bila je 1. brdska brigada. Zadatak 1. mtbr bio je da angažovanjem jednog tenka, jednog topa ZIS 76 mm, jednog BST 82 mm i dvije haubice 105 mm, ostvari artiljerijsku pripremu napada, a zatim u razvoju napada neutrališe neprijateljsku vatru s artiljerijskih položaja VRS iz rejona Blagovca i Pretržnja. Jedna lahka četa 1. motorizovane je bila u gotovosti da u sastavu trećeg ešalona 1. bbr bude uvedena na pravac napada u slučaju moguće eksploatacije uspjeha. Jedinice ranga lahke čete u sastav trećeg ešalona 1. bbr i dio sredstava podrške davale su još 2. viteška i 101. motorizovana, a osim ove dvije brigade svoja sredstva podrške 1. brdskoj pretpočinile su još 9. i 102. motorizovana brigada.[339] Napad je izveden 30. maja. Artiljerijska priprema bila je relativno dobra i snage 1. bbr u napadu probile su neprijateljsku liniju i ovladale dijelom Vidikovca i bob-staze. Izbivši na ovu liniju nisu se uspjele razviti pa su, nakon što je po velikom broju ljudi koncentrisanom na malom prostoru ostvarena snažna artiljerijska vatra VRS, uz velike gubitke vraćene na polazne položaje.[340]

Skupo plaćeni neuspjeh na Trebeviću bio je uvjerljiva potvrda činjenice da je Armija RBiH došla u situaciju u kojoj ne raspolaže nikakvim pretpostavkama za izvršenje proboja iz okruženja i deblokadu Sarajeva, na način na koji je to pokušavala već 14 mjeseci rata. To je suština analize koju je Predsjedništvu RBiH i ŠVK OSRBiH dostavila Komanda 1. korpusa dan nakon neuspjelog napada na Trebević. U ovoj analizi navedeni su svi negativni faktori koji su sve vrijeme pratili dotadašnji razvoj 1. korpusa i izvođenje borbenih dejstava njegovih jedinica, kao opravdanje za neizvršenje temeljnog zadatka korpusa. Dok su se jake združene snage VRS približavale Sarajevu u najvećem i najozbiljnijem napadu na glavni grad Bosne i Hercegovine koji je izveden tokom cijelog rata, ostavljajući 1. korpus bez dubine vlastite teritorije, njegova Komanda je svojoj Vrhovnoj komandi predlagala maštu o nekakvim ofanzivnim dejstvima u većoj neprijateljskoj dubini u narednom periodu.[341] Aktima ŠVK i Komande 1. korpusa formulisane su i druge mjere kojima se više željelo pokazati kako se situacija drži pod kontrolom, nego što su te mjere željenoj kontroli stvarno doprinosile. Njihov domet nije bio veći od onog koji je imalo naređenje za prikupljanje dobrovoljaca za slanje u odbranu Goražda iz sarajevskih jedinica, u vrijeme kada se obruč oko Sarajeva stezao, a jedini slobodni put do Goražda bio trajno presječen.[342] Nije bilo vrijeme za takve mjere. Predsjedništvo RBiH je 8. juna izvršilo smjenu na poziciji glavnokomandujućeg Oružanih snaga RBiH, uvodeći funkciju komandanta ŠVK OSRBiH i postavljajući na tu dužnost Rasima Delića. S promjenom na mjestu komandanta 1. korpusa čekat će se do kraja ofanzive VRS.

U lošem razvoju događaja u prvoj polovini juna 1993. godine, nakon neuspjeha proboja jedinica na pravcu Trebevića i u najtežim trenucima za odbranu Goražda, tračak nade vratila je uspješna akcija 2.Vmtbr koja je 12. juna iznenadnim i odvažnim napadom svoje izviđačko-diverzantske jedinice, koja je upala u rovove VRS na Mijatovića-strani i načinivši pravi podvig, ovladala ovim jakim neprijateljskim

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[338] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Zapovijest za napad Op. broj 2*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-227, 05.05.1993.

[339] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Izvođenje aktivnih borbenih dejstava, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-247, 26.05.1993.

[340] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Informacija o toku današnjih b/d*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-319-1, 30.05.1993. U ovoj akciji je poginulo oko 30 i ranjeno više od 60 boraca.

[341] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Analiza nekih iskustvenih aspekata izvođenja b/d*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-320, 31.05.1993.

[342] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Upućivanje snaga kao pomoć IBOG Goražde, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-256, 01.06.1993.

uporištem. Dijelom snaga 2.Vmtbr je ušla u Zabrđe.[343] Sadejstvujući u ovom napadu 1. bataljon 1. mtbr napao je neprijatelja na svom pravcu prema Perivoju. Osim značajne podrške lijevom susjedu u ovladavanju Mijatovića-stranom i početnog privremenog napredovanja, napad nije dao druge rezultate i 1. mtb se vratio na polazne položaje.[344] Aktivnosti 1. bataljona bile su izražene i 13. juna, a jači napad njegove snage izvele su 14. juna.[345] Linija dodira s neprijateljem ostala je nepromijenjena, 1. bataljon je uz značajne gubitke vraćen na polazne položaje, a snage 1. mtbr duž cijele linije odbrane trpjele su žestoku artiljerijsku vatru.[346] Snage 2. mtb 15. juna su izvele diverziju u rejonu Hrastika.[347]

[343] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Informacija o b/d u zoni 1. korpusa*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-335, 13.06.1993.
[344] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Vanredni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-104-1, 13.06.1993.
[345] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-105, 14.06.1993.
[346] U napadu 14. juna poginuli su: **Munever Čota**, **Imer Elezi**, **Omer Muhić**, **Samir Rizvanović**, **Sead Šabanović**, **Nurko Ušto**. Od artiljerijske vatre kojom su srpske snage odgovorile na napad duž cijele linije 1. mtbr poginuli su: **Mehmed Kljuno**, **Bajar Kojić**, **Ismet Nušević**, **Zajko Suljević**. Tokom napada na Perivoje ranjeno je 9 boraca, veći broj ranjenih i povrijeđenih jedinice su imale od posljedica granatiranja linija odbrane.
[347] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-106, 15.06.1993.

VIII

(Operacija „LUKAVAC-93“. Borbe za odbranu Visa, Golog brda, Kote 850 i Orlića.)

Druga polovina juna je po sadržaju borbenih dejstava već na svom početku nagovijestila da za branioce Sarajeva dolazi vrijeme teške kušnje.

Odmah nakon uspjeha 2.Vmtbr na Mijatovića-strani i borbenih dejstava u zoni 1. mtbr, uslijedio je napad VRS. Snage TG Vogošća su 15. juna izvršile pregrupisavanje na prednjem kraju odbrane 2. bataljona 1. mtbr, i nakon jake artiljerijske pripreme, 16. juna, pola sata poslije ponoći, otpočele pješadijski napad na liniji Saobraćajni fakultet - Kolačuša. Istovremeno je izveden hemijski udar na položaje 2. bataljona na Mujkića brdu. Ne pomjerivši liniju odbrane, 2. bataljon je napad srpskih snaga odbio do 02:30. Ujutro i tokom dana 16. juna trajalo je granatiranje Saobraćajnog fakulteta, Hotonja, Barica, Grahovišta, Jezera, Žuči i gradskih naselja sa artiljerijskih položaja VRS na Blagovcu, Nahorevskim brdima i Krivoglavcima. Popodne je izvršen još jedan hemijski udar u rejonu Golog brda.[348]

Ovaj udar je, također, bio dio uvertire za predstojeće događaje, kao i dejstva artiljerije VRS po linijama 1. mtbr i civilnim naseljima, kojima je narednih dana vršena korektura vatre i priprema za nastavak ofanzive. Dejstva VRS vršena su uprkos činjenici da je sporazum o prekidu borbenih aktivnosti (vatre, pokreta, inžinjerijskih radova i dr.) između ARBiH, HVO i VRS potpisan 15. juna 1993. stupio na snagu 18. juna u 12:00 časova.[349]

Polazeći od osnove dogovora Karadžić-Boban, stanja sukoba HVO sa ARBiH i nastalih međunarodnih političkih relacija i odnosa najvažnijih međunarodnih faktora prema ratu u Bosni i Hercegovini, GŠ VRS na čelu s Ratkom Mladićem, krajem juna 1993. godine procijenio je da je sazrelo vrijeme za završni udarac srpske ratne mašine, čije će posljedice, u kombinaciji s naprijed navedenim faktorima, dovesti do konačne podjele zemlje i međunarodnog priznanja paradržavne tvorevine stvorene silom oružja jugoslovenske vojske. Procijenili su da će za postizanje krajnjeg cilja u predstojećoj operaciji biti potrebno postići sljedeće vojne ciljeve: nanijeti snagama ARBiH što veće gubitke u živoj sili i MTS; spriječiti ARBiH da ovlada postrojenjima namjenske industrije u Vogošći, Rajlovcu i Hadžićima; ovladati Trnovom i otvoriti komunikaciju Trnovo - Dobro Polje - Foča; ovladati širim rejonom između planina Igmana, Bjelašnice, Treskavice i Jahorine, na kojem treba razbiti snage ARBiH i odbaciti ih prema Ivan-sedlu, ovladati ključnim objektima na Igmanu i Bjelašnici radi spriječavanja manevra ARBiH ka i od Sarajeva, i na taj način spriječiti deblokadu Sarajeva, te stvoriti uslove za ovladavanje istim i ostvariti fizički spoj romanijske visoravni s Hercegovinom. Operacija je dobila tajni naziv „LUKAVAC-93“. Aktivnosti na njenoj realizaciji naređene su svim korpusima VRS. Nosilac zadatka bio je SRK u sadejstvu s Hercegovačkim (na pravcu Rogoja, Trnova, Treskavice i Bjelašnice) i Drinskim korpusom (na pravcu prema Goraždu). Osim toga, oba krajiška korpusa, Drinski i Istočnobosanski korpus VRS formirali su po jednu združenu brigadu koju su pretpočinjavali SRK u dejstvima na njegovom pravcu napada. Gardijska brigada i 65. zaštitni puk formirali su borbenu grupu jačine dva bataljona ojačanu brigadnom podrškom, kao rezervu GŠ VRS za intervencije na ugroženim pravcima. Osim neposrednog angažovanja u zoni izvođenja operacije, svi korpusi VRS dobili su zadatak da izvode određene borbene aktivnosti i ispoljavaju dejstva s ciljem vezivanja snaga ARBiH u svojim zonama.[350]

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[348] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-107, 16. 06. 1993. U odbijanju napada poginuli su: **Hasib Dudo** i **Ivan Paradžik**. Dva borca su ranjena.

[349] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-270, 17.06.1993.

[350] **ICTY,** *GŠVRS, Direktiva za dalja dejstva VRS Op.broj 5*, DT Pov.broj: 02/2-479, 25.06.1993.

U skladu s direktivom GŠ VRS komandant SRK odlučio je svoje glavne snage u napadu grupisati na pravcu Jahorina - Trnovo i prostoru među planinama Jahorinom, Igmanom, Bjelašnicom i Treskavicom, a pomoćne snage na sjeverozapadnom dijelu svoje zone s ciljem: stabilizovati odbranu Rajlovca i Vogošće; spriječiti zauzimanje industrijskog kompleksa Vogošće, Rajlovca i Hadžića ovladavanjem objektima Vis, Golo brdo, Žuč i Orlić; izbiti na plato Igmana; zauzeti Trnovo i ovladati putem Kijevo - Trnovo; ovladati navedenim međuplaninskim prostorom s ciljem spajanja sarajevske kotline i romanijske visoravni s Hercegovinom i stvaranja uslova za ovladavanje gradom Sarajevom.[351]

Na pomoćnom pravcu napada snaga SRK, na sjeverozapadnom dijelu njegove zone, TG Vogošća (Ilijaška, Vogošćanska, Rajlovačka i Koševska brigada VRS) sa snagama MUP-a (redovna i ratna milicija i dijelovi Specijalne brigade MUP-a RS), u sadejstvu s 2. romanijskom mtbr, Igmanskom lakom i Ilidžanskom brigadom, dobila je zadatak da u prvoj fazi popravi taktičke položaje prema Mijatovića-strani i Zabrđu, a nakon toga bude u gotovosti za dejstva s ciljem ovladavanja linijom Vis - Žuč - Orlić, a nakon toga za produženje dejstava i ovladavanje linijom Sokolje - Golo brdo - Hum.[352]

Koncentraciju velikih snaga i sredstava po pravcima na kojima je namjeravala napasti, VRS nije mogla u potpunosti maskirati. ŠVK OSRBiH i Komanda 1. korpusa su imali informacije o pokretima i pregrupisavanju snaga VRS već krajem maja. Početkom juna, procjenjujući da će pravac ofanzive ići prema Trnovu i Igmanu, Komanda 1. korpusa je izdala određena naređenja prema OG Igman.[353] U okviru ovim aktima naređenih mjera, izvedena su napadna dejstva prema Miljevini i Dobrom Polju, koja nisu dala trajne rezultate jer su izvođena malim snagama na velikom prostoru, bez dovoljnih količina MTS i rezervi ljudstva.[354] Nakon toga Komanda 1. korpusa je naredila da iz sastava 101. mtbr, prebacivanjem preko aerodromske piste, na Igman izađu snage jednog motorizovanog bataljona, bez naoružanja.[355]

Za razliku od procjena s početka juna, početkom jula Komanda 1. korpusa je, analizirajući razvoj događaja, došla do pogrešnog zaključka o budućim potezima neprijatelja i prema njima ravnala svoje djelovanje. Naime, procijenili su da predstoji opći napad na grad sa snagama VRS od oko 17.000 vojnika u cilju njegovog zauzimanja i da će napad najprije biti izvršen na pravcu Dobrinje, a zatim sinhronizovano i iz više pravaca prema Stupu.[356] Kako se iz navedenih elemenata zapovijesti SRK vidi, i glavni i pomoćni pravac napada snaga VRS bili su posve drugačije planirani. Jedini približni dodir procjene Komande 1. korpusa sa stvarnim planovima neprijatelja bio je pravac Stupa, ali ni tu nije bio u pitanju sinhronizovani napad iz više pravaca, već samo demonstrativni napad Ilidžanske brigade prema Stupu, kako bi se olakšalo dejstvo TG Vogošća prema Mijatovića-strani. Prvi napadi SRK na sjeverozapadnom dijelu njegove zone izvedeni 3. i 4. jula, unijeli su dodatnu zabunu i produžili očekivanje općeg napada na grad, dok se za to vrijeme odbrana Trnova raspadala pod napadima glavnih snaga VRS.

Komanda 1. motorizovane brigade i jedinice iz njenog sastava su tokom juna preduzele niz mjera koje su za cilj imale inžinjerijsko uređenje i utvrđivanje linije odbrane, poboljšanje sistema vatre, borbenog osiguranja i discipline u jedinicama. Borbena gotovost brigade se pokušavala podići i dodatnom obukom. Komanda 1. korpusa je 25. juna sagledavala sve elemente i borbenu gotovost 1. mtbr u cjelini ocijenila ocjenom VRLO DOBAR, što je značilo da je jedinica osposobljena za izvršavanje najsloženijih borbenih zadataka.[357]

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[351] **ICTY,** SRK, *Zapovijest za dalja dejstva*, Str.pov.broj: 20/15-767, 26.06.1993.

[352] Ibid.

[353] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Pojačene mjere b/g*, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-257, 01.06.1993. **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-261, 06.06.1993.

[354] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 33.

[355] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-277, 21.06.1993.

[356] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-291, 01.07.1993.

[357] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Provjera b/g u 1. mtbr, izvještaj i naređenje za otklanjanje nedostataka*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-282-1, 26.06.1993.

U takvom stanju brigada je dočekala početak julske ofanzive VRS.

Snage 1. mtbr sa svojih linija su 3. jula oko 03:00 časa primijetile grupisanje neprijateljskih snaga u rejonu Perivoja. Naređena je puna borbena gotovost jedinica. Nakon jake artiljerijske pripreme započete u 04:45, snage TG Vogošća izvršile su pješadijski napad na linije odbrane 1. i 2. motorizovanog bataljona u širem rejonu Mujkića brda, s težištem napada na spoju jedinica pravcem Kuta - Mujkića brdo. Napad je izveden na način da su pješadijske jedinice VRS, koristeći zaštitu precizne artiljerijske pripreme, prišle sasvim blizu položajima 1. mtbr, a zatim, u trenutku prestanka artiljerijske paljbe izvršile brz i efikasan napad. Na liniji 1. bataljona srpske snage su ovladale sa pet isturenih rovova. Do kraja dana snage 1. bataljona uspjele su vratiti tri od pet izgubljenih rovova. Na dijelu linije 2. bataljona u rejonu Mujkića brda, srpske snage su probile odbranu i ovladale položajima na potezu Šabanova kuća - Glavica - Zabukve. Pješadijski napad izvršen je i na dijelu linije 2. bataljona prema Saobraćajnom fakultetu i Plivi, ali je na ovom sektoru uspješno odbijen. Snage VRS su prema liniji 3. bataljona intenzivnom vatrom vezivale snage bataljona, ali pješadijskog napada nije bilo. Na dijelovima linije iza izgubljenih položaja, snage 1. i 2. motorizovanog bataljona zaposjele su rezervne položaje i organizovale odbranu. Istovremeno, s napadima na 1. mtbr, na lijevom kraju njene odbrane izvršeni su napadi na položaje 2. Vmtbr u rejonu Visa i Mijatovića-strane, te na desnom kraju artiljerijski napadi na linije 9. mtbr u rejonu Sjeničke kose. Naredni dan počeo je, po istom scenariju, ranom artiljerijskom pripremom i nastavkom pješadijskih napada, koji su se smjenjivali sa intenzivnim granatiranjem cijele linije. Snage 1. mtbr su ovaj put uspijevale odbiti napade, zadržati svoje položaje, te su ulagale i napore za vraćanje prethodnog dana izgubljenih položaja. Najteža situacija bila je u zoni 1. bataljona, pa su pristigla pojačanja, dio čVP i grupa od 15 boraca 2. samostalnog bataljona,[358] pridodata ovom bataljonu. Do kraja 4. jula ove jedinice su uspjele zauzeti preostala dva rova, izgubljena prethodnog dana.[359]

Narednog dana intenzivna dejstva artiljerije VRS su nastavljena, ali pješadijski napadi nisu obnovljeni. U odbrani linija i izdržavajući enormnu artiljerijsku vatru, koju su srpske snage ostvarivale sa stalnih artiljerijskih položaja jedinica iz sastava TG Vogošća i položaja korpusne artiljerijske grupe koja je po zoni 1. mtbr ostvarivala vatru baterije haubica 155 mm i topovskog voda 130 mm sa Crepoljskog, baterije haubica 155 mm sa vatrenog položaja na Gradištu i baterije VBR 128 mm sa Gnjilog brda,[360] snage 1. mtbr od 3. do 5. jula 1993. godine pretrpjele su gubitke od 27 poginulih i 48 ranjenih boraca.[361] Gubitke su imali i Gbr Delta, jednog poginulog i nekoliko ranjenih boraca, te jedinica 2. samostalnog bataljona, koja je 4. jula u vraćanju izgubljenih položaja 1. bataljona imala jednog poginulog i sedam ranjenih.[362]

U narednih nekoliko dana, mada je trajao zastoj u napadu VRS, do izražaja je došla činjenica pogoršanja položaja 2. bataljona na Saobraćajnom fakultetu padom dijela linije Šabanova kuća - Glavica - Zabukve u širem rejonu Mujkića brda. U bataljonu su činjeni napori da se izgubljeni položaji vrate. Preciznim pogocima protivoklopnih oruđa mpoad-a s položaja na Orliću, 9. jula predvečer uništena su

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[358] Komanda 1. korpusa je 2. samostalnom bataljonu 3. jula naredila da zbog situacije na Žuči stavi u pripravnost jednu četu, a da jedan vod pošalje u selo Jezera kao pojačanje 1/1. mtbr. **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Angažovanje jedinice, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-299, 03.07.1993.

[359] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-124, 03.07.1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-125, 04.07.1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1/1. mtbr, *Analiza toka borbenih dejstava dana 03/04.07.1993. godine*, Str.pov.broj: 10-2003/93, 12.07.1993.

[360] **ICTY,** SRK, *Zapovijest za dalja dejstva*, Str.pov.broj: 20/15-767, 26.06.1993.

[361] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-126, 05.07.1993. Poginuli su: **Ohran Alibašić**, **Semir Arifhodžić**, **Asim Balović**, **Duran Banda**, **Mustafa Baraković**, **Admir Bačvić** (Gbr Delta), **Hajrudin Bećirović**, **Atif Brdarić**, **Sulejman Čelik**, **Miroslav Dobrić**, **Džemail Đozo**, **Rešad Hatić**, **Esad Hećo**, **Muhamed Hodžić**, **Zahid Hodžić**, **Duran Holjan**, **Muhidin Kabil**, **Hasan Kamenjaković**, **Salhudin Klačar**, **Nikola Kozić**, **Hamid Kremo**, **Predrag Marković**, **Muhamed Muhotić**, **Sehid Preljević**, **Esad Smailagić**, **Bakir Šetkić**, **Safet Vražalica**, **Sakib Žero**.

[362] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-125, 04.07.1993.

dva neprijateljska rova, a zatim je smjelom akcijom svoje diverzantske grupe 2. mtb osvojio i 10. jula ponovo zaposjeo izgubljene položaje.[363] Time je ponovo uspostavljena linija odbrane 1. motorizovane brigade kakva je bila do 3. jula 1993.

Privremeni gubici položaja prethodnih dana su predstavljali jednu vrstu šoka za branioce Žuči. Od početka rata, o čemu smo govorili na prethodnim stranicama, oni su, upornom borbom, linije odbrane i slobodnu teritoriju Sarajeva pomicali isključivo prema naprijed. Nikad nisu izgubili dio svoje linije, osim dijela međuzone posjedane borbenim osiguranjima tokom napada VRS u septembru 1992. godine. Iskustvo gubljenja linija 3. jula bilo im je prvo takve vrste. Osim te vrste šoka, veliki gubici i iscrpljenost boraca kroz nekoliko dana neprekidnih borbi, te očekivanje nastavka neprijateljske ofanzive, zahtijevali su da se iznađu mogućnosti rasterećenja i odmora boraca 1. mtbr i pojačavanja njihovih linija odbrane. Komanda 1. korpusa je 12. jula neredila da se odmah pristupi izgradnji, uređenju i posjedanju druge linije odbrane svih jedinica u borbenom dodiru s neprijateljem na području grada. Druge mjere ojačavanja nisu poduzete od strane pretpostavljene komande sve do početka novih napada VRS. Realizujući pomenuto naređenje za izgradnju i posjedanje druge linije odbrane, komandant 1. mtbr je naredio da svi objekti druge linije moraju biti povezani saobraćajnicama, a na osnovu iskustava iz prethodnih borbi, naredio je i izmještanje skloništa za ljudstvo iz sklopa prve linije i izgradnju odjeljenskih skloništa na rastojanju od 100-150 metara iza prve linije. Za iskop i uređenje druge linije angažovane su inžinjerijske jedinice, jedinice Civilne zaštite i radne jedinice. Također, na osnovu prethodnih iskustava, naredio je ponovni razbroj odjeljenja i dodatno uvježbavanje borbene radnje *odjeljenje u odbrani*.[364] Zbog posebno teškog stanja u 1. bataljonu, koji je zbog gubitaka prethodnih dana imao problema s organizovanjem smjena za posjedanje linije, snage ovog bataljona pojačane su grupama boraca i dijelovima jedinica Inžinjerijskog, Logističkog i Oklopnog bataljona, larb-a i saobraćajne službe brigade.[365]

Za to vrijeme snage VRS napredovale su prema Trnovu. Glavnu tačku odbrane Trnova, prevoj Rogoj, srpske snage su zauzele 10. jula. Sljedećeg dana su ušle u Trnovo. Borbe su nastavljene na novim linijama odbrane 1. korpusa na obroncima Bjelašnice na kojima je napad VRS iz pravca Trnova zaustavljen. Nakon toga, Ratko Mladić je pregrupisao svoje snage i promijenio pravce napada. Napadom iz pravca Ilidže 17. jula snage VRS su osvojile važan objekat Golo brdo na Igmanu. Iz pravca Kalinovika 19. jula probijene su linije odbrane ARBiH u rejonu Ljute, a odatle su snage VRS nastavile napredovanje prema Bjelašnici.[366]

Osim uobičajene „dnevne porcije“ artiljerijske i pješadijske vatre koju su isporučivali na liniju odbrane 1. mtbr, nisu bile primijetne druge aktivnosti VRS sve do 18. jula, kada je uočena koncetracija ovih snaga u rejonu Mujkića brda.[367] Artiljerijsko dejstvo VRS postalo je intenzivnije 20. jula i vršeno je višekratno i iznenadnom vatrom. Istog dana snage VRS su na objektu Saračevac sjeverno od zone 1. mtbr postavile VBR. HAD 1. mtbr nije imao municije za oruđa kojima bi mogao dejstvovati po ovom lokalitetu.[368] U isto vrijeme, kao pojačanje snagama VRS, u Vogošću je stigla i ad hoc formirana 2. drinska laka pješadijska brigada iz Drinskog korpusa VRS.[369]

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[363] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-131, 10.07.1993; **ICTY,** Komanda TG Vogošća, *Vanredni borbeni izvještaj za dan 09.07.1993. god. sa stanjem u 23:00 časova*, Str.pov.broj: 02/2-2, 09.07.1993.

[364] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Posjedanje i uređenje II linije odbrane, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-230-1, 12.07.1993.

[365] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Odlazak na borbeni zadatak, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-252, 07.07.1993.

[366] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 33-34.

[367] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-138, 18.07.1993.

[368] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-140, 20.07.1993.

[369] U ovom privremenom sastavu Drinskog korpusa, u kojem su bili laki pješadijski bataljon Zvorničke lpbr, ojačana četa Milićko-vlaseničke lpbr i ojačani vod Bratunačke lpbr, u Vogošću je stiglo 642 vojnika. U sastavu ovih jedinica bilo je grupa četničkih dobrovoljaca iz Srbije. Jedinice su sa sobom, osim pješadijskog oružja, imale i vlastita sredstva podrške. **ICTY,** *Analiza borbenih dejstava 2. drinske lpbr u operaciji „LUKAVAC-93“ u vremenu od 19.07 - 02.08.93.g.*

Intenzivno dejstvo artiljerije i tenkova vršeno je 21. jula po položajima 1. mtbr na Barici, Jezerima i Žuči.[370]

Jedinice TG Vogošća i pridodate snage VRS i srpskog MUP-a bile su u gotovosti za napad 22. jula pola sata poslije ponoći. Zbog jake kiše, početak napada je odložen. Snage VRS su na polazne položaje izašle u 03:00. Snage za napad grupisane su u dva ešalona. U prvom ešalonu napadale su jurišne grupe iz sastava brigada TG Vogošća i dijelovi Specijalne brigade MUP-a RS sa zadatkom probijanja linija odbrane 1. motorizovane brigade. U drugom ešalonu angažovane su snage 2. drinske lpbr. Glavnim pravcem Mujkića brdo - Žuč (tt 850) - Orlić, iza jurišne jedinice Ilijaške brigade nastupao je cijeli bataljon Zvorničke lpbr sa zadatkom da štiti bokove i krila prvog ešalona i da, nakon osvajanja linije, posjedne dostignute položaje. Na pomoćnom pravcu, selo Perivoje - Golo brdo, iza jurišnika Vogošćanske brigade išle su preostale snage 2. drinske brigade s istim zadatkom.[371] Pravci napada snaga VRS prikazani su na ***Karti 13***.

Borbena dejstva su počela 22. jula u 06:45. Artiljerijska priprema VRS je bila ubitačna. Slijedili su je pješadijski napadi u rejonima Golog brda, Mujkića brda i Hrastika. Pješadijski napadi su uspješno odbijeni, a nastavljeni su artiljerijom i upotrebom hemijskih sredstava u rejonu Orlića.[372] Granatirani su, osim položaja na Žuči, i linije na Sjeničkoj kosi i Šipu, ali i naselja Briješće i Sokolje. Na Sarajevo je tog 22. jula palo oko 1.500 artiljerijskih projektila.[373] Naredni dan, 23. juli, započeo je i protekao po istom scenariju kao i prethodni. Od ranog jutra artiljerija VRS, sa vatrenih položaja KAG-a SRK, ali i sa položaja brigadnih artiljerijskih grupa na Tukovima, Tihovićkim brdima, Blagovcu, Poljinama i Vogošći, oruđima raznih kalibara tukla je položaje 1. mtbr. Ovog puta je izrazita koncentracija vatre i pješadijskih napada bila na pravcu Golog brda. Nakon artiljerijske pripreme po liniji odbrane, vatra se prenosila po dubini zone 1. i 2. motorizovane brigade i tukla po naseljima Sokolje, Briješće, Boljakov i Buća Potok, a za pomicanjem vatre kretala je pješadija u napade na linije 1. bataljona na Golom brdu. Odbrana 1. mtbr u toku cijelog dana je izdržavala ovu vrtešku užasa i smrti. Na kraju dana i na izmaku snaga branilaca, u posljednjem napadu izvedenom oko 19:00 časova popustila je na dijelu linije 1. bataljona i neprijatelj je ovladao sa tri rova prve linije odbrane Golog brda. Snage 1. bataljona su posjele drugu liniju odbrane. U toku noći na ugroženi sektor su upućena pojačanja: jedna četa 1. bbr, jedna četa MUP-a Novo Sarajevo, vod Gardijske brigade „Delta“ i vod Izviđačko-diverzantske čete 1. korpusa.[374]

Osim ovih pojačanja izvršena su i pregupisavanja jedinica iz sastava 1. mtbr, tako da je linija na Golom brdu do jutra stabilizovana i izdržala novu seriju pješadijskih napada iz pravca Perivoja, koji su se smjenjivali sa serijama artiljerijskih kanonada. Izvršena su i dva hemijska udara nadražljivcima na Orliću i širem rejonu Žuči. Komandant brigade Enver Šehović činio je napore da organizuje protivnapad i povrat izgubljenih položaja. U toku dana, pokušaji vraćanja izgubljenih položaja nisu dali rezultate. Zaustavljene na pravcu Golog brda, snage VRS su pokušale razvući odbranu 1. mtbr napadima na linije 3. bataljona izvedenim 24. jula u 09:00 i 13:00 časova. Snage 1. korpusa su, također, izvođenjem napada iz zona 5., 101. i 102. mtbr pokušale razvući srpske snage i olakšati položaj jedinica na Žuči.[375]

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[370] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-141, 21.07.1993.
[371] **ICTY,** *Analiza borbenih dejstava 2. drinske lpbr u operaciji „LUKAVAC-93“ u vremenu 19.07.-02.08. 93. g.*
[372] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-142, 22. 07. 1993.
[373] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-380, 22.07.1993.
[374] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-381, 23.07.1993.
[375] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-142, 22.07.1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-384, 24.07.1993.

Ovi pokušaji nisu donijeli posebno olakšanje položaja branilaca Žuči. Nije ga donijelo ni potpisano primirje koje je na snagu stupilo 25. jula u 10:00 časova. Upravo u to vrijeme intenzivirana su dejstva VRS po liniji 1. mtbr. Snage odbrane odbile su tri uzastopna pješadijska napada na Golo brdo. U rejonu Mujkića brda VRS je izvršila još jedan hemijski udar.

Pješadijski napadi na pravcu Golog brda nastavljeni su i 26. jula, uz neprekidno i ubitačno dejstvo artiljerije po Golom brdu, Mujkića brdu i Hrastiku, ali i naseljima Ugorsko, Barica, Hotonj i Kobilja Glava. Najteže stanje bilo je na dijelu sjeverne strane Golog brda, na kojem su se nalazili, prethodnih dana izgubljeni, položaji 1. bataljona. Na taj dio linije 26. jula je uvedena četa Specijalne jedinice MUP-a RBiH, sastavljena od mladih policajaca bez velikog ratnog iskustva. Uz njih, na ovom dijelu su ostala i dva voda iz sastava 1. bataljona. U popodnevnim satima, usljed žestine vatre ostvarivane topovima, haubicama, tenkovima, minobacačima i VBR-ovima, naročito sa položaja VRS na Tukovima, snage odbrane sa sjeverne strane su se povukle na posljednju liniju odbrane, na samoj vododjelnici Golog brda. Četu u odbrani lijevog kraja 1. bataljona prema Visu pojačala je IDč 2. Vmtbr.

Predvečer je pokušan protivnapad s ciljem vraćanja izgubljenih položaja. Zamisao za koju se opredijelio komandant 1. mtbr bila je upotreba tenka, koji je, koristeći efekat iznenađenja i psihološkog šoka, brzom vatrom trebao eliminisati neprijateljske posade u napadnutim rovovima. Diverzantski vod 2. bataljona trebao je iskoristiti dejstvo tenka i zaposjesti uništene rovove. Taj vod se dvije sedmice ranije istakao vrativši na sličan način dio izgubljene linije na Mujkića brdu. Tenk je uspio izaći na Golo brdo i ispaliti dvije granate prema neprijatelju, a onda se jednom stranom zaglavio u dubokoj tranšeji koja je predstavljala jedinu sigurnu komunikaciju prema položajima sa sjeverne strane Golog brda i prolazila golom čistinom po kojoj je objekat i dobio ime, preko koje je prolaz mimo saobraćajnice predstavljao nemoguću misiju. Tenk je zatvorio upravo tu jedinu tranšeju prema vrhu kote. U toku noći činjeni su bezuspješni pokušaji njegovog izvlačenja. U isto vrijeme s linije su izvučene i desetkovane i iscrpljene snage 1. bataljona na središnjem dijelu linije od sela Jezera prema Golom brdu. Na taj dio uvedena je četa odreda policije „Laste“. Desni kraj prema koti 830 pojačan je jednim vodom iz sastava 1. bbr.[376]

Jutro 27. jula započelo je vježbama gađanja srpske artiljerije u nepokretnu metu koju je predstavljao zaglavljeni tenk na Golom brdu. Pogođen je oko 09:00 i dugo gorio detonirajući granate koje su ostale u njemu. Osokoljene ovim uspjehom, snage VRS su nastavile sa artiljerijskim i pješadijskim napadima, upotrijebivši i hemijske udare osam puta. Snage odbrane držale su se na samoj vododjelnici Golog brda svojom upornošću i vatrom snaga 1. brdske brigade s desnog kraja, te vatrom snaga 2. bataljona iz pravca kote 830, koje su sa svojih položaja imale mogućnost efikasnog dejstva po sjevernoj strani Golog brda. Jedinica MUP-a i vodovi 1. bataljona na tom dijelu bili su potpuno odsječeni. U pokušaju da im doture vodu i municiju, od jake neprijateljske vatre stradali su pripadnici diverzantskog voda 2. bataljona. Situacija je iz sata u sat postajala sve teža. Očekujući pad Golog brda, komandant Šehović je naredio evakuaciju snaga iz sela Jezera i posjedanje rezervnih položaja. U popodnevnim satima, došlo je do sloma odbrane na Golom brdu.

Situaciju je na rub potpunog rasula dovela pogibija komandanta 1. motorizovane brigade Envera Šehovića i komandanta 1. motorizovanog bataljona Zahira Panjete. U dijelu ciklusa napada u kojem su srpske snage artiljerijsku vatru počele prenositi po dubini rasporeda 1. motorizovane, što je označavalo početak pješadijskog napada, granate su počele padati po selu Jezera u kojem se nalazio IKM 1. motorizovane. U tom trenutku, izvan zaštićenog objekta IKM-a, komandanti Šehović i Panjeta

[376] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-145, 26.07.1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-386, 26.07.1993; **AARBiH**, *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane brigade (period 1992/93. godina)*, rukopis; Dervišević, 294-295.

osmatrali su razvoj situacije na Golom brdu. Dvije granate su gotovo istovremeno eksplodirale u njihovoj neposrednoj blizini i ubile obojicu.[377] Tako je na svom komandnom mjestu poginuo simbol 1. motorizovane brigade, njen prvi komandant Enver Šehović.

Pješadijski napad na Golo brdo koji je počeo ovim granatiranjem Jezera, rezultirao je zauzimanjem vrha kote od strane VRS sa sjeverne strane. Snage MUP-a i 1.bataljona koje su se povlačile s tog dijela, ne mogavši koristiti tranšeju koju je zatvorio zaglavljeni izgorjeli tenk, tokom povlačanja pretrpjele su velike gubitke. Do sumraka su se sa Golog brda povukle i preostale snage branilaca. Na liniji odbrane 1. bataljona ostao je samo dio njegovih snaga na lijevom kraju prema Visu, s pojačanjem iz 2. Vmtbr, i vod 1. bbr na desnom kraju prema koti 830. U toku noći bilo je velikih problema s posjedanjem nove linije odbrane prema Golom brdu i njenog uvezivanja, mada su uvedene dodatne snage iz rezerve 1. korpusa, iz MUP-a i ojačani vod 2. bbr, kao i dio vlastitih snaga brigade. Do jutra, na veliku sreću, maglovitog, linija je ipak posjednuta.[378]

Narednih sati, dana i noći, novouspostavljena linija je užurbano ukopavana i uređivana, do mjere u kojoj je mogla izdržati napade srpskih snaga. Tako postavljena, ostat će praktično nepromijenjena do kraja rata. Promjene linije odbrane i teritorija izgubljena tokom julske ofanzive prikazani su na ***Karti 14***.

Osvajanje Golog brda izazvalo je euforiju u TG Vogošća i samoj Vogošći. Komandant TG potpukovnik Dragan Josipović pohvalio je jurišne grupe Ilijaške i Vogošćanske brigade koje su izvodile završni napad, a imena pojedinaca koji su se istakli u ovim borbama čitana su u programu radija SRNA.[379] Ova euforija došla je nakon problema koje je prethodnih dana TG Vogošća imala na Golom brdu, koje je na poticaj četničkih dobrovoljaca iz Srbije 25. jula napustila jedinica iz Bratunca. Na ovaj poticaj Vogošću je samovoljno napustila polovina 2. drinske lpbr.[380] Kada su nakon ovakvih problema ipak uspjeli ovladati Golim brdom, euforija je bila neizbježna, ali i korisna snagama ARBiH koje su pokušavale organizovati odbranu. Kada su narednog dana obnovili napade na pravcu Golog brda, dočekala ih je nanovo postavljena odbrana 1. motorizovane i pristiglih jedinica 1. korpusa i perspektiva novog stradanja za svaki metar teritorije. Njihovi napadi su jenjavali. Mada su intenzitet artiljerijskih dejstava održavali, a povećanim brojem hemijskih udara bojnim otrovima nadražljivcima pokušavali povećati pretpostavljenu dezorganizaciju jedinica ARBiH, napredovanje je zaustavljeno. Posljednji takav pokušaj snage VRS izvele su 30. jula, napadajući liniju 1. bataljona pravcem Golo brdo - kota 850 i liniju 2. bataljona prema Šabanovoj kući. U pripremi ovih napada izvršili su 36 hemijskih udara nadražljivcima. Linije 1. mtbr već su bile stabilizovane i napadi su uspješno odbijeni.[381]

Na glavnom pravcu napada stvari su se, također, dobro odvijale po VRS, jer su 28. jula ušle u selo Rakitnicu, zapalile ga i nastavile napredovanje pravcem Rakitnica - Lukavac - Bjelašnica. U naredna tri dana ovladale su objektima Šiljak i Hojta, a 1. augusta zaposjele vrh Bjelašnice. Paradoks situacije s kraja jula bio je i u činjenici da 1. korpus u svim svojim nastojanjima da tokom 1992. i početkom 1993. godine izvrši deblokadu Sarajeva probojem iz okruženja nije uspio, a da je do deblokade gradskog

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[377] Od istih granata poginuli su i brat Zahira Panjete, **Esad Panjeta** i vozač Komande 1. korpusa **Zlatan Kalamujić**. Kakvu su pometnju u brigadi donijeli događaji 27. jula, gubitak Golog brda, stradanje velikog broja boraca i posebno pogibija komandanta brigade i komandanta 1. bataljona, govori i činjenica da nijedan od ovih događaja nije zabilježen u dnevnom borbenom izvještaju brigade.

[378] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-146, 27.07.1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-387, 27.07.1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-388, 28.07.1993; Dervišević, 304-305.

[379] **ICTY,** Komanda TG Vogošća, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj za dan 28.07.93. god. sa stanjem u 15:00 h*, Str.pov.broj: 02/3-23, 28.07.1993.

[380] **ICTY,** *Analiza borbenih dejstava 2. drinske lpbr u operaciji „LUKAVAC-93" u vremenu 19.07.- 02.08. 93.g.*

[381] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-149, 30.07.1993.

područja na izvjestan način došlo na vrhuncu ofanzive i uspjeha VRS. Tunel Dobrinja - Butmir ispod aerodromske piste probijen je 30. jula i kroz njega su u toku noći upućena prva pojačanja odbrani Igmana i Bjelašnice.[382]

Prvih dana augusta glavno pitanje kraja teške bitke za Sarajevo bilo je pitanje održanja, praktično posljednjih, položaja odbrane Armije RBiH na planini Igman i zaštite komunikacije Hrasnica - Pazarić. Pad ovih linija, kao posljednji cilj operacije „LUKAVAC-93“, potpuno bi odvojio Sarajevo od preostale slobodne teritorije i njegovu odbranu učinio nemogućom. Uz sav napor koji je Armija RBiH ulagala na Igmanu, od presudne važnosti bio je tok političkih pregovora u Ženevi i stav predsjednika Alije Izetbegovića da se pregovori mogu nastaviti samo nakon obustave napada VRS.

Prvi zadatak novog komandanta 1. motorizovane brigade Ramiza Bejića[383] bila je stabilizacija linija odbrane, sređivanje stanja i ojačavanje gotovo razbijenog 1. motorizovanog bataljona. Na dužnost komandanta 1. bataljona nakon pogibije Zahira Panjete, u toku borbenih dejstava postavljen je načelnik ABHO 1. mtbr Hidajet Čehić. Nakon kraja ofanzive VRS, dužnost komandanta 1. mtb preuzeo je Sabit Čaušević. U 1. bataljonu i u ostalim jedinicama 1. mtbr, usljed velikog broja boraca i starješina izbačenih iz stroja,[384] bile su neophodne i mnoge izmjene na komandirskim dužnostima u četama, vodovima i odjeljenjima. Izmjene u podjeli zone odgovornosti bile su diktirane promjenama linije. Novi spoj 1. i 2. bataljona bio je 150 metara južno od kote 830.[385]

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[382] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 34.

[383] Bejić je na dužnost komandanta 1. mtbr postavljen dan nakon pogibije Envera Šehovića. **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naredba*, Pov.broj: 06/11-178, 28.07.1993.

[384] U borbenim dejstvima od 22. do 31. jula poginuli su: **Zulfo Adilović**, **Dževad Agić**, **Mujo Alihodžić**, **Redžo Bajrić**, **Zijad Bečić**, **Zoran Bender**, **Ramiz Berberović**, **Sead Bilalović**, **Husein Biščević**, **Laris Bugarin**, **Emir Cicvara**, **Izet Delić**, **Amir Demirović**, **Alija Drugovac**, **Muhamed Džananović**, **Ševal Hafizović**, **Nasuf Hajdarević**, **Huso Hrvat**, **Zdravko Jelić**, **Uzeir Kajgana**, **Arslan Karišik**, **Refik Kobiljak**, **Halil Ligata**, **Vito Majstorović**, **Ivica Miletović**, **Nedžad Muhović**, **Murat Mukladžija**, **Muharem Nišić**, **Esad Panjeta**, **Šaban Panjeta**, **Zahir Panjeta**, **Agan Pekmez**, **Hasan Ramić**, **Hamed Redžović**, **Velimir Samardžija**, **Miodrag Stanić**, **Mujo Šatara**, **Enver Šehović**, **Mirsad Tanović**, **Hikmet Tarahija**, **Branko Tešan**, **Elvir Vatreš**, **Mesud Vehab**, **Muhamed Zakomac**, **Edin Zorlak**. Ukupan broj poginulih pripadnika 1. mtbr tokom julske ofanzive VRS bio je 86 boraca i starješina. Broj ranjenih bio je višestruko veći, što je značilo da je praktično čitav jedan bataljon bio izbačen iz stroja. Velike gubitke trpjele su i jedinice koje su došle kao pojačanje 1. mtbr tokom julske ofanzive. Samo specijalna jedinica MUP-a imala je u ovim borbama 18 poginulih boraca.

[385] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Zapovijest za odbranu Op. broj 3*, Str.pov.broj: 01-331/93, 13.08.1993.

IX

(Jesenja defanziva 1993. Prva SLAVNA motorizovana brigada. Operacija „PANCIR 2“.)

Tokom augusta 1993. godine popuna i sređivanje stanja u jedinicama uzdrmanim teškim borbenim dejstvima tokom jula bili su prioritetni zadatak 1. motorizovane brigade. Popuna brigade spala je do početka augusta na 3.387 ljudi.[386] Pitanje popune vojnika rješavano je sa dosta problema preko sekretarijata odbrane i do početka septembra nije riješeno na odgovarajući način. Zato je pitanje rezerve u slučaju napada na položaje 1. mtbr s nivoa pretpostavljene komande privremeno riješeno angažovanjem jedinica MUP-a kao rezerve brigade. Planirane rezerve predstavljale su četa SJB Novo Sarajevo (50 policajaca) i četa SJB Novi Grad (70 policajaca) kao rezerva 1. bataljona, te još jedna četa od 70 policajaca SJB Novi Grad kao rezerva 2. i 3. bataljona.[387] Pitanje popune starješina svih nivoa, rješavano je upućivanjem kandidata, istaknutih boraca, na kursiranje u Regrutno-nastavnom centru 1. korpusa.[388]

Osim toga grozničavo se radilo na utvrđivanju linija odbrane, kako novopostavljenih u rejonu Golog brda, tako i starih linija, jer su oštećenja izazvana dejstvom neprijateljske artiljerije bila velika. Utvrđivanje svojih linija vršila je i VRS. Međusobna blizina položaja i česta iznenadna dejstva artiljerije, snajpera i ostalog pješadijskog naoružanja, u uslovima intenzivnog rada na uređenju linije, i dalje su rezultirale svakodnevnim pogibijama i ranjavanjima pripadnika 1. mtbr.

Opće stanje u jedinicama ARBiH, ne samo u 1. motorizovanoj, procjenjivano je složenim. Težina i ishod julske ofanzive, pretrpljeni gubici, najave političkog rješenja i kraja ratnih dejstava na osnovu platforme pregovora u Ženevi, za koje smo već rekli da su odigrali ulogu u obustavljanju napada na Igman, rezultirali su padom discipline, kalkulisanjem u pogledu ishoda rata i vlastitog angažmana, pojavama neposlušnosti i samovolje, bujanjem šverca i drugih nezakonitosti. Bile su potrebne hitne mjere za prevazilaženje takvog stanja.[389]

Posvećujući se ovom zadatku i neophodnosti da se linije odbrane grada i odbrane preostalih pozicija na Igmanu i Bjelašnici u maksimalnoj mogućoj mjeri utvrde i osiguraju, jedinice 1. korpusa, na čije je čelo 18. augusta postavljen Vahid Karavelić, prešle su krajem ljeta i početkom jeseni 1993. godine u potpunu defanzivu.[390]

Osim prve, u zoni 1. mtbr, radilo se na uređenju i druge i treće linije odbrane. U cilju rasterećenja snaga 1. mtbr, i stvaranja uslova da njene jedinice imaju mogućnost ravnomjernog opterećenja u posjedanju linija i osiguranja vlastitih rezervi, Komanda 1. korpusa je dio linije odbrane u zoni brigade početkom oktobra dodijelila Gradijskoj brigadi „Delta“. Jednom četom iz svog sastava ova brigada je posjedala dio linije od kote 830 (uključno) do Ljehovače, između desnog kraja 1. bataljona i lijevog kraja 2. bataljona. [391]

Nakon svih preduzetih mjera, Komanda 1. korpusa je sredinom oktobra izvršila kontrolu borbene gotovosti u 1. mtbr. Kontrola je izvršena u Komandi brigade i u 3. motorizovanom bataljonu. Svi elementi, kontrolisani u Komandi 1. mtbr, dobili su pozitivnu ocjenu. U vrijeme kontrole u 3. bataljonu na položaju je bilo 137 boraca, a 200 boraca u pripremi. Nisu postojali posebni objekti za smještaj boraca

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[386] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Podaci o popunjenosti jedinica 1. korpusa*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-398, 05.08.1993.
[387] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Izvod iz ZAPOVIJESTI za odsudnu odbranu i napadna borbena dejstva*, Str.pov.broj: 01-375, 02.09.1993.
[388] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Upućivanje kandidata na kurs, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-327-1, 18.08.1993.
[389] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-344-1, 24.08.1993.
[390] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 35.
[391] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-416-1, 07.10.1993.

u pripremi, jer su zbog specifičnosti terena u naseljenom mjestu, borci u pripremi boravili u kućama. Uređenje objekata za dejstvo i zaštitu ocijenjeno je dobrim, izvršeno je zaprečavanje prednjeg kraja, a raspored objekata za dejstvo davao je dobar sistem vatre. Glavni problemi koje su istakli borci na liniji odnosili su se na probleme sa odjećom i obućom, kao i problemi ishrane porodica boraca. [392]

Ove dobre ocjene stanja u 1. mtbr bile su indikator da su redovi ove jedinice sređeni i linije stabilizovane. Brigada nije angažovala svoje snage u zoni 1. korpusa van grada, u koji su druge jedinice upućivale pojedine dijelove već od početka augusta. U drugoj polovini oktobra procijenjeno je da je stanje u 1. mtbr dovoljno stabilno da se van grada angažuju i njene snage. Na prvi takav zadatak na Igman je upućeno jedno odjeljenje artiljeraca iz sastava HAD-a, a nakon njih i odjeljenje iz sastava čVP, koje je angažovano na vojno-policijskim poslovima na Igmanu.[393]

Od borbenih aktivnosti u ovom periodu, snage VRS su 23. oktobra pokušale pješadijski napad na položaje na Golom brdu i na kotu 830. U napadu su učestvovale tri jurišne jedinice srpskih snaga. Napad je na vrijeme otkriven, spremno dočekan i uspješno odbijen, pri čemu su neprijatelju naneseni gubici. Zarobljene su 4 automatske puške i manja količina municije.[394]

Tiha ratna jesen 1993. na sarajevskom bojištu nije protekla u potpunom muku oružja. Mada je ratni tonus održavan povremenim artiljerijskim i pješadijskim dejstvima srpskih snaga, pa i pokušajima pješadijskih napada, borba na frontu prema VRS u jednom trenutku prestala je biti glavno pitanje opstanka. Obračun države s nedisciplinovanim komandantima nekih sarajevskih brigada,[395] odnosno obračun sa samovoljom i paralelnim linijama komandovanja u Armiji RBiH, zaprijetio je krajem oktobra otvaranjem potencijalno mnogo težeg i opasnijeg unutrašnjeg fronta. Radi preduprijeđivanja eventualnih komplikacija, Komanda 1. korpusa je, prije početka policijske akcije hapšenja nedisciplinovanih komandanata, naredila punu borbenu gotovost jedinica i izdala zapovijest za odsudnu odbranu grada.[396] Dio jedinica 1. korpusa, među kojima i dijelovi 1. mtbr, bili su u pripravnosti i angažovani u blokadi određenih komunikacija u gradu.[397] Cijela akcija hapšenja okončana je uz nepotrebne i nevine žrtve, i bez težih posljedica po odbranu Sarajeva.

Novembar 1993. godine, hladan i kišan, donio je još jedan period relativnog zatišja na sarajevskom bojištu i u zoni 1. motorizovane. Vojske su mirovale u svojim rovovima, uz povremenu pucnjavu i granatiranje sa srpske strane, i uz rijetke odgovore sa strane 1. mtbr, usljed hroničnog nedostatka municije svih vrsta i kalibara. Koncentracija i aktivnosti VRS, nakon što su snage ARBiH početkom novembra oslobodile Vareš od snaga HVO, bila je usmjerena na olovsko-vareški pravac.[398] Ispoljivši ofanzivna dejstva njene snage su na ovom pravcu ostvarile pomake.[399]

Mada se to, zbog niza blistavih pobjeda tokom 1992. godine, očekivalo još za prvu godišnjicu Armije RBiH, kolektivno ratno priznanje počasni naziv **SLAVNA** 1. motorizovanoj brigadi

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[392] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Izvještaj o kontrolnom obilasku 1. mtbr*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-441-1/93, 17.10.1993.

[393] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Upućivanje artiljeraca 1. mtbr na Igman*, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-467-1, 13. 10. 1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Privremeni smještaj i angažovanje na vojno-policijskim poslovima na prostoru Igmana, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-453, 21. 10. 1993.

[394] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-254, 23.10.1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Analiza b/d od 22- 24.10.93. godine*, 25.10.1993.

[395] Radilo se o akciji hapšenja komandanta 10. bbr Mušana Topalovića Cace i zamjenika komandanta 9. mtbr Ramiza Delalića Ćele.

[396] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Zapovijest za odbranu Op.broj 4*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-466, 25.10.1993.

[397] Dervišević, 322.

[398] VRS je od novembra 1993. do maja 1994. godine na olovsko-vareškom i sarajevskom bojištu vodila nekoliko uzastopnih i povezanih operacija čiji su kodni nazivi „PANCIR“, „PANCIR 2“, „STRELA-94“.

[399] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 36.

dodijeljeno je 14. decembra 1993.[400] U obrazloženju Odluke Predsjedništva Republike Bosne i Hercegovine navedeno je da se priznanje dodjeljuje za ukupan doprinos očuvanju suvereniteta i teritorijalnog integriteta Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, za niz uspješno organizovanih i provedenih akcija kojima je odbranjena široka slobodna teritorija u zoni njene odgovornosti, a time i RBiH u cjelini, za u kontinuitetu potvrđivanu, hrabrost, odlučnost i požrtvovanost njenih boraca u izvršavanju borbenih i drugih zadataka, te ispoljenu brigu i zaštitu prema građanima i materijalno-tehničkim sredstvima.[401]

Na sarajevskom bojištu, VRS je nešto intenzivnije aktivnosti u zoni 1. mtbr počela pokazivati od početka decembra. Uskoro je pokrenula i trupe. Snage VRS, razvijene u tri borbene grupe, pokušale su 9. decembra nasilnim izviđanjem u rejonu fabrika „Pretis“ - Sjenička kosa da se ukline u borbenom rasporedu 3. bataljona na pravcu naselja Nizovi. Prilikom ovog pokušaja, artiljerija VRS djelovala je po dubini borbenog rasporeda 1. mtbr. Snage 3. bataljona odbile su napad i neprijatelju nanijele gubitke, bez gubitaka u vlastitim redovima.[402]

Intenzivnije granatiranje nastavljeno je i narednih dana. Pokreti jedinica VRS u dubini njenog rasporeda postali su češći, a nakon još jednog pokušaja nasilnog izviđanja u rejonu Hrastika, koji je pravovremeno uočen i spriječen, Komanda 1. mtbr je izvela zaključak da se priprema neprijateljska ofanziva.[403] Nekoliko narednih dana VRS je održavala pojačano artiljerijsko djelovanje, grupisanje snaga i izviđanje pojedinih dijelova linije odbrane 1. mtbr. Izviđačke aktivnosti njenih snaga u rejonu Mujkića brda primijećene su 20. decembra.[404] Narednog dana dejstvo artiljerije, uz korištenje hemijskih udara, bilo je izrazito intenzivno, a koncentracija srpskih snaga uočljiva u rejonu Blagovca.[405]

U popodnevnim satima 21. decembra počeo je pješadijski napad. Prethodila mu je duga artiljerijska priprema kojom su bile zahvaćene zone 102. i 2. Vmtbr, a naročito zona 1. Smtbr. Napad je izveden u prijepodnevnim satima u rejonima Golog brda, kote 850, kote 830 i Fočanske ulice. Napad je odbijen, a snage 1. Smtbr imale su pet ranjenih boraca. [406]

Napadi srpskih snaga 22. decembra počeli su u 08:00 sati jakom artiljerijskom pripremom, ostvarenom sa brigadnih artiljerijskih položaja jedinica iz sastava TG Vogošća i artiljerijskih položaja SRK. Napad su podržavale i oklopne snage, dva tenka na Perivojskoj kosi i tri tenka u rejonu Treskinog dola. Višekratno su ponovljeni pješadijski napadi na rejone Visa, Golog brda, kote 830, te na području ispod Hrastika i prema Glavici. Napadi su se smjenjivali sa artiljerijskom vatrom i hemijskim udarima izvedenim u rejonu Hrastika i Ugorskog. Napadi su odbijeni i napadaču naneseni gubici. Gubici 1. Smtbr u odbrani bili su dva poginula i jedan ranjeni borac.[407] Sutradan, 23. decembra, napadi su nastavljeni po

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[400] **AARBiH**, Predsjedništvo RBiH, *Odluka*, PR broj 02-136-786/93, 14.12.1993. Kolektivno ratno priznanje u formi dodjeljivanja počasnog naziva u Armiji RBiH uvedeno je povodom njene prve godišnjice, i prva priznanja ove vrste dodijeljena su 14. aprila 1993. godine. Počasni naziv dodjeljivan je u dva stepena: SLAVNA i VITEŠKA i nije imao određenu materijalizaciju. Dodijeljeni počasni naziv postajao je obavezni dio formacijskog naziva jedinice, morao je biti unesen na pečate, oznake i zastave brigada koje su ga dobile, čime se pri svakom njihovom pomenu isticalo i svjedočilo priznanje ratnih zasluga jedinice. Šadinlija, Mesud: „Počasni nazivi - kolektivna ratna priznanja u Armiji Republike Bosne i Hercegovine“, **RADOVI FILOZOFSKOG FAKULTETA U SARAJEVU**, Knjiga XIV/1 (Historija, Historija umjetnosti, Arheologija), Sarajevo, 2010, str. 321-328.

[401] Zahir Dervišević, “Naša brigada - slavna”, **Ratni bilten** (Prva slavna motorizovana brigada Sarajevo), godina III, broj 12/13, 1994, 7.

[402] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dopuna dnevnog borbenog izvještaja*, Str.pov.broj: 87-280-1, 09.12.1993.

[403] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-287, 16.12.1993.

[404] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-291, 20.12.1993.

[405] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-292, 21.12.1993.

[406] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov. broj 05/6-539, 21.12.1993.

[407] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-540, 22.12.1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-293, 22.12. 993. Poginuli su: **Redžo Nuhanović** i **Izudin Valjevčić**. Teško ranjeni **Kemal Kurbegović**, preminuo je od posljedica ranjavanja 27.12. u bolnici Koševo.

istom scenariju, s tim da je uz pojačano dejstvo artiljerije, broj hemijskih udara znatno povećan, zabilježeno ih je preko 50.[408] U napadu koji je uslijedio popodne s težištem na pravcu Šabanove kuće, uključeni su i dijelovi Specijalne brigade MUP-a RS. Napad je odbijen, a 1. Smtbr imala je pet poginulih i više ranjenih boraca.[409]

Odbijene prethodnog dana, srpske snage su 24. decembra od 08:30 počele s granatiranjem prednjeg kraja odbrane 1. Smtbr, prenoseći povremeno vatru i po dubini zone odgovornosti po naseljima.[410] U ovim dejstvima uspjele su uništiti jedno oruđe mpoad-a, BST 82 mm u rejonu Visa.[411] Pregrupisavanje i ojačavanje srpskih snaga registrovano je u Rajlovcu i Vogošći i narednog 25. decembra, ali osim izraženog dejstva artiljerije nije bilo drugih napadnih dejstava ovih snaga.[412]

Vrhunac napada srpskih snaga desio se 27. decembra. Rano ujutro, jedinica iz sastava 72. specijalne brigade Vojske Jugoslavije povela je dijelove Vogošćanske brigade u napad na Sjeničku kosu i Orahov brijeg.[413] Srbijanski specijalci su uspjeli neopaženi prići liniji 3. bataljona na Sjeničkoj kosi, ovladati sa dva rova u kojima su zarobili dvojicu boraca.[414] Prošavši kroz liniju 3. bataljona, ušli su u nedovršeni objekat kliničkog centra. U prizemlju objekta ih je blokirala 3. četa 3. mtb i u bliskoj dvosatnoj borbi, vođenoj uglavnom ručnim bombama, u potpunosti razbila, nanijevši im velike gubitke. Druga grupa koja je krenula u napad na Orahov brijeg, otkrivena je u posljednjem času, i u direktnom pješadijskom okršaju razbijena vatrom snaga sa linije 3. bataljona. Specijalne snage Vojske Jugoslavije i pridodate jedinice VRS iz Vogošće imale su 27. decembra, u bezuspješnom pokušaju zauzimanja linija odbrane 3. bataljona 1. Smtbr, velike gubitke. Iza sebe su ostavili neizvučenih sedam mrtvih, od toga je njih šest pripadalo 72. specijalnoj brigadi VJ, među kojima su bila su i dva oficira. Borbe su trajale do sumraka. Gubici snaga 1. Smtbr bili su dva poginula, dva teže i pet lakše ranjenih boraca. Pometnju razbijenih srpskih snaga iskoristila je grupa od šest bošnjačkih logoraša iz Vogošće, koje su srpske snage i ovog puta koristile u toku borbenih dejstava, i dokopala se slobodne teritorije.[415] Nakon što su na Sjeničkoj kosi i Orahovom brijegu, do nogu potučene specijalne snage Vojske Jugoslavije, snage VRS i VJ u Vogošći su

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[408] O korištenjima hemijskih sredstava od strane VRS po linijama ARBiH već je i ranije bilo dosta govora. Upotrijebljena sredstva bili su bojni otrovi tipa nadražljivaca. O njihovoj upotrebi ne svjedoče samo dokumenti ARBiH. Potrošivši tokom zimske ofanzive velike količine ovih hemijskih sredstava, GŠ VRS naređuje u maju 1994. godine da se dodatne količine sredstva pod oznakom 8600-CE-405 potraže u magacinima skladišta Ušivak. **ICTY,** GŠ VRS, *Stanje MTS ABHO u Kasarni Ušivak*, Str.pov.broj: 07/16-34, 31.05.1994. Postupajući po ovom naređenju, Komanda SRK je utvrdila da se u Ušivku nalazi 190 buradi od po 200 kg ove materije.

[409] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-541, 23.12.1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-294, 23.12.1993. Poginuli su: **Mirsad Bičo**, **Rasim Kelemiš**, **Abdulah Mekić**, **Azem Paro** i **Stanoje Tomić**.

[410] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-542, 24.12.1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-295, 24.12.1993.

[411] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Izvještaj o borbenim dejstvima (načelnika artiljerije)*, 03. 01. 1994.

[412] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-543, 25. 12. 1993;

[413] Radi se o jedinici VJ koja je formirana 1992. godine. Riječ je o specijalnim snagama, sastavljenim od profesionalnih oficira, podoficira i vojnika po ugovoru. U vrijeme angažovanja u Vogošći, jedinica je bila stacionirana u kasarni VJ na Avali kod Beograda. Jedinicu je u Vogošću doveo pukovnik VJ Milorad Stupar. U Vogošću je stiglo 50 specijalaca s punom opremom. U napadu 27. decembra učestvovalo je 30 ovih specijalaca. **ICTY,** Suđenje Momčilu Perišiću, IT-04-81-T, 15. mart 2010, Svjedok: Zlatko Danilović, Transkript, 11037-11039.

[414] **Mirsada Ćurovića Ružu**, izmasakrirali su nožem. Preživio je i ostao težak invalid. **Fahrudina Karavdića Fedana** su zarobili i odveli u Vogošću, gdje je kasnije likvidiran. Dervišević, 328.

[415] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-545, 27.12.1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-298, 27.12.1993; **ICTY,** Suđenje Momčilu Perišiću, IT-04-81-T, 15. mart 2010, Svjedok: Zlatko Danilović, Transkript, 11037-11039 **AARBiH**, *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane brigade (period 1992/93. godina)*, rukopis. Iz sastava 1. Smtbr poginuli su: **Hasib Kijamet** i **Abaz Zeković**. Ranije je pomenuto stradanje Fahrudina Karavdića.

se narednog dana potpuno umirile. Nije bilo nikakvih dejstava s njihove strane sve do popodnevnih sati. Povremena artiljerijska dejstva počeli su tek oko 15:30.[416]

Za vrijeme decembarske etape ofanzive srpskih snaga na Sarajevo, težište njihovog napada bilo je na pravcu 1. Smtbr. Izraženih dejstava bilo je i na pravcima ostalih brigada 1. korpusa: 2. Vmtbr, 102. mtbr, 15. mtbr, 5. mtbr, ali su sve jedinice 1. kopusa odbranile svoje pozicije. Do kraja druge ratne godine srpske snage su nastavile sa artiljerijskim dejstvima po linijama 1. korpusa i po gradu Sarajevu, ozbiljnih pješadijskih napada nije bilo.

Od početka 1994. godine, VRS je svakodnevno vršila intenzivna granatiranja linija odbrane 1. Smtbr i gradskog područja. Preko 2.000 projektila palo je 4. januara na linije odbrane 1. Smtbr i 2. Vmtbr. U zoni 1. Smtbr bilo je pokreta i pregrupisavanja neprijatelja, ali nije došlo do pješadijskog napada. Napad je izvršen u zoni 2. Vmtbr na Mijatovića-strani.[417]

Artiljerijska dejstva po linijama odbrane i neselektivno granatiranje naselja, nastavljeni su i tokom naredna dva dana. Komanda 1. korpusa je, nemajući načina da odgovori na artiljerijsku vatru neprijatelja, naredila izvođenje diverzantskih akcija prema položajima VRS. U zoni 1. Smtbr diverzantska akcija je izvedena 6. januara ispred prednjeg kraja 3. bataljona, dejstvom diverzantske grupe po dva neprijateljska bunkera.[418]

Snage VRS nisu smanjile dejstvo svoje artiljerije nakon izvedenih diverzija jedinica 1. korpusa. Nastavile su intenzivna dejstva, posebno 11. januara, kada su izvodili pripremu svojih pješadijskih napada, koji su u toku dana više puta ponovljeni u pravcu Visa i Golog brda. Snage 1. Smtbr su ove napade uspješno odbile.[419]

I narednih dana dejstva VRS po linijama odbrane 1. Smtbr nastavljena su iz različitih oruđa i oružja sa promjenjivim intenzitetom. Granatiranje velikog intenziteta po linijama 1. Smtbr koje je vršeno 17. januara oruđima raznih kalibara, podržano je dejstvima tenkova VRS sa Blagovca i rejona Šućura-kuća, ali i sa Trebevića, tako da se očekivao pješadijski napad. Do napada pješadije nije došlo, ali je od ovih dejstava brigada pretrpjela teške gubitke. Dejstvom tenkovske granate ispaljene s Trebevića, pogođena je zemunica-sklonište s jugoistočne strane grede Vis - Golo brdo, koja je korištena za smještaj dijela rezerve 4. čete 1. bataljona. U zemunici se nalazilo ljudstvo s ličnim naoružanjem i protivoklopnim sredstvima. Pogodivši pokrivku, koja je bila od željezničkih pragova i 1,10 metara debelog sloja zemlje, granata je probila pokrivku i aktivirala ručne bombe i kontejnere za RBR „OSA“. Tom prilikom poginulo je pet i teško ranjen jedan borac 1.Smtbr. [420]

Intenzitet artiljerijskih dejstava je održavan na uglavnom istom nivou tokom cijelog januara, s povremenim eskalacijama i korištenjem naoružanja ekstremne razorne i ubojne moći. Takav slučaj bio je s kanonadom po linijama odbrane 1. Smtbr na Žuči izvedenom 26. januara, kada su korištene rakete velikog kalibra i modifikovane aviobombe opremljene raketnim motorima.[421] Ove modifikovane bombe

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[416] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-299, 28.12.1993.

[417] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 13/9-4, 04.01.1994.

[418] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Informacija o realizaciji aktivni b/d*, Str.pov.broj: 16/9-6-2, 06.01.1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 02/20-3, 06.01.1994.

[419] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 02/20-8, 11.01.1994.

[420] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dopuna dnevnog borbenog izvještaja*, Str.pov.broj: 02/20-13-1, 17.01.1994. Od pogotka tenkovske granate poginui su: **Samed Aljević**, **Husein Badžić**, **Dervo Dedović**, **Hasan Kapur**, **Hajrudin Mujakić**. U toku dana, od snažne artiljerijske vatre na liniji 1. Smtbr poginuli su još: **Rasim Bašić**, **Kemal Džihanić**, **Pašaga Šabić**, a još jedan borac je ranjen.

[421] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 16/9-26, 26.01.1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dopuna dnevnog borbenog izvještaja*, Str.pov.broj: 14/9-29, 29.01.1994.

velike razorne moći, iza čijih detonacija su na zemljištu ostajali ogromni krateri, korištene su i 29. i 30 januara.[422] Za to vrijeme, trajala je ofanziva VRS na olovsko-vareškom bojištu, koja je u fazi započetoj 10. januara imala uspjeha u rejonu Donjeg Kruševa, ali je zaustavljena i kontranapadom 1. korpusa vraćen je veći dio izgubljenih položaja.[423]

Slabe rezultate svojih ofanzivnih dejstava na olovsko-vareškom, i pogotovo na sarajevskom bojištu, srpske snage su i dalje nadomještale granatiranjem linija odbrane 1. korpusa i neselektivnim artiljerijskim djelovanjem po gradskim naseljima koja je 1. korpus branio. Jedna od granata ispaljenih na Sarajevo 5. februara je na pijaci Markale načinila masakr u kojem je ubijeno 68 i ranjeno 163 građana Sarajeva.[424] Ovaj masakr je pokrenuo tromi i ravnodušni mehanizam međunarodne zajednice. Uz posredovanje snaga UNPROFOR-a postignut je dogovor o primirju i povlačenju teškog naoružanja u zoni 20 kilometara od centra Sarajeva. Dogovor je stupio na snagu 10. februara, uz ultimatum NATO saveza srpskim snagama, koji je trebao podstaći provođenje ovog sporazuma.[425]

Sporazum je na razne načine izigravan. Srpske snage su iz cijele VRS dovlačile neispravno artiljerijsko naoružanje da bi ga grupisale i stavile pod kontrolu UNPROFOR-a, a ispravno naoružanje maskirale i prikrivale na pogodnim lokacijama.[426] Uprkos tome, sporazum je označio kraj ofanzive VRS i početak mnogo mirnijeg razdoblja na sarajevskom bojištu.

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[422] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dopuna dnevnog borbenog izvještaja*, Str.pov.broj: 14/9-29, 29. 01. 1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 14/9-30, 30. 01. 1994.

[423] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 38.

[424] Karović, Merisa: „Zločini na Markalama“, **Prilozi za proučavanje historije Sarajeva**, broj 6, Muzej Sarajeva, Sarajevo, 2008, str. 97-108.

[425] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 38.

[426] **ICTY,** GŠ VRS, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 03/4-114, 09.02.1994.

X

(Kadrovske i organizacijske promjene tokom 1994. Izlazak na Bjelašnicu. Pripreme za jesenju ofanzivu.)

Potpisani sporazum o primirju i stavljanju teškog naoružanja pod kontrolu UNPROFOR-a na području 20 kilometara od centra Sarajeva, koji je stupio na snagu 10. februara 1994. godine, označio je početak nove faze u razvoju 1. korpusa ARBiH i 1. SLAVNE motorizovane brigade. Promjene su se iskazale u kadrovskom i organizacijskom smislu, ali i u pogledu promjena težišta dejstva i zone angažovanja brigade.

Na dužnost komandanta brigade je još 14. decembra 1993. bio postavljen Vahid Bogunić,[427] ali je zbog borbenih dejstava i ofanzive VRS, primopredaja dužnosti izvršena u drugoj polovini januara 1994. godine. Promjene na komandnim dužnostima u bataljonima počele su još od jeseni prethodne godine. Na dužnost komandanta 1. mtb 12. oktobra 1993. postavljen je Tašo Dacić. Šefćet Baždarević je 25. novembra postavljen za komandanta 2. mtb, a dotadašnji komandant ovog bataljona, Salko Hajdarević, za komandanta Logističkog bataljona. Krajem januara 1994. formiran je Mješoviti artiljerijski divizion 1. Smtbr, objedinjavanjem HAD-a i mpoad-a.[428] Za komandanta MAD-a 4. februara je postavljen Omer Mulaomerović. Na dužnost komandira čVP postavljen je Mirsad Babačić. Na dužnostima komandanata 3. mtb i Okb ostali su Enes Zeković i Adnan Bijedić. Početkom januara 1994. rasformirana je Gardijska brigada „Delta“ i njeno ljudstvo raspoređeno u sastav 1. Smtbr.

I sa druge strane linije fronta došlo je do organizacijskih promjena. Kao posljedica uzastopnih neuspjeha da razbiju snage 1. Smtbr na visovima Žuči i slobodnoj teritoriji Vogošće, na dan masakra na Markalama 5. februara, komandanti Vogošćanske i Rajlovačke brigade su, zbog slabog rukovođenja i komandovanja i neizvršavanja postavljenih zadataka, smijenjeni i naređeno je rasformiranje TG Vogošća. Istim naređenjem regulisano je preformiranje Vogošćanske, Rajlovačke i Koševske brigade u bataljone, i formiranje 3. sarajevske pješadijske brigade od ovih bataljona. U sastavu brigade određeno je i formiranje jednog jurišnog pješadijskog bataljona, od jurišnih jedinica rasformiranih brigada i Ilijaške pbr, s bazom u kasarni u Semizovcu.[429]

U sjeni ofanzive VRS koja je trajala od decembra 1993. do početka februara 1994. godine, odigrala se i ofanziva snaga HVO na kiseljačko-fojničkom bojištu. Također, na dan masakra na Markalama, 5. februara, HVO je izvršio napad na kiseljačkom pravcu, probio linije ARBiH kod sela Velika Sotnica i zapalio selo. Grupisanje snaga HVO i njihove aktivnosti nagovještavale su širu ofanzivu, ali do nje nije došlo. Najprije su visoke snježne padavine usporile aktivnosti HVO, a zatim je 23. februara 1994. u Zagrebu potpisan sporazum o prekidu vatre između HVO i ARBiH. Potpisivanjem Vašingtonskog sporazuma 18. marta 1994. definitivno su okončani sukobi HVO i ARBiH.[430]

Ovo je bio izuzetno značajan momenat za daljnji razvoj ratnih događaja.

Naime, u ljeto 1993. godine ofanziva VRS u Podrinju i širem području Sarajeva nanijela je velike gubitke snagama Armije RBiH, suzila im operativnu osnovicu i manevarski prostor i prinudila na odsudnu odbranu, praktično na rubovima preostalih slobodnih naselja. U tako teškom trenutku eskalirao je sukob

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[427] **AARBiH**, Predsjedništvo RBiH, *Naredba*, Broj 02-111-822/93, 14.12.1993.
[428] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 26-14, 30.01.1994.
[429] **ICTY,** GŠ VRS*, Preformiranje dela jedinica SRK i DK, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 02/2-25, 05.02.1994.
[430] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 38.

sa HVO, koji vojno nije ugrozio Armiju RBiH, ali je vezivao njene velike snage i razvlačio ih na dugom i ispresjecanom frontu protiv dva neprijatelja, i još važnije, presjekao veze s Republikom Hrvatskom i sve dotadašnje linije snabdijevanja. Režim u Beogradu, mnogostruko upleten u svaki aspekt rata u Bosni i Hercegovini, javno i tajno, neposredno i posredno, od političke, finansijske i logističke podrške političkom projektu, čiji je izvođač radova bio Radovan Karadžić, i kojem je Srbija stvorila, finansirala, snabdijevala, obavještajno i kadrovski podržavala vojsku i policiju, pa do neposrednog učešća jedinica Vojske Jugoslavije, MUP-a Srbije i DB Srbije u borbama u Bosni i Hercegovini, što je predstavljalo otvorene geste vojne agresije na drugu suverenu i nezavisnu državu, u septembru 1993. godine otišao je i korak dalje. Preko svoje obavještajne filijale u Velikoj Kladuši, predvođene Fikretom Abdićem, aktivirali su projekat krajiške autonomije, koji je doveo do bratoubilačkog sukoba Abdićevih pristalica sa snagama 5. korpusa ARBiH. Na strani Abdića u borbe u Krajini uključile su se snage VRS i srpske snage iz Hrvatske, dovodeći 5. korpus u krajnje težak položaj. Porastom intenziteta sukoba HVO sa ARBiH u borbena dejstva na strani HVO uključivale su se sve značajnije snage Hrvatske vojske. Početkom zime oživjele su nove ofanzive VRS prema Sarajevu, Olovu i Varešu. Nakon njihovog okončanja u širem rejonu Sarajeva, napadnut je i u krajnje tešku poziciju doveden Maglaj. Zatim je na red došlo Goražde, koje je zbog dubokog i potpunog okruženja snagama VRS, bilo u posebno teškoj situaciji. U takvoj situaciji prekid sukoba sa HVO, za do maksimuma razvučene i prenapregnute snage ARBiH, koje su krajnjim naporima održavale svoje pozicije, bio je od ogromne važnosti.

Područja slobodne teritorije Hadžića, Fojnice, Kiseljaka, Kreševa, Visokog, Breze, Olova i Vareša ponovo su od kraja 1993. ušla u zonu odgovornosti 1. korpusa. Na napade HVO i pripremu njegove šire ofanzive na kiseljačko-fojničkom bojištu početkom februara, Komanda 1. korpusa je odgovorila izbacivanjem dijela snaga s područja Sarajeva, oslobođenih krajem ofanzive VRS, na područje slobodne teritorije Hadžića. Nakon zaustavljanja napada HVO iz Kiseljaka, Komanda 1. korpusa je počela pripreme da jednom kontraofanzivom riješi problem ovih snaga i njihovih neugodnih aktivnosti s obje strane zone korpusa, a zatim preduzme ono što je bilo u njenoj moći radi olakšanja položaja odbrane Goražda. Kako je sukob sa HVO ubrzano išao svom kraju, to su sve naredne aktivnosti mogle biti planirane samo prema VRS.

Zamisao komandanta 1. korpusa Vahida Karavelića bila je da se operacijama na dva različita kraja zone odgovornosti 1. korpusa, srpske snage razvuku, vežu na zatvaranje pravaca i time olakša pritisak na Goražde. Na olovsko-vareškom pravcu planirana je operacija „DŽEP-94“, kojom su trebali biti neutralisani rezultati prethodne ofanzive VRS na ovom prostoru, izvedene pod nazivom „PANCIR“. Na bjelašničkom pravcu najprije je planiran pokret jedinica i posjedanje prostora prema granici s 4. korpusom, koji je bio ugrožen iskazanim namjerama VRS da djeluje preko prostora Bjelašnice i Visočice prema Ivan-sedlu. Ostvarenjem ovog manevra snaga VRS, bili bi naknadno ispunjeni preostali neostvareni ciljevi operacije „LUKAVAC-93“ i poništeni, upravo postignuti, aspekti poboljšanja položaja 1. korpusa, i to se nije smjelo dopustiti. Zato su jedinice 1. korpusa nastavile izmještati snage s gradskog područja, da bi bile u stanju preduprijediti moguća dejstva VRS i stvoriti uslove za vlastita borbena dejstva prema Goraždu.

Planiranje ovakvih borbenih dejstava postalo je moguće i zato što se sporazum o prekidu vatre i izmještanju teškog naoružanja počeo primjenjivati, a snage UPROFOR-a su 10. februara zaposjele određene kontrolne tačke za nadgledanje sporazuma, između ostalog i položaje na Žuči, Vidikovcu, Mojmilu, Dobrinji i na Mostu bratstva-jedinstva.[431] Prvi korpus je tako mogao odvojiti dodatne snage i izmjestiti ih iz Sarajeva, pa je do 20. februara na prostor između Hrasnice i Hadžića izveo po jednu četu iz svih

[431] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 14/9-41, 10.02.1994.

brigada s područja grada. Kroz objekat tunela izmješten je i dio teškog naoružanja, koje je tehnički bilo moguće transportovati tim putem, a ostalo naoružanje smješteno je u kasarnu „Maršal Tito“ i stavljeno pod kontrolu UNPROFOR-a. Bile su pripremljene i dodatne snage za brzo izmještanje izvan Sarajeva.[432]

Stvoreni su uslovi u kojima je bilo moguće odvojiti i dijelove snaga 1. Smtbr od vječno nemirne i teške linije odbrane na Žuči i izmjestiti ih na područje izvan Sarajeva. Prva četa boraca 1. Smtbr upućena je na izvršenje zadataka u Pazarić 16. februara.[433] Nakon toga nastavljene su pripreme za izmještanje jačih snaga. Izabrano je ljudstvo za izlazak, smješteno u kasarnu u Velešićima i sa ovim dijelom jedinice izvođena je svakodnevna obuka. Na teren van grada upućivane su grupe boraca koje su trebale stvoriti uslove za izlazak i prihvat jedinice na terenu. Izviđačke grupe su vršile detaljno izviđanje terena Bjelašnice u nastojanju da utvrde raspored neprijateljskih snaga.[434] Objedinjavanje i koordinaciju aktivnosti jedinica 1. korpusa na slobodnim teritorijama Hadžića, vršila je Komandna grupa Pazarić, na čijem se čelu nalazio zamjenik komandanta 1. Smtbr Ibrahim Dervišević. Komandant 1. Smtbr naredio je formiranje jednog bataljona kombinovanog sastava, kao privremene formacije za izlazak i izvršavanje zadataka na prostoru Bjelašnice. Komanda ovog bataljona bila je kombinovana od starješina Komande brigade i Komandi 1. i 2. bataljona. Dvije čete u njegovom sastavu, također, su bile iz sastava 1. i 2. bataljona. Do kraja marta naređeno je izmještanje i 3. čete, koja je bila iz sastava 3. mtb.[435]

Aktivnosti KG Pazarić su se svakodnevno proširivale pristizanjem novih snaga. Bilo je teškoća sa stvaranjem uslova za smještaj ljudstva zbog nedostatka materijala i sredstava za adaptaciju devastiranih objekata u kojima je planiran smještaj jedinica, tako da je kasarna Pazarić uglavnom korištena kao baza pristiglih snaga. Izviđačke aktivnosti na Bjelašnici su proširivane i prisutnost snaga pojačavana. Do 19. marta jedna četa 1. Smtbr izmještena je u rejon Čuhovići - Dugo polje sa zadatkom posjedanja linije Orlovac - Gradina - Crveni klanac - Dugo polje - Strug, odakle je trebala nastaviti izviđačke aktivnosti i stvoriti uslove za izlazak još jedne čete.[436] Osim upućivanja vlastitih snaga na prostor Bjelašnice, 1. Smtbr je prekomandom jednog broja svojih boraca u sastav novoformirane 1. bošnjačke brdske brigade, što je bila obaveza i svih drugih brigada iz Sarajeva, doprinosila i jačanju odbrane Igmana. Do 20. marta u 1. Bbbr prekomandovano je 150 vojnika i 62 komada pješadijskog naoružanja iz 1. Smtbr.[437]

Snage 1. Smtbr na prostoru Bjelašnice i Pazarića su postupno dovođene na planirani nivo po broju i sastavu. Istovremeno su vršene i smjene ljudstva i njihovo povlačenje u Sarajevo na odmor. Komplikovanjem situacije u Goraždu, snage iz 1. Smtbr i drugih jedinica 1. korpusa planiranih za bjelašnički pravac, su ubrzano dovođene u rejone razmještaja. Do početka borbenih dejstava van Sarajeva su izmještene četiri čete, s potrebnim dijelovima jedinaca podrške iz sastava 1. Smtbr.

Početkom aprila snage VRS su gotovo potpuno razbile odbranu Goražda i borbe su prenijete na rubna područja samog grada. Komanda 1. korpusa je preko Bjelašnice i Treskavice i preko teritorije Trnova, koju su kontrolisale snage VRS, uputila nekoliko grupa dobrovoljaca prema Goraždu, sa onoliko

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[432] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Sedmična analiza*, Str.pov.broj: 11/9-55, 21.02.1994.

[433] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 02/20-43, 16.02.1994.

[434] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 02/21-02, 14.03.1994.

[435] Komandant ovog privremenog bataljona bio je komandant 1. mtb Tašo Dacić. Komandiri četa: 1. Dževad Buljubašić, 2. Džemal Smajkan, 3. Mukadem Vatreš. **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dopuna privremenog naređenja jedinici privremenog formacije za izlazak van z/o 1. Smtbr, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 26-42-1, 14.03.1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 26-47, 31.03.1994.

[436] **AARBiH**, Komandna grupa Pazarić, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 02/21-04, 19.03.1994.

[437] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Sedmični borbeni izvještaj*, 20.03.1994. Prvobitni formacijski naziv 1. bošnjačke bbr bilo je 1. muslimanska bbr, ali je naziv ubrzo promijenjen. Koristeći naziv 1. Bbbr, umjesto u vrijeme prekomande boraca 1. Smtbr važećeg naziva 1. Mbbr, izbjegavamo zabunu i zamjenu u nazivima sa kasnije formiranom 1. muslimanskom lahkom brigadom sa sjedištem u Pazariću.

municije koliko su ljudi mogli ponijeti u rancima. Sve raspoložive snage s prostora Hrasnice, Igmana, Pazarića i Tarčina, uključujući i prispjele snage iz Sarajeva, do 9. aprila koncentrisane su na prostoru Bjelašnice između Dugog polja i sela Lukomir. Sa srednjobosanskog bojišta je povučena i na Bjelašnicu upućena 82. bbr. Sve ove snage su 9. aprila pokrenute u pravcu Goražda.[438]

Kombinovani bataljon 1. Smtbr je prethodno u rejon Sinanovića uputio jednu četu, koja je kao prethodnica, upućivala izviđačke patrole prema objektu Jabuka (tt 1489), na pravcu marša pokrenutih jedinica. Preostale tri čete, sa minobacačima 82 mm i dijelom pozadinskog voda, 9. aprila su izvršile marš pravcem Čuhovići - Lukomir - Crveni klanac - Umoljani - Tušila - Sinanovići. Bataljon iz sastava 2. Vmtbr je sa po jednom četom zatvorio pravce Bjelašnica - Žuti cvijet - Žuljsko brdo i Visoka glava - Vukova glava - Oštro brdo, jednu četu je pretpočinio 82. bbr, a jednu ostavio u selu Bobovica kao rezervu. Bataljon 1. Bbbr je u marševskom poretku došao u rejon Tušila. Snage 82. bbr s jednom četom iz 2. Vmtbr su, također u marševskom poretku, dostigle rejon Jabuke, prošle ga i spustile se u podnožje Treskavice. Maršujući za kolonom 82. bbr, bataljon iz sastava 4. mtbr došao je u rejon Jabuke, a zatim dio snaga uputio u rejon Puzima (tt 1776) gdje su se spojile sa snagama Samostalnog bataljona „Bjelašnica“, a dio snaga prema objektu Previt (tt 1337).[439]

Pokret jedinica je izveden u krajnje teškim vremenskim uslovima, uz neprestanu mećavu i obilne snježne padavine, koje su na dan marša dostigle visinu preko jednog metra. Jedinice nisu bile opremljene i pripremljene za borbu u ovako ekstremnim vremenskim uslovima na teškom planinskom terenu. Ovakve prilike su brzo iscrpile borce u marševskom poretku. Komanda 1. korpusa je pokret jedinica zaustavila na prethodno navedenim tačkama. Jedinice nisu imale nikakve uslove za smještaj i boravak, a putevi su, zbog snježnih nanosa, bili većim dijelom neprohodni. Nije bilo moguće zadržati jedinice na dostignutim linijama do povoljnijih vremenskih prilika za nastavak borbenih dejstava, pa je glavnina snaga povučena u privremene baze ili povoljnije rejone razmještaja. Iz sastava 1. Smtbr jedan ojačani vod ostao je u selu Sinanovići, kao borbeno osiguranje sa zadatkom izviđanja rejona Jabuke, a ostatak snaga je vraćen u rejon sela Čuhovića, osim jedne čete koja je povučena u kasarnu Pazarić. Uz dio jedinice 1. Smtbr u Sinanovićima je ostao i vod 82. bbr. [440]

Narednih dana ogroman napor uložen je u raščišćavanje puteva, bez čega nije bilo moguće transportovati potrebna sredstva za stvaranje uslova za smještaj i boravak jedinica na Bjelašnici. Sve dok se vremenske prilike nisu popravile, nije se moglo učiniti ništa značajnije. Za to vrijeme ofanziva VRS na Goražde je doživjela svoju kulminaciju. Nemoć snaga ARBiH da intervenišu na tom pravcu bila je potpuna. Nakon opomena u vidu dejstva NATO aviona po pojedinim ciljevima VRS oko Goražda i pod pritiskom međunarodnog faktora, u noći 23/24. aprila u Goražde su ušle snage UNPROFOR-a i rasporedile se na liniji razdvajanja snaga.[441] Time je spriječen pad samog grada Goražda i katastrofa desetina hiljada njegovih stanovnika i izbjeglica koje su se slile u grad s područja koje su zauzele srpske snage.

Snage 1. korpusa na Bjelašnici tek tada su uspjele stvoriti uslove za djelimičan pomak i do kraja aprila 1. Smtbr je posjela objekte: Derino brdo, Dajanovo brdo, Jabuka i Lugov vrat.[442] U cijelom ovom početnom periodu boravka jedinice na Bjelašnici prisutni su bili problemi s logističkom podrškom. Nedostajala su intendantska sredstva svih vrsta, među kojima su odjeća i obuća bile prvorazredan problem, nedostajalo je građevinskog materijala, pogonskog goriva, a teški uslovi u kojima su borci izvršavali zadatke zahtijevali su hitno uspostavljanje svih elemenata sanitetske službe na terenu. U cilju efikasnijeg

[438] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 39.
[439] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Sedmična analiza*, Str.pov.broj: 18/9-110, 17.04.1994.
[440] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Sedmična analiza*, Str.pov.broj: 18/9-110, 17.04.1994.
[441] **AARBiH**, ŠVK OSRBiH*, Stanje na ratištu RBiH za 24.04.1994, Informacija*, Str.pov.broj: 03/161-98, 25.04.1994.
[442] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/9-123, 30.04.1994.

ostvarivanja rukovođenja i komandovanja i stvaranja neposrednijeg uvida u stanje na terenu, Komandna grupa Pazarić je krajem aprila izmjestila svoje komandno mjesto u Lukomir.[443]

U vrijeme dok je težište aktivnosti brigade prebacivano na bjelašnički pravac, u osnovnoj zoni odgovornosti brigade u odbrani Sarajeva, na liniji od Visa do Sjeničke kose, poduzimane su mjere da se smanjenje broja ljudi i sredstava izlaskom jedinica izvan grada, ne odrazi na borbenu gotovost srazmjerno novonastaloj situaciji na bojištu. Snage VRS naspram 1. Smtbr su, uglavnom poštujući primirje u pogledu upotrebe teških artiljerijskih oruđa, i ukupno znatno smanjivši svoje aktivnosti, ipak svakodnevno provocirale upotrebom pješadijskog naoružanja, dejstvom tromblona i ručnih bacača. Vjerovatni razlog ovakvoj aktivnosti snaga 3. sarajevske pbr VRS ležao je u činjenici da su i oni znatan dio svojih snaga nakon sarajevskog primirja izvukli s područja grada i angažovali ih u ofanzivi na Goražde, a nakon njenog okončanja ponovo na olovsko-vareškom bojištu, pa su pojačanom aktivnošću markirale smanjenje prisustva snaga na položajima. Nakon dejstava NATO snaga po ciljevima oko Goražda, došlo je do pojačanja aktivnosti VRS i na sarajevskom bojištu. Radi preduprijeđivanja mogućih iznenađenja, naređene su mjere povišene borbene gotovosti, a Komanda 1. Smtbr je naredila da se i naoružanje kalibra većeg od 12,7 mm pripremi za upotrebu i planiraju njegovi vatreni položaji.[444]

U zoni brigade na Bjelašnici, tokom maja su zadatke i dalje izvršavali kombinovani sastavi 1. Smtbr. Uslovi za stacioniranje jedinice u rejonu Sinanovići - Jabuka su stvarani postepeno. Do 13. maja u Sinanoviće je smještena još jedna četa iz Čuhovića.[445] Razlog ovog pojačanja dijela snaga u Sinanovićima bio je u aktivnostima posjedanja i uvezivanja nove linije odbrane. Novu liniju odbrane Dajanovo brdo - Jabuka - Lugov vrat 1. Smtbr je posjela 9. maja.[446] Ubrzo je i ostatak jedinice smješten u Sinanoviće. Daljnje aktivnosti odnosile su se na inžinjerijsko uređenje linije odbrane i njeno uvezivanje sa susjedima. Linija je do 15. maja uvezana s desnim susjedom 82. bbr u rejonu Lugovog vrata.[447] Linija odbrane 1. Smtbr uspostavljena u maju 1994. godine prikazana je na ***Karti 15***.

Ubrzo nakon posjedanja nove linije odbrane na Bjelašnici, upravo na njenom dijelu na kojem se nalazio spoj 1. Smtbr i 82. bbr, na objektu Lugov vrat, došlo je do teškog incidenta s tragičnim posljedicama. Na prethodnim stranicama pomenuli smo grupe dobrovoljaca koje su u jeku ofanzive krenule prema Goraždu. Odmah nakon ljetne ofanzive VRS 1993. godine, u kojoj je presječena posljednja komunikacija i Goražde dovedeno u duboko i potpuno okruženje snaga VRS, pokrenuta je akcija pod kodnim imenom „KURIR“. Sastojala se u upućivanju grupa dobrovoljaca ARBiH koji su u najvećoj tajnosti, krećući se po nekoliko dana kroz teritoriju koju je kontrolisala VRS, nosili iz Goražda inicijalne kapisle za proizvodnju pješadijske municije, koje je proizvodilo goraždansko preduzeće „Pobjeda“, i noseći u Goražde male količine MTS i komponenti za tamošnju namjensku proizvodnju. Nakon okončanja martovsko-aprilske ofanzive VRS, jedna velika grupa u okviru akcije „KURIR“ krenula je prema Sarajevu. Propustom Komande 1. korpusa, ova grupa nije bila informisana o novouspostavljenoj liniji odbrane u rejonu Jabuke. Naišavši u noći 23/24. maja na inžinjerijski uređene položaje na Lugovom vratu, za koje su pretpostavili da su položaji VRS, i ne mogavši nazad, oni su se odlučili na proboj. U kratkoj borbi koja je uslijedila, poginulo je pet i ranjena dva borca 82. bbr, jedan borac 1. Smtbr je ranjen, a u koloni iz Goražda poginuo je jedan i ranjena tri borca.[448] Po otpočinjanju borbe jedinicama u Sinanovićima,

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[443] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 26.04.1994.

[444] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-209-1, 18.04.1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-217-1, 20.04.1994.

[445] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 13.05.1994.

[446] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dopuna:* d*nevni operativni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/9-133-2, 10.05.1994.

[447] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 15.05.1994.

[448] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 24.05.1994.

bataljonima 1. Smtbr i 82. bbr data je uzbuna i snage iz logorske prostorije su krenule na intervenciju. Sreća u ovoj velikoj nesreći bila je u činjenici da je u tom trenutku uspostavljena komunikacija i međusobna identifikacija, inače se moglo desiti da kolona iz Goražda na prostoru Sinanovića bude opkoljena i razbijena, sa vjerovatnim velikim obostranim žrtvama.

Ovaj incident nije uticao na nastavak započetih aktivnosti na Bjelašnici. Nakon uspostavljanja linija odbrane prišlo se daljnjim organizacijskim promjenama usmjerenim na stvaranje uslova za nastavak ofanzivnih dejstava.

Najprije su privremena koordinacijska tijela, kakva je bila KG Pazarić, uvedena u sistem izmjenama formacije Komande 1. korpusa po kojima su Komande operativnih grupa, kao privremeni sastavi, organizovane u sastavu štaba - komande korpusa, a zadatke obavljali na prostoru na kojem se formira operativna grupa. Naređenjem Komande 1. korpusa, 18. maja 1994. godine formirane su operativne grupe sa sjedištima u Pazariću, Visokom i Varešu. U sastav OG-1 Pazarić ulazile su brigade: 9. bbr, 82. bbr, 1. Bbbr, 1. Mlbr i 1. MAD. Komandi OG-1 su bili pretpočinjeni i zadatke u njenoj zoni odgovornosti izvršavali dijelovi jedinica: bataljon 1. Smtbr, bataljon 2. Vmtbr, bataljon 5. mtbr, dvije čete 4. mtbr i 1. lard PVO, a pritom su same jedinice ostale na direktnoj vezi Komande 1. korpusa.[449]

Komanda 1. Smtbr je procijenila da je uspostavom i uređenjem linije odbrane u dodijeljenom rejonu, stvaranjem osnovnih uslova za smještaj ljudstva, uvezivanjem linija snabdijevanja i uhodavanjem svih drugih elemenata potrebnih za funkcionisanje jedinice na terenu, a s obzirom na obavezu organizovanja odbrane u dvije zone, mnogo efikasnije rješenje da na zadatke van Sarajeva upućuje kompaktne jedinice, svoje motorizovane bataljone s dijelovima jedinica podrške, nego da za svaku smjenu formira kombinovane sastave. Već 11. maja naredila je komandi 2. bataljona da počne pripreme za preuzimanje rejona odbrane na Bjelašnici u jednomjesečnoj smjeni od 1. juna, a komandama 1. i 3. bataljona da planiraju snage kojima će preuzeti liniju odbrane 2. bataljona na Žuči.[450]

Brigada je, također, bila važan dio širih organizacijskih promjena u 1. korpusu. MAD 1. Smtbr, osim što je s jednom četom za podršku bio stacioniran u Sinanovićima, dio ljudstva otkomandovao je u sastav 1. MAD-a koji je formiran u okviru OG-1 Pazarić.[451] Dio Inžinjerijskog bataljona izmješten je iz Sarajeva sa zadatkom popravke i održavanja puteva u zoni 1. korpusa.[452] Oklopni bataljon, koji je u sastav brigade i ušao kao samostalna jedinica, u junu 1994. godine je izašao iz sastava 1. Smtbr i preformiran u 1. Oklopni bataljon na neposrednoj vezi Komande 1. korpusa. Dio ljudstva je ostao u sastavu brigade i raspoređen je na nove dužnosti.[453]

Uslovi za uspješno provođenje organizacijskih promjena, nastali stupanjem na snagu jednomjesečne opće obustave borbenih dejstava na cijelom ratištu Bosne i Hercegovine 10. juna u 12:00 časova, bili su izuzetno povoljni. U skladu s promjenama situacije na ratištu nastalim prekidom sukoba sa HVO, GŠ OSRBiH odlučio je da se Armija RBiH pripremi za planirane oslobodilačke operacije. Jedan aspekt priprema bio je formiranje operativnih grupa na prethodno objašnjeni način. Drugi aspekt bilo je formiranje manevarskih bataljona u svim brigadama. Ovi bataljoni su formirani od borbeno najsposobnijeg dijela ljudstva iz sastava brigada i opremljeni adekvatno ulozi koja im je bila namijenjena u ofanzivnim dejstvima. U 1. Smtbr manevarski bataljon je formiran kao 4. motorizovani bataljon.

[449] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 91-92.
[450] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Pripremno naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 22-106, 11.05.1994.
[451] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Smjena čete za vatrenu podršku na lokaciji Sinanovići, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 22-154-1, 17.06.1994.
[452] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Izlazak vojnika inž.bat za potrebe GOP-a 1. korpusa, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-328-2, 26.06.1994.
[453] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, 23.06.1994.

Njegovo formiranje počelo je 8. juna 1994. godine postavljenjima članova komande bataljona. Za komandanta 4. mtb postavljen je Elmedin Čaušević, a za njegovog zamjenika Ademir Raščić.[454] Bataljon je formiran brzo i već krajem juna počeo je izvršavati borbene zadatke preuzimajući dio linije odbrane 3. bataljona od Orahovog brijega do Sjeničke kose. Ove preraspodjele dijelova linije odbrane bataljona koji izlazi na teren Bjelašnice, bile su redovna praksa i u njima su dio odgovornosti dobivale, osim motorizovanih bataljona, i ostale jedinice iz sastava brigade. Nakon formiranja 4. bataljona, komandant brigade je procijenio da se zbog preraspodjele ljudstva, treba izvršiti i preraspodjela rejona bataljona, i to je učinjeno na način da je prethodno dodijeljenim dijelom linije 4. mtb definisan njegov stalni rejon odbrane.[455] Osim zadataka u dodijeljenom rejonu odbrane, s 4. bataljonom izvođena je i dodatna terenska obuka.

Opće stanje, u kojem su provođene sve ove aktivnosti tokom proljeća i ljeta 1994. godine, osim povoljnih aspekata koje je donijelo primirje i neopterećenost ljudstva aktivnim borbenim dejstvima, imalo je i drugu stranu. Otvaranje puteva prema Hrvatskoj i nova politika Vlade RBiH usmjerena oživljavanju privrednih aktivnosti, donijeli su nagli priliv roba i otvaranje trgovačkih i ugostiteljskih objekata, koji su nicali kao pečurke poslije kiše u naseljima i uz ratne komunikacije u područjima gdje ih nikada nije bilo. Intenzivna pregovaračka aktivnost međunarodnih medijatora i zatišje na frontovima stvorili su najednom predmirnodopsku atmosferu i iščekivanje brzog kraja rata. Takvo stanje je kao lakmus-papir pokazalo da nisu svi jednako angažovani i jednako opterećeni u odbrani zemlje. Priliv roba na neuređeno bosanskohercegovačko ratno tržište, pa i priliv materijalno-tehničkih sredstava za opremanje Armije RBiH, brzo su stvorili snažan kontrast prema nivou postignute socijalne zaštite i materijalnog zbrinjavanja boraca i njihovih porodica, i bili izvor njihovog sve većeg nezadovoljstva.[456]

Predmirnodopska atmosfera kao posljedica primirja i najave obustavljanja rata političkim rješenjima na bazi prijedloga međunarodnih pregovarača, bili su okidač za još jedan negativni proces koji se od proljeća 1994. godine počeo osjećati u sarajevskim jedinicama 1. korpusa. Pred najavama da bi se rat mogao završiti porazom ideje jedinstvene i multietničke Bosne i Hercegovine za koju se borila Armija RBiH, jedan broj njenih pripadnika srpske nacionalnosti uplašio se da će posljednji ratni pucanj dočekati na pogrešnoj strani budućih linija podjele. Zato je učestala pojava prebjegavanja boraca Srba preko linija odbrane. Ovi prebjezi su se dešavali uglavnom noću s položaja, i nihov broj postao je znatan. Šteta od ovih izdaja i prebjegavanja na neprijateljsku stranu nije bila samo posredna i politička, potkopavajući političku platformu Predsjedništva RBiH i političke ciljeva rata koji je vodila Armija RBiH, već je bila i neposredna i konkretna, jer su sa ljudima na srpsku stranu odlazile i informacije o stanju u ARBiH, o pripremama i planovima borbenih dejstava.[457] Jedna od važnih karakteristika 1. Smtbr, na koju su njeni pripadnici bili s pravom ponosni, bila je multietničnost njenog starješinskog i boračkog sastava.[458] I u njenim redovima u naznačenom periodu znatno je učestala pojava dezertiranja i prebjegavanja na neprijateljsku stranu boraca srpske nacionalnosti.

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[454] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Naredba*, Pov.broj: 07/6-67, 08.06.1994.

[455] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Preuzimanje rejona odbrane, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 22-177, 08. 07. 1994.

[456] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, 20.07.1994.

[457] U toku 1994. godine, od svih dezertera iz ARBiH u redove SRK stupilo je njih 244, što je bio gotovo jednako broju regruta kojima je izvršena popuna SRK u toku godine. Ovdje se radi samo o broju prebjega koji su ostali u SRK. Broj onih koji su prebjegli, pa napustili područje Sarajeva je veći. To je bila jako izražena tendencija u ovoj formaciji VRS. Ukupan broj dezertera iz SRK tokom 1994. bio je 1675. **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Referat o stanju b/g Korpusa za 1994. godinu*, Str.pov. broj: 20/04-29, 28.01.1995.

[458] Suština istinske multietičnosti nije u prebrojavanju ljudi po etničkom principu, već u njihovoj jednakosti i ravnopravnosti. Iz tog razloga ovdje nećemo davati analize procenata i brojeva. U dijelovima ove knjige koji sadrže registre starješina 1. mtbr i spisak njenih pripadnika, nalaze se argumenti za našu tvrdnju o multietničkom sastavu brigade i svima su ponuđeni na uvid.

Navedeni problemi, a posebno problem socijalne zaštite i materijalnog zbrinjavanja boraca i njihovih porodica, rješavani su tokom vremena u skladu s mogućnostima koje je država imala, ali je, prije nego su se efekti mjera za popravljanje socijalnog statusa boraca počeli osjećati, trebalo izvršavati postavljene zadatke i prevazilaziti negativne efekte pogoršanja borbenog morala kao bitnog elementa borbene gotovosti. Komanda 1. Smtbr, s komandama jedinica iz njenog sastava, činila je ono što je u datim okolnostima bilo moguće. Nastojali su unaprijediti vojničko ustrojstvo, povećati disciplinu i odgovornost za izvršavanje svih vrsta zadataka, budnost na linijama i motivisanost boračkog i starješinskog sastava. Značajan aspekt u ovim nastojanjima bilo je pravilno i potpuno informisanje boraca, što je bio prevashodan zadatak organa za moral, informisanje i vjerska pitanja. Osim toga, nastojanja Komande 1. Smtbr na prevazilaženju navedenih problema kretala su se i u pravcu poboljšanja uslova života i rada u jedinicama, onoliko koliko je to bilo moguće. Poseban naglasak dat je poboljšanju uslova u kojima su zadatke obavljale jedinice na Bjelašnici. Tokom juna i jula, brigadna logistika organizovala je sječu i rezanje drvne građe za izgradnju objekata za smještaj. Krajem jula počela je izgradnja brvnara za smještaj ljudstva u zimskim uslovima.[459] Pripadnici Logističkog i Inžinjerijskog bataljona, uz pomoć nekoliko vještih zanatlija iz sastava motorizovanih bataljona, su na lokalitetu Gluhača kod sela Sinanovići, za kratko vrijeme izgradili pravu kasarnu s nizom lijepih i, za planinske uslove, udobnih baraka. I najboljom logorskom prostorijom na platou Bjelašnice 1. Smtbr se legitimirala kao vojnički ustrojen i disciplinovan kolektiv.

Tokom ljeta ipak su se počeli osjećati efekti otvaranja linija snabdijevanja Armije RBiH. Izgradnja logorske prostorije u Gluhači na pomenuti način bila je moguća, pored truda i zalaganja njenih graditelja, poboljšanjem tehničkog snabdijevanja jedinice. Ishrana boraca u jedinici, posebno ishrana boraca na terenu, znatno je poboljšana. Do kraja ljeta i ostali segmenti intendantskog obezbjeđenja su poboljšani i borci su dobili uniforme i vojničke čizme. Stroj 1. Smtbr, koji je u aprilu izašao na Bjelašnicu poput egzotične gerile, u potpuno neodgovarajućim uniformama šivenim od ćebadi i vreća za spavanje, i čiji je nemali broj boraca u patikama gazio metarske nanose bjelašničkog snijega, nekoliko mjeseci kasnije i po svom spoljnjem izgledu predstavljao je dobro organizovanu vojnu jedinicu. U isto vrijeme borci su znali da magacini s municijom ARBiH nikada u toku rata nisu bili puniji, da su nabavljene i nove količine naoružanja koje je nedostajalo i da u predstojećim borbama neće više morati brojati metke koje ispaljuju na neprijatelja i ćutke trpjeti njegove artiljerijske kanonade.

Sve ovo postepeno je popravljalo stanje morala, vraćalo čvrstinu kolektiva i borbeno raspoloženje. Tokom ljeta je izvršena rotacija svih dijelova brigade na terenu Bjelašnice. Ljudstvo je upoznalo teren i adaptiralo se na uslove u kojima je izvršavalo zadatke. Početak jeseni i nastavak borbi za oslobođenje zemlje 1. Smtbr dočekala je kao potpuno spremna i zadatka dostojna jedinica.

[459] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Naređenje*, Pov.broj: 22-196, 29.07.1994.

XI

(Oslobađanje Mlakve, Šljemena, Javorske kose i Poljica. Oslobađanje Pandurica i Borikovaca. Posjedanje linije Dujmovska brda - Kilavac - Orlica. Oslobađanje Glavice, Proskoka i Prečkog brda. Prva VITEŠKA motorizovana brigada.)

Ofanziva na Bjelašnici i Treskavici za koju su se tokom ljeta pripremale jedinice 1. korpusa, početkom septembra je bila u završnoj fazi priprema. Važan oslonac za realizaciju ukupne zamisli dejstava predstavljale su snage 1. Smtbr. U završnoj fazi priprema operacije, na dužnost načelnika štaba 1. korpusa postavljen je komandant 1.Smtbr Vahid Bogunić, a na dužnost komandanta brigade 28. augusta 1994. imenovan je dotadašnji zamjenik Ibrahim Dervišević.[460] Bogunić je na novoj dužnosti bio važna karika nastavka priprema operacije, a Dervišević je, budući da je kao komandant KG Pazarić praktično postavio raspored snaga na Bjelašnici u aprilu, bio dobar poznavalac situacije i predstojećih zadataka, tako da se primopredaja dužnosti komandanta nije osjetila u dinamici priprema brigade.

Zapovijest komandanta OG-1 Pazarić za napad na bjelašničko-treskavičkom pravcu, komandant 1. korpusa je odobrio 7. septembra 1994. godine. Suština zamisli je bila u tome da snage OG-1 sa dostignute linije: lijevo - Obješenjak, desno - Previt, napadnu neprijatelja na glavnom pravcu Tušila - Đevigrad (tt 2034) - Rogoj - Grebak, i pomoćnim pravcima Igman - s. Ledići - s. Slavljevići i Jabuka - Siljevac (tt 1448) - Kalinovik, s ciljem da jednovremenim dejstvom po svim elementima borbenog rasporeda neprijatelja, ubacivanjem dijela snaga u pozadinu neprijatelja, obuhvatnim dejstvima i u sadejstvu sa snagama 4. korpusa, razbiju neprijatelja na prednjem kraju, nanesu mu gubitke u živoj sili i MTS-u i u prvoj fazi operacije ovladaju širim platoom Treskavice i presjeku komunikaciju Kalinovik - Ljuta dostizanjem linije Brezova glava - Proskok (tt 1273) - Hojta (tt 1672) - Borikovci - Ogorjeli kuk - Turov stan - Kozija luka - Nikoline stijene - Mali Treskač - Kula (tt 1783) - Debelo brdo (1304). U povoljnom razvoju situacije na bojištu, operacija je trebala imati još dvije faze s ciljem oslobađanja općina Kalinovik i Trnovo i presjecanja komunikacija Sarajevo - Foča, Foča - Kalinovik, Kalinovik - Navesinje i Kalinovik - Gacko. Ove zadatke izvršavale su jedinice iz sastava OG-1: 1. Bbbr, 9. bbr, 82. bbr, bataljoni 1. Smtbr, 2. Vmtbr, 4. mtbr, 5. mtbr, s rezervom u snagama dvije čete 2. bbr, jedne čete 1. muslimanske lbr i jedne čete policije, podržane sredstvima 1. MAD-a i 1. lard PVO.[461]

Zadatak 1. Smtbr bio je da sa svojih polaznih položaja: lijevo - Dajanovo brdo, desno - Lugov vrat, u sadejstvu s lijevim susjedom 5. mtbr i desnim susjedom 2. Vmtbr, uz ubacivanje diverzantsko-izviđačkih grupa u pozadinu neprijatelja, brzim i energičnim napadom razbije neprijatelja na prednjem kraju odbrane i u bližem zadatku ovlada linijom Borikovci - Poljice. Spoj s lijevim susjedom trebalo je ostvariti na Borikovcima, a spoj s desnim susjedom na Ogorjelom kuku. Lijevi susjed 5. mtbr trebala je s polaznog položaja Debela međa - Dajanovo brdo ovladati linijom Bijela lijeska - Borikovci, te obezbjediti spoj s 1. Smtbr na sjevernim padinama Borikovaca. Spoj s desnim susjedom 2. Vmtbr, koja je imala zadatak da ovlada linijom Ogorjeli kuk - Čardak (tt 1445) - Turov stan - planinarski dom Kozija luka, u rejonu Ogorjelog kuka obezbjeđivala je 1. Smtbr.[462]

Početkom septembra, rejon odbrane koji je držala 1. Smtbr na Bjelašnici u redovnoj rotaciji jedinica preuzeo je 2. motorizovani bataljon. Osim 2. bataljona i dijelova jedinica podrške, u logorsku prostoriju

[460] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naredba*, Str.pov.broj: 06/7-190, 28.08.1994.
[461] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Zapovijest za napad*, Str.pov.broj: 3/727-2, 07.09.1994.
[462] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Zapovijest za napad*, Str.pov.broj: 3/727-2, 07.09.1994.

Gluhača izašla je i 2. četa manevarskog 4. motorizovanog bataljona i pretpočinjena 2. bataljonu.[463] Uz izviđačko-diverzantske grupe 2. i 3. bataljona, ovo su bile snage s kojima je planirano izvršenje zadatka dodijeljenog brigadi.[464] Radi obuke za izvođenje borbenih dejstava u otežanim uslovima kakvi su se mogli očekivati na visovima Bjelašnice i Treskavice, 13. septembra je iz Sarajeva izašla još jedna četa 4. bataljona i razmještena u Suhodol kod Tarčina.[465]

Izvršene su temeljite pripreme predstojećih borbenih dejstava. Nakon izviđanja borbenog rasporeda snaga VRS, napravljeni su planovi napada na nivou svih jedinica, a jedinice popunjene dovoljnim količinama MTS. U cilju zavaravanja neprijatelja, provođeno je nekoliko aktivnosti, među kojima je bilo i radio-obmanjivanje koje su provodili vezisti brigade organizujući virtuelnu mrežu u kojoj su intenzivno razmjenjivali šifrovane telegrame besmislenog sadržaja.[466] Bio je pripremljen i odgovor na eventualni napad VRS u zoni brigade u Sarajevu, ako bi do njega došlo u vrijeme operacije na Bjelašnici.[467]

Uz sve ove pripreme, prvobitno vrijeme početka napada, planirano za 15. septembar, je pomjereno. Kao razlog prolongiranja početka napada, u sjećanjima učesnika često se navodi slučaj prebjegavanja na neprijateljsku stranu pripadnika 2. motorizovanog bataljona Srete Milakovića.[468] Komanda 1. korpusa imala je razloge za ovo odlaganje, među kojima je pogoršanje vremenskih prilika jedan, a ofanziva VRS na Nišićkoj visoravni, poznata kao operacija „BRGULE-94“, koja je sredinom septembra u dobroj mjeri uzdrmala položaje 1. korpusa na ovom dijelu bojišta i na koju je bila fokusirana pažnja Komande 1. korpusa u tom trenutku, drugi poznati razlog. U dostupnim izvorima nismo identifikovali ostale potencijalne razloge, niti potvrdu koji je od navedenih mogućih razloga opredijelio Komandu 1. korpusa za odlaganje početka napada, ali smo sigurni da takvoj odluci uzrok nije bio navedeni prebjeg.

Prebjegavanje se desilo 15. septembara navečer. Organi bezbjednosti VRS nisu imali vremena ni da dovrše ispitivanje prebjega do planiranog vremena za početak napada, a kamoli da poduzmu mjere na ojačavanju linija na bjelašničkom pravcu. Tek im je višednevno odlaganje napada dalo vremena za konkretne mjere, ali ni ovim mjerama nisu jedini, ni osnovni razlog informacije koje je sa sobom odnio pomenuti prebjeg. Iz raznih obavještajnih izvora, među kojima je i više prebjega iz redova ARBiH s područja Sarajeva koji su dezertirali prije Milakovića, VRS je imala prilično tačnu sliku o broju jedinica izmještenih iz Sarajeva i mjestima i pravcima njihove koncentracije. Još od aprila, oni su očekivali ofanzivu i preduzimali adekvatne redovne mjere ojačavanja položaja. Po njihovim obavještajnim procjenama, najvjerovatniji težišni pravac dejstava 1. korpusa bio je istovremeni napad jedinica OG-3 i snaga iz grada na pravcu Vogošće. Za napad koji su očekivali na bjelašničko-treskavičkom pravcu, procjenjivali su da će biti uglavnom demonstrativnog karaktera sa ubacivanjem manjih snaga u dubinu njihovog borbenog rasporeda. Eventualne komplikacije očekivali su samo u slučaju istovremenog napada snaga iz Goražda, te su u tom smislu preduzimali vanredne preventivne mjere. U skupu redovnih mjera kojima su osiguravali branjene pravce, bilo je posjedanje i utvrđivanje izdvojenih dominantnih objekata po dubini rasporeda, kakvi su bili položaji na Poljicama i Borikovcima, po dubini rasporeda njihove 1. Gardijske brigade na pravcu napada 1. Smtbr. Posjedanje i inžinjerijsko uređivanje ovih objekata 1. Gardijska mtbr

[463] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Izlazak 1/4.mtb na lokaciju s. Sinanovići, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 22-242, 05.09.1994.
[464] Razgovor sa Šefćetom Baždarevićem, komandantom 2/1. Smtbr.
[465] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Izlazak jedinice na obuku u otežanim uslovima, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 22-254, 12.09.1994.
[466] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Naređenje za radio-obmanjivanje*, Str.pov.broj: 26-86, 23.08.994.
[467] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Izvođenje ofanzivnih b/d, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-485-1, 11.09.1994.
[468] Sreto Milaković je 15. septembra 1994. oko 18:00 prebjegao na neprijateljsku stranu. **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 16.09.1994. Neki učesnici i neki autori, poput Ibrahima Derviševića, navode ovo prebjegavanje kao jedini razlog prolongiranja početka napada. Ovdje iznosimo činjenice koje negiraju ovakvo mišljenje.

VRS izvodila je kontinuirano tokom maja, juna, jula i augusta.[469] Vanredne mjere, čije je provođenje započelo 16. septembra, odnosile su se na kontrolu teritorije patrolama, izviđanjem i zaprečavanjem, s težištem na međuprostorima između jačih objekata, na stazama i putevima koji izvode na moguće pravce napada, u cilju spajanja snaga iz Goražda i snaga ARBiH sa Bjelašnice koji su očekivali. Prema snagama OG-1 naređena je kontrola teritorije koju su vršile snage 2. sarajevske lpbr na pravcima: Dujmovići - Dejčići - Proskok - Dubrave - Presjenica, Umčani - Gaj, dolina r. Presjenice - Lučevik - Ilovice - Orlovac -Sjedeća glava - Bosanska međa, i s težištem na pravcu Ledići - Gaj - Maskara.[470]

Pravi odgovor na evidentne i istrajne pripreme snaga 1. korpusa VRS je pripremila do kraja septembra. Operacija kodnog imena „KRIVAJA-94“ pokrenuta je s ciljem spriječavanja spajanja snaga 1. korpusa sa snagama ARBiH iz Goražda, i s ciljem odbacivanja snaga ARBiH s dostignutih linija na padinama Bjelašnice i Visočice. Ovo je bio zadatak jedinica Sarajevsko-romanijskog, Drinskog i Hercegovačkog korpusa, te 1. Gardijske mtbr VRS. U cilju njenog izvođenja, osim dijelova navedenih jedinica već prisutnih u borbenom rasporedu na prostoru između planina Igmana, Bjelašnice, Treskavice i Visočice, izvršena je koncentracija dodatnih snaga: borbene grupe jačine 700-900 boraca iz Rudog, Čajniča, Foče i Miljevine; ljudstva i MTS 1. Gbr VRS koje je bilo angažovano u operaciji „BREZA-94“ na bihaćkom bojištu (snage jednog motorizovanog bataljona), te jaka borbena grupa od 500-600 boraca Hercegovačkog korpusa, do tada angažovana na Nišićkoj visoravni, koja je na Nišićima zamijenjena adekvatnim snagama Drinskog korpusa. Gardijska brigada je za izvođenje ove operacije pretpočinjena Hercegovačkom korpusu, a svi angažovani korpusi obavezani su da po potrebi angažuju iz vlastitog sastava potreban dodatni broj ljudi. Koncentracija snaga i dovođenje jedinica u borbenu gotovost je izvršeno do 30. septembra.[471]

Komanda SRK je svoj dio zadatka u operaciji „KRIVAJA-94“ osmislila u planu kodnog imena „LUKAVAC-94“, što je bila očita tendencija oživljavanja uspomene na operaciju iz prethodne godine, izvedenu na istom prostoru, koja je završena u punoj nadmoći snaga VRS nad snagama Armije RBiH.[472]

Buđenje uspomena imenom operacije bilo je sve što je Komanda SRK mogla probuditi u pogledu odnosa snaga na bojištu i ishoda borbenih dejstava na bjelašničko-treskavičkom pravcu. Mada su navedena pojačanja u mnogome otežala izvršenje dodijeljenih zadataka jedinicama 1. korpusa, izloživši naročito velikom riziku, s kojim se nije unaprijed računalo, snage koje su ubacivane u dubinu borbenog rasporeda VRS, i posve sigurno spriječila potpuni poraz njenih snaga, ipak je VRS i s jedinicama dovedenim u punu borbenu gotovost poražena i bila veoma daleko od izvršenja zamisli iz zapovijesti svoje komande, jer je krajem septembra 1994. godine naspram nje stajao jedan drugačiji 1. korpus, vojnički organizovaniji, opremljeniji i disciplinovaniji u odnosu na prethodnu godinu. Sve ovo doći će do izražaja u borbama koje su uslijedile.

Glavnina snaga 1. Smtbr, kao i snage ostalih jedinica koje su imale zadatak napasti s fronta, čekale su ubacivanje snaga u dubinu neprijateljskog rasporeda da bi otpočele dejstva. Jedinice planirane za ubacivanje u dubinu Treskavice krenule su predvečer 29. septembra iz Sinanovića u marševskoj koloni preko Lugovog vrata, spustile se u dolinu Ljute i u ranim večernjim satima izašle u rejon Ploče, koja predstavlja prirodnu kapiju platoa Treskavice. Zbog uočene patrole VRS na Ploči, pokret jedinica je

[469] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik.*
[470] **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Kontrola teritorije, Naređenje*, 15.09.1994.
[471] **ICTY,** GŠ VRS, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 250-1/24, 25.09.1994.
[472] Dio zadataka koje je u okviru operacije „KRIVAJA-94“ imao da izvrši Drinski korpus, a odnosio se na dejstva prema snagama ARBiH u Goraždu, nosio je kodni naziv „MAČ-3“.

zaustavljen. U toku noći nije se mogao utvrditi eventualni raspored snaga VRS u ovom dijelu, pa je početak napada prolongiran za još jedan dan. Naredne večeri kolona u kojoj su marševali dva bataljona 82. bbr, bataljoni 2. Vmtbr i 9. bbr, prešla je Ploču i izašla na plato Treskavice, odakle su se jedinice razvile i uputile dodijeljenim pravcima prema planu napada.[473] Za ovom kolonom je u rejon Ogorjelog kuka ubačena 2. četa 4. bataljona i izviđačko-diverzantske grupe 2. i 3. bataljona 1. Smtbr, sa zadatkom da, po otpočinjanju napada snaga 2. bataljona s fronta na liniju Javorska kosa - Mlakva - Šljemena, izvrše napad na utvrđeni objekat Poljica, koji se nalazio iza ove linije, i ovladavanjem ovim objektom podrži napad snaga s fronta.[474]

Napad snaga OG-1 započeo je u ranim jutarnjim satima 1. oktobra 1994. na izabranim pravcima duž cijele linije dodira. Napadom s fronta i prodorom jedinica ubačenih u dubinu rasporeda neprijatelja, jedinice su ovladale objektima: Poljice, Šljemena, Mlakva, Obješenjak, Ogorjeli kuk, Čardak, Oblik, Veliko jezero, Krajčića-klanac, Nikoline stijene, Malo vratlo, Mali Treskač.[475] Iza ove dostignute linije bili su oslobođeni i objekti Đevigrad, Đokin toranj (najviši vrh Treskavice) i Volija jama. Jedinice ubačene u dubinu na sjevernu stranu Treskavice nisu uspjele održati spojeve, pa su se do kraja dana snage VRS uklinile u raspored snaga 1. korpusa u rejonu Velikog jezera i ponovo izašle na objekte Malo vratlo, Mali Treskač i Đokin toranj. U toku noći 2/3. oktobra povučene su i snage 82. bbr s objekata Krajčića-klanac i Nikoline stijene prema Đevigradu.[476]

Snage 1. Smtbr su istovremenim napadom s fronta i napadom ubačenih snaga iz pravca Ogorjelog kuka prema Poljicama, uspjele u potpunosti izvršiti sve dijelove zadatka za koje su učinjene odgovornim prema zapovijesti za napad komandanta OG-1. Napadom snaga 2. bataljona: 1. čete prema Javorskoj kosi, 2. čete prema Šljemenima i 3. čete prema Mlakvi, do podne su zauzeti svi ovi objekti, a snage 1. Gardijske mtbr VRS razbijene i gonjene prema Borikovcima. Napadom 2. čete 4. bataljona i IDg 2. i 3. bataljona razbijene su snage neprijatelja i oslobođen objekat Poljica, čime je osiguran spoj 1. Smtbr sa snagama 2.Vmtbr u rejonu Ogorjelog kuka.[477] Pravci napada jedinica 1. Smtbr 1. oktobra 1994. prikazani su na ***Karti 16***.

Spoj s lijevim susjedom 5. mtbr nije ostvaren u rejonu Borikovaca, jer ova jedinica nije uspjela izvršiti zadatak i razbiti neprijatelja na svom prednjem kraju. U uspješnom napadu 1. Smtbr neprijatelju su naneseni gubici i stečen vrijedan ratni plijen, nešto pješadijskog naoružanja i municije, te jedan PAT zarobljen na Mlakvi. Gubici u živoj sili neprijatelja bili su veliki, a 1. Smtbr je evidentirala 9 poginulih pripadnika VRS, čija su tijela ostala neizvučena od strane VRS, i zarobila je 7 pripadnika 1. Gardijske mtbr VRS.[478] Gubici ARBiH bili su mnogo manji u odnosu na gubitke VRS, iako su snage Armije bile

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[473] U ovom noćnom prolasku brojne kolone jedinica 1. korpusa preko Ploče desilo se jedno od onih neshvatljivih čuda rata. Prostor Ploče bio je jako zaminiran protivpješadijskim minama. Cijela kolona je po mrklom mraku prešla Ploču ne aktiviravši niti jednu minu. Kada je ujutro, nakon napada jedinica, pristup ovom prostoru postao slobodan i preko njega upućene prve logističke jedinice, u prvoj grupi su od mina nastradala dvojica boraca. Tek tada su demineri napravili prolaz kroz minsko polje i uvjerili se kakvo je čudo predstavljao siguran prolazak kroz minsko polje velike kolone tokom prethodne noći.

[474] Razgovor sa Šefćetom Baždarevićem.

[475] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa – IKM Puzim, *Borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-575, 01. 10. 1994.

[476] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 41.

[477] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 01.10.1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa - IKM Puzim, *Borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-575, 01.10.1994; Razgovor sa Šefćetom Baždarevićem; **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Informacija o muslimanskoj ofanzivi u z/o SRK,* Pov.broj: 12/2-215, 02.10.1994.

[478] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Izvještaj o stanju borbenog morala*, 01-537, 14.10.1994. Komanda SRK je u informaciji o napadu jedinica ARBiH koju je 2. oktobra dostavila svojim jedinicama, nastojeći da povrati poljuljani moral, lagala svoje borce o broju poginulih i ranjenih navodeći da su ukupni gubici VRS na cijelom prostoru Bjelašnice i Treskavice 7

u napadu. Na pravcu na kojem je ostvaren najveći pomak napadom s fronta i borbom oslobođena četiri branjena objekta: Javorska kosa, Mlakva, Šljemena i Poljica, 1. Smtbr je imala četiri poginula i sedam ranjenih boraca.[479] Linija uspostavljena nakon uspješnih dejstava 1. Smtbr 1. oktobra 1994. i oslobođena teritorija prikazani su na ***Karti 17***.

Nakon uspostavljanja nove linije i sređivanja borbenog rasporeda, snage 2. bataljona 1. Smtbr su 2. oktobra ispoljile dejstva prema Borikovcima, ali je nova linija odbrane VRS već bila uspostavljena i konsolidovana, tako da napad nije bio uspješan. Linije VRS narednih dana znatno su ojačane dodatnim snagama, koje su osigurane ukidanjem smjena jedinicama i dodatnom mobilizacijom provođenom u zoni SRK.[480] To je u prvim pokušajima napada osjetila nova smjena ljudstva 1. Smtbr, koja je nakon oslobađanja Mlakve, Šljemena i Poljica zamijenila 2. bataljon i njemu pridodate jedinice koje su učestvovale u napadu. Ove jedinice zamijenile su snage sastava: 3. bataljon, jedna četa iz sastava 4. bataljona i, uvijek prisutna na terenu Bjelašnice, kombinovana četa za podršku.[481] Nakon neuspješnog napada na Borikovce 6. oktobra, komandant 1. Smtbr je naredio izlazak i jedne čete ojačane izviđačkim odjeljenjem iz sastava 1. motorizovanog bataljona.[482]

Za razliku od jedinice koja je izvodila prethodna borbena dejstva i imala dovoljno vremena da ih dobro pripremi, 3. bataljon je morao uvesti snage u borbu odmah po preuzimanju rejona odbrane na Bjelašnici. Zbog toga je u napad na Borikovce, izveden 6. oktobra, umjesto formacijskih jedinica po vlastitim pravcima, kao u slučaju prethodnog napada 2. bataljona, poslao kombinovani sastav od 60 dobrovoljaca. Istovremeno s napadom ovih snaga 1. Smtbr na Borikovce, dijelovi 1. Mlbr su napadali Predavice, a 1. Bbbr sa Specijalnom jedinicom MUP-a ubacila je snage u borbeni raspored neprijatelja u rejonu Šiljka, Proskoka i Čakli. Na lokalitetu Čakle, ova diverzantska grupa uništila je komandno mjesto 3. bataljona 2. sarajevske lpbr VRS. Jedinica 1. Mlbr nije imala uspjeha na Predavicama. Jedinica 1. Smtbr je napala konsolidovanu i čvrstu odbranu Borikovaca i nije uspjela probiti neprijateljsku liniju, pri čemu je imala gubitke od četiri poginula i osam ranjenih boraca.[483]

U toku ovog napada snage UNPROFOR-a pod komandom britanskog generala Rouza, izvršile su snažan pritisak na Armiju RBiH da obustavi svoje aktivnosti. Postavljen je i ultimatum s prijetnjom bombardovanja položaja ARBiH. U toku dana nije došlo do očekivanog šireg napada, ali su snage UNPROFOR-a krajem dana jakom vatrom iz artiljerijskog i pješadijskog naoružanja djelovale po vojnom objektu na vrhu Bjelašnice u koji se bila smjestila jedna od jedinica 1. korpusa. Jedinica 1. korpusa se povukla iz pomenutog objekta.[484]

Inače, početak oktobra je na visovima Bjelašnice i Treskavice donio naglo zahlađenje i snježne padavine. Vjetrovi i padavine smjenjivali su se s gustim maglama, koje su potpuno ograničavale vidljivost.

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poginulih i 16 ranjenih, ne pominjući uopće zarobljene. S druge strane enormno je uvećala gubitke ARBiH, tvrdeći da ih je samo u dolini Rakitnice ubila preko 200. **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Informacija o muslimanskoj ofanzivi u z/o SRK,* Pov. broj 12/2-215, 02.10.1994.

[479] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 01.10.1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, 04.10.1994. Poginuli su: **Muhamed Brkić**, **Nazif Halilović**, **Samir Hodžić** i **Zihnija Šahić**.

[480] **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Informacija o muslimanskoj ofanzivi u z/o SRK,* Pov.broj: 12/2-215, 02.10.1994.

[481] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Izvještaj o stanju borbenog morala*, Str.pov.broj: 01-537, 14.10.1994.

[482] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr-IKM Gluhača, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 22053, 07.10.1994.

[483] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 06.10.1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj, dopuna*, Str.pov.broj: 05/4-283-3, 06.10.1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Izvještaj o stanju borbenog morala*, Str.pov. broj: 01-537, 14.10.1994; **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Upozorenje Komande SRK,* Pov. broj 12/2-223, 27.10.1994. Poginuli su pripadnici 1. Smtbr: **Rasim Kozić**, **Adem Mujanović**, **Omer Sjenar**, **Mujo Šator**.

[484] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/4-284, 07.10.1994.

Loši meteorološki uslovi su dodatno usložnili izvođenje planiranih zadataka. Skoro da je postao veći problem zadržati jedinice na dostignutim linijama, nego savladati neprijateljske snage i pomaći linije odbrane naprijed. Na ljutim kamenitim visovima, na kojima nije bilo moguće ukopati objekte za smještaj i zaštitu ljudstva, na čijem većem dijelu nije bilo ni drveta za ogrjev, izdržati jednu noć na položaju je predstavljalo teško opisiv napor za borce. U jedinicama koje nisu na najbolji način planirale upotrebu vlastitih snaga i osigurale ravnomjerne i pravovremene smjene ljudstva, brzo su nastali ozbiljni problemi. Došlo je i do pojedinih slučajeva samovoljnog napuštanja položaja od strane premorenih i promrzlih boraca.

Ovi problemi nisu zabilježeni u dijelu snaga 1. Smtbr na Bjelašnici. Već smo naveli da je komanda brigade odmah po zastoju uspješnog napredovanja brigade na dodijeljenom pravcu tokom napada na Borikovce 6. oktobra, naredila izlazak jedne ojačane čete dodatnih snaga iz sastava 1. bataljona. U narednih nekoliko dana izvedene su i dodatne snage potrebne za stvaranje uslova u kojima je moguće uspješno izvršavati zadatke. To su bili dijelovi inžinjerijskih, logističkih, jedinica veze i vojne policije. Dobrim planiranjem broja angažovanih ljudi, jedinica je uspijevala izvršiti sve svoje zadatke i imala snage pružiti pomoć jedinicama posebno ugroženim hladnoćom na najvišim vrhovima Treskavice.[485]

Preovlađujuće visok nivo samosvijesti, motivisanosti i discipline boraca ARBiH, dodatni napori svih nivoa rukovođenja i komandovanja, kao i činjenica da su u istim uslovima i sa istim problemima djelovale i protivničke snage, doprinijeli su da se problemi ove vrste uspješno rješavaju paralelno s pripremama nastavka ofanzivnih borbenih dejstava.

U takvim okolnostima 8. oktobra je nastavljena ofanziva. Snage 82. bbr ovladale su Đokinim tornjem i Pašinom planinom, jedinica 4. mtbr zaposjela je Debelo brdo, a jedinica 9. bbr Male stijene. Ostvaren je i spoj 2. Vmtbr i 82. bbr u rejonu Ljeljena.[486] Ako se ima u vidu činjenica da je najpitomiji od zaposjednutih objekata, Male stijene, topografski objekat nadmorske visine 1.665 metara, onda postaje jasnije zašto su sutradan, nakon što su još jednu noć provele na položajima, šibane ledenim vjetrom i snijegom, snage 1. korpusa relativno lahko odbačene sa dostignute linije u kontranapadu svježih snaga VRS.

Snage 1. Smtbr tokom ovog napada nisu borbeno djelovale. Vršeno je izviđanje nove linije neprijatelja na potezu Crvena kosa - Borikovci - Predavice (na ***Karti 17***). Do kraja oktobra nije bilo ofanzivnih borbenih dejstava. Težište aktivnosti, uz one usmjerene na stvaranje uslova za boravak i rad u surovim planinskim prilikama, i dalje je bilo na izviđanju neprijateljskih snaga i prikupljanju obavještajnih podataka. Ova vrsta aktivnosti vršena je konstantno i postepeno je intenzivirana. Krajem oktobra naređen je izlazak Izviđačko-diverzantskog voda brigade, izviđačke desetine 2. bataljona i desetine za protivelektronsku borbu.[487]

Inače je aktivnost izviđačkih i diverzantskih jedinica 1. korpusa u zoni OG-1 u ovom periodu posijala paniku i stvorila trajnu nesigurnost kod snaga VRS. Nakon diverzije na komandnom mjestu Čakle 6. oktobra, u kojoj je likvidiran 21 oficir i vojnik VRS, IDg 2.Vmtbr je 22. oktobra, prilikom izviđanja u rejonu Turovog stana, presrela neprijateljski vojni kamion i uništila ga, pri čemu je likvidirano devet i ranjeno isto toliko neprijateljskih vojnika.[488]

Temeljito izviđanje borbenog rasporeda neprijatelja i temeljita artiljerijska priprema, dali su izvanredne rezultate u napadu snaga OG-1 započetom 29. oktobra u ranim jutarnjim satima. Prethodnog dana ubačene su znatne snage u dubinu neprijateljskog rasporeda. Posebno smion poduhvat bilo je ubacivanje bataljona 2. Vmtbr u rejon sela Gaj, gdje se nalazila neprijateljska komanda i koncentracija

[485] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 07.10.1994.
[486] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj,dopuna*, Str.pov.broj: 05/4-285-3, 08.10.1994.
[487] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr-IKM Gluhača, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 22097, 23.10.1994.
[488] **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Upozorenje Komande SRK,* Pov.broj: 12/2-223, 27.10.1994.

sredstava artiljerijske podrške i oklopnih snaga. Uz ovaj bataljon, istim pravcem su ubačene i snage 82. bbr s ciljem presjecanja komunikacije u rejonu Pazarišta, čime je štićeno dejstvo 2. Vmtbr u rejonu Gaja, i dio snaga 1. Smtbr čiji je zadatak bio obuhvatni napad na položaje snaga VRS na Crvenoj kosi i Pandurici. Ostale jedinice su na svojim pravcima izvele napad s fronta.

Ovim kombinovanim dejstvima potpuno su razbijene snage VRS i ostvarena jedna od najvećih pobjeda 1. korpusa ARBiH. Uz ključan doprinos ubačenih snaga, posebno 2. Vmtbr, i energičnog napada 1. Bbbr kojim je rabijena odbrana VRS na Predavicama, i sve druge jedinice su izvršile postavljene zadatke i napredovale na svojim pravcima. Oslobođena je velika teritorija i objekti: Ljuljava stijena, Glavica, selo Rakitnica, Selimina glava, Lisičja glava, Kapić, Predavice, Borikovci, Musino brdo, Hojta, Zagon, Kamenito brdo, Pandurica, Crvena kosa, Šiljak, Kočarin, Glavice, jugozapadne padine Proskoka, Kuk, Osoj, Javor, Debelo brdo i Kukovi. Snagama VRS su naneseni veliki gubici i osvojen bogat ratni plijen. Zarobljena su sredstva: 7 tenkova T-55, 1 samohotka 122 mm, 5 oklopnih transportera, 2 topa 76 mm B1, 1 top 76 mm ZIS, 1 top BOFORS 40 mm, 2 PAT 20 mm, 1 MB 120 mm, 3 MB 82 mm, 6 MB 60 mm, 5 PAM 12,7 mm, 6 protivavionskih raketa S-2M, 7 kamiona, 1 cisterna, 1 autobus, veći broj manjih motornih vozila, pješadijskog naoružanja i municije.[489]

I plan dejstava snaga 1. Smtbr u napadu 29. oktobra bio je kombinacija obuhvatnog dejstva prema položajima VRS na Crvenoj kosi i Pandurici s frontalnim napadom iz pravca Poljica prema Borikovcima. Iz rejona Čardaka ubačene su po jedna četa 1. i 4. bataljona, sa zadatkom obuhvatnog napada na Crvenu kosu i Panduricu.[490] Bok ovih snaga osiguravale su snage 82. bbr koje su blokirale komunikaciju prema Trnovu u rejonu Pazarišta. Pravcem Poljica - Borikovci napao je 3. bataljon. Njegov lijevi susjed bile su snage 1. Bbbr koje su napadale Predavice. Pravci napada snaga 1. Smtbr i susjednih jedinica ARBiH 29. oktobra 1994. godine prikazani su na ***Karti 18***.

Nakon početka napada i udara dijela snaga 1. Smtbr na desnom kraju, kojim su razbijene snage VRS na Pandurici, i nakon što je 1. Bbbr razbila snage VRS na Predavicama, odbacivši ih prema Bijeloj lijesci, snage 3. bataljona su sa svojih položaja relativno lahko zauzele Borikovce, razbivši neprijatelja i nanijevši mu gubitke.[491] Snage 1. Smtbr su se do kraja dana zaustavila na dostignutoj liniji: raskrsnica iznad Predavica i Borikovaca prema Bijeloj lijesci - Borikovci - Srednja kosa - Poljice - Pandurica - Jezero ispod Čardaka. U toku ovog napada brigada je imala jednog poginulog i tri ranjena borca.[492]

O stepenu nemoći snaga VRS govori činjenica da su 30. oktobra s Ilidže u Trnovo uputili lanser za modifikovane avio-bombe težine 250 kilograma, koje su već koristili na sarajevskom bojištu i koje su namjeravali koristiti u odbrani Trnova. Kako su očekivali da 1. korpus zarobljene tenkove odmah pokrene prema Trnovu, naređeno je i formiranje protiv-oklopne grupe SRK i njeno upućivanje na trnovsko bojište.[493] Ulagane su i druge mjere u cilju jačanja snaga VRS i zaustavljanja napredovanja snaga ARBiH i pripreme kontranapada VRS.

Nakon što su 29. oktobra snage VRS potpuno razbijene na svim pravcima napada jedinica OG-1, po frontu i po dubini njihovog rasporeda, narednog dana su jedinice ARBiH uvođene na novodostignute linije. Snage 1. Smtbr posjele su liniju Javor - Kukovi - Kilavac. Zbog veličine i konfiguracije dodijeljenog

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[489] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Sedmična analiza*, Str.pov.broj: 05/4-307-1, 30.10.1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa - IKM Puzim, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-630, 31.10.1994;

[490] Razgovor s Remzijom Mandalom, zamjenikom komandanta 1. mtb.

[491] Borikovce je 29. oktobra branio 2. bataljon 2. sarajevske lpbr. Na Borikovcima su imali 2 poginula borca. **ICTY,** Komanda 2. Slpbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 2294, 01.11.1994.

[492] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 29.10.1994. Poginuo je borac **Enes Džino**.

[493] **ICTY,**Komanda SRK, *Upućivanje kamiona sa lanserom za lansiranje AB od 250 kg, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 20/15-581, 30.10.1994. **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Formiranje POG-1, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 20/15-583, 02.11.1994.

rejona odbrane, ali i zbog planiranog nastavka ofanzivnih borbenih dejstava, komandant 1. Smtbr je naredio, uz redovnu smjenu jedinica u kojoj je na Bjelašnicu izašao 1. bataljon, bez čete koja je učestvovala u napadu, izlazak na teren dodatnih snaga 4. bataljona. Ove snage su na Bjelašnicu izašle 31. oktobra.[494] Za to vrijeme snage VRS su se pregrupisale i pojačale, ubrzano se pripremivši za kontranapad. Prilikom uvođenja dijela pristiglih snaga na novu liniju 1. Smtbr, započela je artiljerijska priprema napada snaga VRS. Za vrijeme ovih dejstava, od gelera minobacačke granate u rejonu Kilavca teško je ranjen u kičmu komandant 1. Smtbr Ibrahim Dervišević. Uz njega je ranjen i komandant 4. motorizovanog bataljona Elmedin Čaušević.[495] Dejstvo artiljerije po jedinicama 1. Smtbr nastavljeno je do kraja dana, a VRS je preduzela i pješadijski napad na pravcu Godinja - Kukovi. Procijenivši da bi započeta dejstva mogla biti uspješna, grupisala je i dodatne snage u rejonu Godinje. Sutradan, 2. novembra, VRS je nastavila dejstva i njene snage su uzastopnim napadima uspjele odbaciti snage 1. Smtbr sa linije Javor - Kukovi - Kilavac. Jedinice 1. korpusa su napad VRS zaustavile na liniji Proskok - Dejčići - Gradac - Porič - Gaj - Javor - Kukovi - Krivodoli.[496] Nakon toga, VRS je izvršila korekciju pomičući svoju liniju bliže snagama 1. Smtbr s Javora prema Strugojnici. Nova linija odbrane 1. Smtbr uspostavljena je na objektima Dujmovska brda - Kilavac - Mala Orlica (***Karta 19***).[497] Snage VRS su nastavile s napadima 3. novembra, držeći pod snažnom artiljerijskom vatrom komunikaciju Brda - Pazarište i izvodeći kombinovane artiljerijske i pješadijske napade na više pravaca, s težištem na pravcu Kilavca koji su branile snage 1. Smtbr. Gubitak Kilavca otvorio bi mogućnost snagama VRS da ovladaju komunikacijom Brda - Dejčići i odbace snage ARBiH prema Poljicama, Bijeloj lijesci i Hojti, čime bi povratile izgubljenu teritoriju. Stoga je uspješna odbrana Kilavca imala veliki značaj. Snage 1. Smtbr uspjele su održati svoje položaje i dodatno ih učvrstiti ostvarivanjem fizičke veze sa snagama 2. Vmtbr u rejonu Male i Velike Orlice.[498] Mada su napadi nastavljeni i 4. novembra, borci 1. Smtbr su stabilizovali liniju odbrane i uspješno odbili nekoliko pješadijskih napada, koje je neprijatelj ponavljao do ranih večernjih sati.[499]

Bez obzira na kontraofanzivu VRS koja je trajala, snage 1. korpusa su, stabilizovavši svoje linije, osjećale samopouzdanje i sigurnost, pa su 3. novembra na Bjelašnici ugostile predsjednika Predsjedništva Republike Bosne i Hercegovine Aliju Izetbegovića, koji je došao obići borce i čestitati im na velikim uspjesima postignutim prethodnih dana. Predsjednik je izvršio i smotru 1. Oklopnog bataljona, koji je još od juna bio u fazi preformiranja iz bataljona 1. Smtbr u samostalnu jedinicu.[500] Problem sa ovom aktivnošću bio je u činjenici da su se sredstva kojima je bataljon raspolagao, nalazila u Sarajevu, i niti su se mogla koristiti zbog sporazuma o stavljanju pod kontrolu teškog naoružanja, niti su se mogla izmjestiti izvan grada. Tek je popunom oklopnim sredstvima zarobljenim od VRS jedinica mogla stvarno zaživjeti i to je obilježeno pomenutom smotrom.

Nakon pješadijskih napada 4. novembra, dejstva VRS prema liniji odbrane 1. Smtbr svela su se na povremenu artiljerijsku i pješadijsku paljbu, i u nekoliko narednih dana su gubila na intenzitetu,

[494] Dervišević, 447.

[495] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj, dopuna*, Str.pov.broj: 05/4-308-2, 01.11.1994. Od dejstva artiljerije VRS u toku 1. novembra poginuli su pripadnici 1. Smtbr **Sabit Abdulović** i **Jasmin Kahriman**. Osim imenovanih ranjenih starješina, ranjena su još tri borca.

[496] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj, dopuna*, Str.pov.broj: 05/4-309-2, 02.11.1994. U ovim borbama tokom 2. novembra poginuli su **Fadil Kahvedžić**, **Midhat Vladović** i **Melinda Rizvić**.

[497] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr - IKM Gluhača, *Izvještaj o stanju b/m za period od 05.11. i dalje*, Str.pov.broj: 22181, 17.11.1994.

[498] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj, dopuna*, Str.pov.broj: 05/4-311-2, 03.11.1994.

[499] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr - IKM Gluhača, *Obavještenje*, Str.pov.broj: 22132, 07.11.1994. U ovim borbama 4. novembra poginuo je **Edin Hadžić**, a dva borca su ranjena.

[500] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj, dopuna*, Str.pov.broj: 05/4-311-2, 03.11.1994.

zbog prenošenja težišta njihovih aktivnosti na drugu stranu Treskavice. Jedinice 1. Smtbr iskoristile su ove povoljne okolnosti i intenzivirale radove na inžinjerijskom uređenju novozaposjednute linije. Do 7. novembra linija je uređena u prvom stepenu zaštite. Od 8. novembra počelo je uređenje objekata u drugom stepenu zaštite.[501] Ove zadatke je još od redovne smjene jedinica izvršene 1. novembra izvršavao 1. bataljon pojačan dijelom snaga 4. bataljona. Po naređenju komandanta brigade ove snage su 6. novembra pojačane još jednom četom iz sastava 3. bataljona.[502]

U novu etapu svog ratnog puta 1. SLAVNA motorizovana brigada ušla je s novom strukturom komande brigade. Nakon teškog ranjavanja Ibrahima Derviševića, na dužnost komandanta brigade 4. novembra 1994. godine postavljen je Mehemed Cero.[503] Na dužnost zamjenika komandanta brigade postavljen je Sejdalija Bukva, a za načelnika štaba Tašo Dacić. Umjesto Dacića, na dužnost komandanta 1. motorizovanog bataljona postavljen je Remzija Mandal.

Snage VRS iz sastava Sarajevsko-romanijskog, Hercegovačkog i Drinskog korpusa, te iz 1. Gmtbr su od 8. novembra stavljene u punu borbenu gotovost. Ova mjera uključivala je i jedinice radne obaveze. Prekinuta su sva odsustva i zabranjeno napuštanje zona jedinica.[504] Namjere zbog kojih su poduzete ove mjere pokazale su se ubrzo kroz aktivnosti snaga VRS. Na pravcu koji je branila 1. Smtbr, pješadijski napad na položaje brigade na Kilavcu izvršen je 12. novembra u jutarnjim satima. Prije i poslije napada granatirana je cijela linija odbrane. Od posljedica artiljerijskih dejstava ranjena su dva pripadnika brigade.[505]

Osim ovih aktivnosti na bjelašničko-treskavičkom bojištu, na kojem se u dobroj mjeri pokazivala nemoć snaga VRS da poprave svoje narušene pozicije, iste su planirale obnoviti aktivnosti na užem sarajevskom bojištu, na linijama odbrane grada. Procijenivši na osnovu svojih obavještajnih podataka da su linije odbrane grada oslabljene i branjene samo snagama kombinovanim od starijih boraca i ranjenika, a da je glavnina snaga izmještena izvan Sarajeva, Komanda SRK je naredila svojim jedinicama da otpočnu s borbenim i nasilnim izviđanjem položaja jedinica 1. korpusa u gradu.[506] Tokom novembra je učestalo i kršenje sporazuma o stavljanju pod kontrolu teškog naoružanja i artiljerijski projektili sve češće su padali po linijama odbrane i po gradu. Linije odbrane grada nisu bile oslabljene u mjeri u kojoj je Komada SRK to pretpostavljala, a za svaki slučaj, nakon uočenih namjera neprijatelja, u jedinicama 1. korpusa preduzete su potrebne preventivne mjere. Komandant 1. Smtbr naredio je da se po jedna četa iz sastava 2. i 4. bataljona stavi u odgovarajući stepen borbene gotovosti, smjesti u kasarnu i bude u pripravnosti za intervencije. Ovim gotovim snagama moglo se intervenisati u slučaju potrebe i u osnovnoj zoni brigade u gradu, i na prostoru van grada.[507]

Uslovi u kojima su jedinice izvršavale zadatke na bjelašničko-treskavičkom bojištu bili su krajnje teški. Velike hladnoće, ledena kiša, snijeg i guste magle otežavali su i poslove uređenja objekata na liniji odbrane i mogućnost kontrole aktivnosti neprijatelja na prednjem kraju odbrane. U takvim okolnostima počele su se osjećati teškoće koje je stvarala udaljenost logorske prostorije u Gluhači od novih položaja na Kilavcu i Dujmovskim brdima.

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[501] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr - IKM Gluhača, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 22146, 08.11.1994.
[502] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, 06.11.1994.
[503] **AARBiH**, Predsjedništvo RBiH, *Naredba*, Broj 02-111-767/94, 04.11.1994.
[504] **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Prevođenje jedinica u punu borbenu gotovost*, Str.pov.broj: 20/15-593, 08.11.1994.
[505] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr - IKM Gluhača, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 22159, 12.11.1994.
[506] **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Nasilno izviđanje, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 20/15-602, 14.11.1994.
[507] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Pripremno naređenje četa za intervenciju*, Str.pov.broj: 01-608, 20.11.1994.

Od 20. novembra snage VRS su se pregrupisale i obnovile ofanzivna dejstva. Pravci napada pomjereni su sa središnjeg dijela fronta na bokove. Proboj su ostvarile na desnom kraju, u zoni 4. korpusa na dijelu linije Dževlani - Pukle stijene. Taj proboj je ugrozio pozicije snaga 1. korpusa, pa je jedan dio jedinica pregrupisan na zatvaranje pravca proboja neprijatelja.[508] Narednog dana snage VRS pokušale su i proboj na lijevom kraju borbenog rasporeda snaga OG-1, napadom na spoj 1. Bbbr i 4. Vmtbr. U rejonu Pandurice uspjele su probiti liniju odbrane i odbaciti snage 1. Bbbr za 300 metara unazad.[509]

Na središnjem dijelu rasporeda snaga OG-1 na kojem je položaje branila 1. Smtbr, ova obnovljena ofanziva VRS nije se značajnije osjetila. Ipak, preduzete su potrebne mjere dovođenja jedinice na potreban nivo borbene gotovosti. Tako je na vrijeme uočena neprijateljska kolona motornih vozila koja se kretala pravcem Turovi - Krivodoli - Kukovi, i na nju je otvorena minobacačka vatra sa artiljerijskih položaja brigade. Dejstvo minobacača bilo je u dovoljnoj mjeri precizno da se kolona razbije i nanesu joj se gubici u živoj sili koje nije bilo moguće procijeniti.[510] Pješadijski napad na liniju 1. Smtbr nije se desio, ali je bilo napada na liniju lijevog susjeda 9. brdsku brigadu i na težišnom pravcu napada VRS: Čakle - Pandurica. Ofanzivna dejstva na pomenutim pravcima, VRS je obnavljala do kraja novembra.

Početkom decembra ofanziva VRS je jenjavala i bojište se primirilo. Surovi uslovi koji su već zavladali platoom Treskavice, nisu omogućavali znatnije pokrete jedinica na tom pravcu. Na obroncima Bjelašnice, tamo gdje je to u datim meteorološkim prilikama bilo moguće, snage OG-1 pripremile su i, pojačane Odredom „Laste“ CSB Sarajevo, 13. decembra izvele uspješan napad.

Glavne snage napale su pravcem Gojčinova ravan - Klokočevica - Brezova glava. Pomoćne snage napale su pravcem Pandurica - Proskok. Aktivna dejstva, ali bez pokretanja snaga s linije Kuk – Kilavac - Orlica, izvedena su s ciljem vezivanja snaga neprijatelja. Napad je dobro pripremljen i isplaniran nakon detaljnih izviđanja. Izvučena su iskustva i pouke iz nekoliko prethodnih neuspješnih pokušaja napada na ovom pravcu. Zato je napad 13. decembra izvršen bez artiljerijske pripreme po neprijateljskoj liniji. Dejstva artiljerije otpočela su početkom pješadijskog napada po dubini borbenog rasporeda neprijateljskih snaga. Jurišne grupe u napadu izvršile su podilaženje neprijateljskim položajima na 10-50 metara, i iz te blizine, iznenadnim i istovremenim napadom, uz upotrebu portivoklopnih sredstava, u prvih pola sata borbe izvršile proboj neprijateljske linije na više mjesta. Nakon toga uvedene su sve snage ešalona za napad, izvršeno prosjecanje dubine neprijateljskog borbenog rasporeda, okruživanje i unišavanje razdvojenih neprijateljskih snaga, a na pojedinim pravcima i njihovo gonjenje. Težište odbrane VRS na ovom pravcu bilo je na objektu Gojčinova ravan. Na ovom objektu vođena je najžešća borba i izvanredna pobjeda Odreda policije „Lasta“ u dobroj je mjeri olakšala zadatak jedinicama koje su napadale ostale objekte. U borbama koje su trajale do 18:00 časova 14. decembra, oslobođeni su objekti: Gojčinova ravan, Klokočevica, Brezova glava, Vis, Čakle, Darkovac, Jarčev kamen, Glavica, Proskok, tt 1277, Prečko brdo, Cilj i sela Dejčići, Šabanci, Močevići i Dubrave. Snagama VRS naneseni su veliki gubici u živoj sili i MTS-u. Na oslobođenoj teritoriji ostala su tijela 41 poginulog vojnika VRS. Zaplijenjeno je više minobacača, PAM-ova, više desetina cijevi pješadijskog naoružanja, veće količine municije raznih kalibara, jedan broj tovarnih grla i razna vojna oprema. Gubici snaga ARBiH i MUP-a RBiH bili su sedam poginulih, osam teže i 16 lakše ranjenih boraca.[511]

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[508] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 03/727-171, 21.11.1994.

[509] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 03/727-173, 22.11.1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Vanredni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 03/727-174, 22.11.1994.

[510] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr - IKM Gluhača, *Dopuna dnevnog borbenog izvještaja*, Str.pov.broj: 22193, 22.11.1994.

[511] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa - PKM Sinanovići, *Izvještaj o ofanzivnim b/d u z/o OG-1*, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-709, 15.12.1994.

Kombinovane snage 1. Smtbr, koje su činili dijelovi jedinica 2. i 4. motorizovanog bataljona, ukupne jačine jedne ojačane čete, 13. decembra napadale su pravcem Pandurica - Proskok. Prethodno su, već od kraja novembra, vršena detaljna izviđanja ovog pravca. Nakon proboja neprijateljske linije na Pandurici, snage 1. Smtbr ovladale su objektima Glavice (tt 1333), Proskok (tt 1273) i tt 1277.[512] U ovom uspješnom napadu gubici snaga 1. Smtbr bili su jedan poginuli i dva ranjena borca.[513]

Nakon izvanrednog proboja najjače linije VRS na Gojčinovoj ravni, Odred „Laste" izveden je iz prvog ešalona jedinica OG-1. Narednog dana, 14. decembra, snage 1. Smtbr su, s pridodatim vodom 82. bbr, produžile napad pravcem Proskok - Prečko brdo i ovladale objektom Prečko brdo.[514] Time su osigurale desni bok snagama 1. Bbbr za njihov ulazak u sela Močevići i Dubrave i izlazak na objekat Gareža. Pravci napada 1. Smtbr 13. i 14. decembra i dostignuta linija prikazani su na ***Karti 20***. Za vrijeme ovog napada, kako smo već rekli, i ostatak snaga 2. bataljona s linije odbrane je svojom aktivnošću vezivao snage neprijatelja. Nakon završetka akcije, dio snaga 1. Smtbr je do konačnog uvezivanja novodostignute linije na Bjelašnici, ostao na dostignutim položajima. U izvršenju ovog dijela zadatka učestvovala su i dva voda iz sastava 3. bataljona.[515]

Ovim posljednjim u nizu uspješnih napada snaga 1. korpusa na treskavičko-bjelašničkom platou, u kojem je značajan doprinos dala i 1. Smtbr, ostvareno je nekoliko značajnih stvari. Povećana je dubina rasporeda snaga 1. korpusa na lijevom kraju odbrane treskavičko-bjelašničkog platoa, koje su bile zakovane na uskom prostoru koji ih je dijelio od demilitarizovane zone i veoma ograničene u svom djelovanju usljed blizine prostora koji su kontrolisale međunarodne snage. Time je značajno popravljen operativno-taktički položaj jedinica na ovom kraju odbrane. Najvažniji konačni rezultat bio je ostvareni fizički spoj jedinica 1. korpusa na Igmanu i Bjelašnici.

Nakon ovih borbi nastalo je nužno zimsko zatišje. Pred jedinice su postavljeni složeni zadaci da se održe na dostignutim položajima u zimskim uslovima, osiguraju preživljavanje ljudstva, redovne smjene i logisticiranje jedinica. S obzirom na teren na kojem su izvršavani, ovo nisu bili nimalo jednostavni zadaci.

Kraj druge ratne godine, u kojoj je 1. Smtbr svoje zadatke izvršavala na dva bojišta, osjetio se i po pitanju popune brigade. Brigada je kraj 1994. godine dočekala sa 3.232 čovjeka u svom stroju, što je predstavljalo popunu od 72% u odnosu na ratnu formaciju. Ni struktura popune nije bila ujednačena. Komanda brigade bila je popunjena sa 82%, motorizovani bataljoni sa 67%, prištapske jedinice sa 80%, jedinice za podršku 50%, logistika 85%. Nepovoljna struktura popune motorizovanih bataljona i jedinica podrška bila je dijelom posljedica velikog broja ograničeno sposobnih pripadnika brigade,[516] kojih je bilo 35% u odnosu na broj ljudi. Na spisku brigade, a van stroja po osnovu liječenja, bilo je 146 pripadnika. Jedinica je za izvršavanje borbenih i ostalih zadataka u osnovnoj zoni u Sarajevu i u dodijeljenoj zoni na treskavičko-bjelašničkom platou imala na raspolaganju 60% zdravog i sposobnog ljudstva ili oko 1.900 boraca i starješina.[517]

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[512] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr - IKM Gluhača, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, 14. 12. 1994; Razgovor s Mehmedom Cerom, komandantom 1.Smtbr; Razgovor sa Ademirom Raščićem, zamjenikom komandanta 4/1. Smtbr.

[513] Poginuo je **Elvir Osmić**. U žrtve ove akcije svakako treba ubrojiti i komandira voda u 3. četi 4. bataljona **Hazima Osmanovića**, koji je prilikom izviđanja pravca napada jedinice teško ranjen na Proskoku 26.11., a 10.12.1994. u bolnici podlegao od posljedica ranjavanja.

[514] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr - IKM Gluhača, *Dopuna dnevnog borbenog izvještaja*, 14.12.1994; Razgovor sa Ademirom Raščićem.

[515] Razgovor s Mehmedom Cerom.

[516] Ograničenje zdravstvenih sposobnosti rješenjem vojno-ljekarske komisije praćeno je i ograničenjem broja dužnosti i zadataka koje ograničeno sposobni pripadnik jedinice smije izvršavati.

[517] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Izvještaj po elementima b/g brigade*, Str.pov.broj: 01-664, 12.12.1994.

Prethodne 1993. godine, Komanda 1. mtbr odlučila je da se godišnjica brigade obilježava 5. decembra, u čast velike pobjede ostvarene na platou Žuči u akciji koja je započela na taj dan 1992. godine. Kako je početkom decembra 1994. brigada bila koncentrisana na pripremu ofanzivnih dejstava na Bjelašnici, komandant brigade odlučio je da se godišnjica obilježi 25. decembra. Pobjedama ostvarenim 13. i 14. decembra, borci brigade su sami sebi dali najljepšu i najčasniju čestitku svog jubileja, a stigla su i druga priznanja. Za borbene uspjehe i ukupne rezultate ostvarene tokom 1994. godine, 1. motorizovana brigada je 8. decembra dobila najviše kolektivno ratno priznanje u Armiji RBiH, počasni naziv VITEŠKA.[518] Na svečanosti upriličenoj povodom godišnjice, uz navedeno, dodijeljena su i druga priznanja i stimulativne mjere pojedincima koji su se istakli borbom, zalaganjem i ukupnim doprinosom na ratnom putu jedinice.

[518] **AARBiH**, Predjedništvo RBiH, *Odluka*, Broj 02-136-855/94, 08.12.1994.

XII

(111. VITEŠKA brdska brigada. Kraj zime na Treskavici. Operacija „T“. Posljednja ofanziva 1. korpusa. Primirje i kraj rata.)

U toku 1994. godine 1. VITEŠKA motorizovana brigada nije pretrpjela velike formacijske promjene. Iz sastava brigade sredinom godine je izašao Oklopni bataljon, a preraspodjelom ljudstva unutar brigade, formiran je manevarski bataljon. Slične minimalne promjene i unutrašnja prilagođavanja formacije bili su karakteristika organizacijskog i formacijskog razvoja cijele ARBiH od druge polovine 1993. godine i dolaska generala Rasima Delića na njeno čelo. Takav kurs predstavljao je potpuni zaokret u odnosu na razvoj Armije u početnom periodu. Samo 1. Vmtbr je u prvoj godini rata prošla kroz četiri faze razvoja i četiri različite formacijske strukture, od opštinskog štaba TO, preko 13. novosarajevske, 1. mehanizovane, do 1. motorizovane brigade, fuzionisavši pritom i druge brigade, odrede i manje jedinice u svoj sastav. (Etape formacijskog razvoja brigade s pregledom svih jedinica koje su ušle u njen sastav prikazane su na ***Dijagramu 1***). Od marta 1993. pa do marta 1995. godine brigada je djelovala pod formacijskim imenom 1. motorizovana brigada, dodajući mu samo počasne nazive SLAVNA i VITEŠKA, kao kolektivna ratna priznanja. Na nivou cijele Armije nova rješenja su uvođena postepeno, s mogućnošću da se njihova efikasnost isproba bez remećenja već formiranih struktura. Tako su tokom 1994. godine isprobana rješenja sa operativnim grupama kao organima rukovođenja i komandovanja na pojedinim dijelovima zone odgovornosti armijskih korpusa. Potreba za većim brojem manevarskih jedinica zadovoljena je formiranjem manevarskih bataljona unutar postojećih brigada. Ova postupnost u promjenama dala je rezultate u ratnim pobjedama tokom druge polovine 1994. godine, a rezultati su dali poticaj da se učine daljnji koraci u pravcu organizacijskog i formacijskog razvoja Armije Republike Bosne i Hercegovine koji je naznačen tokom 1994. godine.

Početkom 1995. godine umjesto operativnih grupa, kao privremenih organa rukovođenja i komandovanja koji su bili dijelovi komandi korpusa, formirane su divizije kao stalni sastavi Armije RBiH. Umjesto manevarskih bataljona, formirane su lahke manevarske brigade, popunjene uglavnom ljudstvom iz prethodnih manevarskih bataljona, čiji je dio ušao u sastave divizija, a dio ostao neposredno potčinjen komandama armijskih korpusa. Postojeće brigade su preformirane u skladu s mogućnostima njihove popune nakon formiranja manevarskih brigada.

U 1. korpusu ARBiH formirane su: 12. divizija na području grada Sarajeva, 14. divizija sa sjedištem u Tarčinu, u zoni koju je pokrivala OG-1 Pazarić i dijelom OG-2 Visoko, te 16. divizija sa sjedištem u Varešu, u zoni OG-3 Vareš i dijelu zone OG-2 Visoko.[519]

U okviru ove reorganizacije 11. januara 1995. naređeno je preformiranje 1. Vmtbr u 111. VITEŠKU brdsku brigadu 12. divizije 1. korpusa ARBiH.[520] Kako je ratna formacija brdske brigade u svojoj strukturi imala manji broj jedinica i zahtijevala popunu mnogo manjim brojem ljudi, viškom ljudstva iz 1. Vmtbr popunjavana je u prvom redu 141. lahka brigada 1. korpusa, u čiji sastav je ušao najveći dio pripadnika manevarskog bataljona i dio pripadnika drugih jedinica iz sastava brigade. Starješinama i borcima 1. Smtbr popunjavana je i Komanda i prištapske jedinice 12. divizije. Od preostalog ljudstva, koje je preteklo nakon popune po formaciji brdske brigade, popunjavane su i 143. lbr 12. divizije, te 117. Mlbr i 182. lbr 14. divizije.[521] Ova preformacija provedena je do početka marta 1995. godine.

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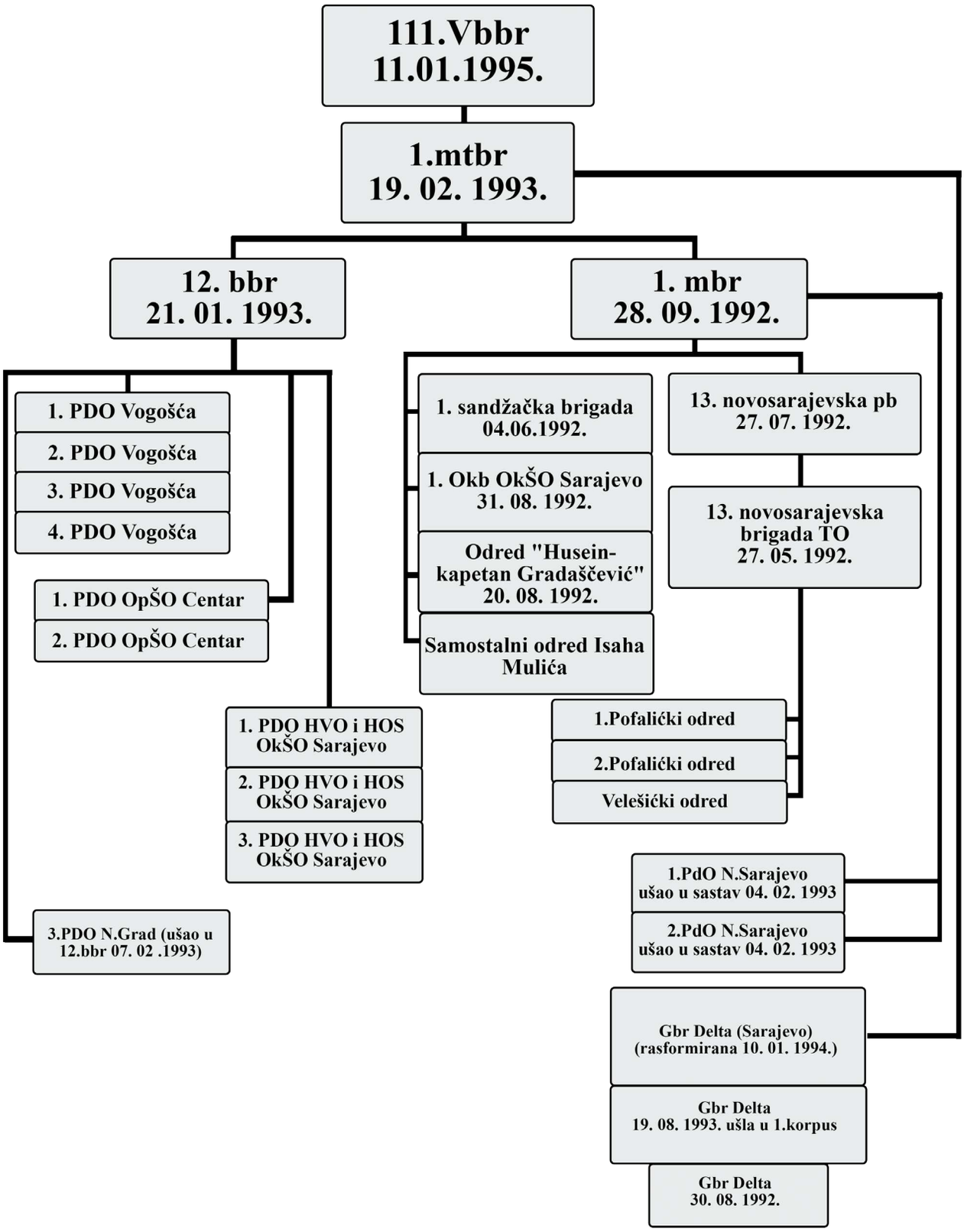
[519] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 43.

[520] **AARBiH**, GŠARBiH, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 4/19-1, 11.01.1995.

[521] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: broj 06/10-7-3, 10.02.1995; **AARBiH**, Komanda 111.Vbbr, Str. pov.broj: 01/1-145-15, 02.04.1995.



Dijagram 1: Etape formacijskog razvoja brigade

Na dužnosti komandanta 111. Vbbr ostao je Mehemed Cero. U novim formacijama jedinica ARBiH ukinuta je dužnost zamjenika komandanta brigade, a načelnici štabova bili su po dužnosti zamjenici

komandanta. Dužnost načelnika štaba, do svog postavljenja na dužnost komandanta 141. lbr, obavljao je Tašo Dacić. U julu je na dužnost načelnika štaba postavljen dotadašnji komandant 2. brdskog bataljona Šefćet Baždarević.

U svojoj strukturi brigada je imala tri brdska bataljona. Na dužnosti komandanta 1. bataljona ostao je Remzija Mandal. Na dužnosti komandanta 2. bataljona do jula 1995. godine ostao je Šefćet Baždarević, a nakon njegovog postavljanja na dužnost načelnika štaba brigade komandu nad bataljonom preuzeo je Mirsad Dardagan. Dužnost komandanta 3. bataljona do maja 1995. nastavio je obavljati Enes Zeković, kada je za komandanta bataljona postavljen Ademir Raščić.

Jedinice podrške u formaciji brdske brigade bile su ranga čete i voda. Brigada je u svom sastavu imala Bateriju MB 120 mm, Protivoklopnu četu, Inžinjerijsku četu, Logističku četu, Četu vojne ekonomije, te Vod za opsluživanje, Vod veze, ABHO vod, Larv PVO, Vod VP i Izviđačko-diverzantski vod.

Rekli smo da je reorganizacija jedinica ARBiH naređena početkom januara. Aktivnosti na njenoj realizaciji potrajale su do marta. U tom periodu morali su se uporedo izvršavati redovni zadaci, planirati i organizovati odbrana u osnovnoj zoni brigade u Sarajevu i dodijeljenoj zoni na treskavičko-bjelašničkom platou, primjerena novoj organizaciji i brojnom stanju brigade. Jedan od prioritetnih zadataka koji je trebalo rješavati bio je izmještanje logorske prostorije iz Gluhače na pogodniju lokaciju. Potreba za ovim ukazala se odmah nakon posjedanja nove linije odbrane Dujmovska brda - Kilavac - Orlica, početkom novembra 1994. godine. Udaljenost postojećeg logora od nove linije odbrane usložnjavala je organizaciju života i izvršavanje zadataka, ali je njegovo izmještanje na pogodniju lokaciju moralo sačekati zatišje na bojištu, koje je nastupilo u drugoj polovini decembra, nakon potpisivanja novog sporazuma o primirju. Tada su započeli radovi na izgradnji nove logorske prostorije za brigadu u rejonu Pazarišta. Logorska prostorija Gluhača je napuštena i 19. januara predata na upotrebu 4. korpusu ARBiH. Radovi na izgradnji logora Pazarište trajali su do kraja februara.[522]

Polovinom februara znatno su oživjela bojišta u Bosni i Hercegovini. Pojačane su i aktivnosti VRS na sarajevskom bojištu. Procjenjujući ovo stanje kao najavu mogućih širih dejstava, naređene su mjere u cilju preduprijeđivanja iznenađenja. Komandant 1. Vmtbr naredio je komandama bataljona dodatna izviđanja, procjene situacije u rejonima odbrane i planiranje pogodnih objekata za izvođenje preventivnih ofanzivnih akcija, ako se za to ukaže potreba.[523]

Uz sve redovne aktivnosti i aktivnosti na reorganizaciji jedinice, provođena je i obuka jedinica i pojedinaca. Veliki broj kadrova upućen je na školovanje i kursiranje za starješinske dužnosti svih nivoa i za neophodne specijalnosti.[524] Obuka jedinica organizovana je od nivoa osnovne taktičke obuke, do složenih taktičkih radnji kakva je bila organizacija metodsko-pokazne vježbe „Četa kao helikopterski desant u napadu“, za čije se izvođenje počela pripremati četa 4. motorizovanog bataljona u rejonu Bradine.[525]

Na visovima Treskavice tokom zime su, u velikoj mjeri, mogućnosti za bilo kakve aktivnosti i snaga ARBiH i snaga VRS bile ograničene. Kada je vrijeme dozvoljavalo i jedni i drugi su izviđačkim aktivnostima pokrivali teritoriju koju su stavili pod kontrolu tokom jesenjih borbenih dejstava i međusobno kontrolisali promjene borbenog rasporeda protivnika. Bilo je očito da će nastavak borbenih dejstava odrediti trenutak u kojem će jedna ili druga strana osjetiti da je u stanju savladati surove uslove zime na Treskavici i rasporediti svoje snage na platou. Bilo je jasno i to da će ona vojska koja to učini prva, steći dvije prednosti: taktičku, jer bez borbe zaposjeda taktički povoljnije položaje za nastavak dejstava, i psihološku, jer će pokazati da je spremnija, opremljenija i motivisanija.

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[522] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Vmtbr, *Povrat oblove građe J/S*, Pov.broj: 1-79-1/95, 11.02.1995.

[523] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Vmtbr, *Pripreme za izvođenje b/d, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 1-80/95, 12.02.1995.

[524] Tokom januara izvršeno je kursiranje 30 komandira desetina u NRC Bjelave i pionirska obuka 40 vojnika u KMT-u. Periodična kursiranja starješina drugih nivoa i specijalnosti bili su stalna praksa. **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Vmtbr, *Mjesečna analiza b/d*, Str.pov.broj: 01-50, 26.01.1995.

[525] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Vmtbr, *Pripremno naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-51-1/95, 10.02.1995.

Upravo su to 23. februara 1995, nakon dužih priprema i izviđanja, učinile snage OG-1. Nosilac zadatka bila je 2. Vmtbr koja je pomakla svoju liniju naprijed, uz sadejstvo i pomoć dijelova gotovo svih jedinica koje su djelovale u zoni OG-1, bez kojih se u najtežim meteorološkim prilikama kakve su vladale, ne bi mogao dovoljno brzo iznijeti materijal i oprema potrebni za stvaranje uslova za opstanak ljudstva na novoj liniji Zaklopci - Crvene stijene - Cikuša - Ledovi - Pešter - Palež - Zubovi.[526] Tri dana ranije pao je novi snijeg čiji su nanosi na Treskavici iznosili 1 - 1,5 metar, pa je iznenađenje koje su jedinice ARBiH postigle svojom akcijom bilo potpuno.[527]

Nekoliko dana kasnije, zaživjela je Komanda 14. divizije i počela rukovoditi pripremama snaga ARBiH za nastavak borbenih dejstava na ovom prostoru. Mada je nova komanda nastojala održati tempo kojim bi ostala korak ispred neprijatelja i što brže pripremila nastavak borbenih dejstava, pogoršanje vremenskih prilika je zaustavilo takva nastojanja. Nove snježne padavine zatrpale su puteve i otežale logisticiranje jedinica, a snijeg, magla i velika hladnoća na platou Treskavice onemogućili su bilo kakvu borbenu upotrebu jedinica. O koliko složenim okolnostima izvršavanja zadataka se radilo i na koji način su borci 1. korpusa na ovom bojištu svakodnevno dosezali rub mogućnosti fizičkog opstanka, govori sudbina 10 pripadnika 131. lahke brigade iz Fojnice, koji su 30. marta smrtno stradali od snježne lavine u rejonu Ploče.[528] Nastavak borbenih dejstava morao je sačekati povoljnije vrijeme.

Uzimajući u obzir planove koje je napravila VRS za nastavak operacija u 1995. godini, nastojanja snaga 14. divizije ARBiH da steknu taktičke prednosti ranim izlaskom jedinica na plato Treskavice i po cijenu krajnjih napora i psihofizičkog opterećenja ljudstva, bila su potpuno opravdana. Početkom marta vrhovni komandant VRS potpisao je Direktivu za daljnja dejstva operativni broj 7, kojom su naređena borbena dejstva svih nivoa sa strategijskim ciljem razbijanja snaga ARBiH i nametanja političkom rukovodstvu Republike Bosne i Hercegovine nužnosti pristanka na zaustavljanje rata na dostignutim linijama. Najznačajnije od planiranih bile su dvije operacije strategijskog nivoa, od kojih je prva imala za cilj razbijanje snaga ARBiH sjeverno od Tuzle, a druga stavljanje Sarajeva u duboko okruženje snaga VRS ovladavanjem dolinom rijeke Zujevine i gornjim tokom rijeke Neretve. Ova strategijska operacija VRS imala je tajni naziv „PROZOR-95“. Prije otpočinjanja operacije „PROZOR-95“ trebalo je realizovati dvije pripremne operacije snaga VRS. Operaciju „ZVIJEZDA-95“ koju je trebao izvesti Drinski korpus u sadejstvu sa SRK i HK VRS prema Goraždu, te operaciju „LUKAVAC-95“ koja je stavljena u zadatak Sarajevsko-romanijskom korpusu u sadejstvu sa snagama HK, DK, snaga GŠ VRS i MUP RS.[529] Postupajući po direktivi svoje vrhovne komande SRK je do polovine marta sačinio plan, a nakon toga izdao zapovijest za borbena dejstva po planu „LUKAVAC-95“. Zadatak jedinica SRK, jednog ojačanog bataljona HK, dijela snaga 1. Gmtbr i 65. zmtp, kao i ojačanja iz DK, bio je da spriječe daljnje napredovanje jedinica ARBiH iz Sarajeva i prema Sarajevu, a zatim ofanzivnim dejstvima na Igmanu, Bjelašnici i Treskavici povrate prethodne godine izgubljene teritorije i stvore uslove za napredovanje u pravcu Ivan-sedla.[530]

Snage 14. divizije i pretpočinjene jedinice iz sastava 12. divizije koje su izvršavale zadatke na Treskavici i Bjelašnici, bile su već spremne za napadna dejstva kojima je trebalo zaposjesti liniju Đokin toranj - Pašina planina. To su bile borbene jedinice i jedinice za izvršenje mnogo složenijeg zadatka koji se sastojao u tome da se na ledene vrleti odmah, u toku prve noći po zaposjedanju nove linije, iznese drvna građa, vreće s pijeskom i druga sredstva potrebna za uređenje objekata za zaštitu i dejstvo, bez

[526] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Vanredni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 03/12-54, 24.02.1995.
[527] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Vanredni borbeni izvještaj*, 20.02.1995.
[528] **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije, *Dnevni b/i*, Str.pov.broj: 03/12-109, 30.03.1995.
[529] **ICTY,** Vrhovna komanda OS RS, *Direktiva za dalja dejstva Op.br. 7*, DT broj: 2/2-11, 08.03.1995.
[530] **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Zapovjest za dalja dejstva Op.br. 1/95*, Str.pov.broj: 20/02-1, 27.03.1995.

kojih bi duže držanje položaja u datim uslovima bilo nemoguće. U ovom ešalonu značajne snage davala je i 111. Vbbr. Sve ove snage bile su spremne i čekale minimalne vremenske prilike koje bi omogućile izvršenje zadatka.

Prvi pokušaj izvršila je diverzantska jedinica 181. Bbbr, na čije se čelo stavio komandant 14. divizije Zaim Imamović, u noći 9/10. aprila. Jedinica je izašla i zaposjela Đokin toranj, ali je mećava koja ih je dočekala na krovu Treskavice bila prejaka. Komandant divizije je zaustavio pokret jedinica za iznošenje materijala i naredio povratak diverzantske jedinice u bazu.[531] Uslovi za izvršenje zadatka stvoreni su 15. aprila, na treću godišnjicu ARBiH. Snage 14. divizije krenule su u napad i oslobodile objekte Đokin toranj, tt 1917, tt 1944, te najveći dio Pašine planine.[532] Po prethodno opisanom planu brzo su uređeni objekti za smještaj i zaštitu i zaposjednuta nova linija odbrane.

U ovom važnom dijelu operacije učestvovalo je 75 boraca 111. Vbbr.[533] Pripadnici brigade su u manjem broju i nekoliko narednih dana angažovani na doturu potrebnog materijala u rejon Đokinog tornja. U ovo vrijeme, na redovnoj smjeni bio je 3. brdski bataljon, kome je 10. aprila upućen IDv brigade i jedna desetina iz sastava 2. bb, koji su trebali biti rezerva snagama bataljona za odsudnu odbranu dostignute linije i upotrijebljeni u eventualnim ofanzivnim dejstvima na pravcu brigade.[534] Upućena pojačanja ubrzo su se pokazala prijeko potrebnim, jer su opisane intenzivne aktivnosti jako iscrpile ljudstvo, pa je na nivou komande brigade čak procjenjivano da li je dovedena u pitanje sposobnost jedinice na terenu da izvrši zadatak odsudne odbrane dodijeljenih linija.[535]

Ipak, pravi napori za jedinice na Treskavici i Bjelašnici tek su počinjali.

Snage VRS koncentrisane po planu „LUKAVAC-95“ početkom maja počele su sa ofanzivom. Napadom izvršenim 1. maja stavile su pod svoju kontrolu veći dio linije Đokin toranj - Pašina planina, a u nastavku napada, u borbama vođenim do 4. maja ponovo osvojile i najviši vrh Treskavice. Na drugom kraju, u zoni 111. Vbbr čiju je odbranu od 1. maja preuzeo 1. brdski bataljon, napad VRS započeo je 3. maja u ranim jutarnjim satima. Višekratne kombinovane artiljerijske i pješadijske napade VRS snage 111. Vbbr su uspješno odbile i održale svoju liniju odbrane, nanijevši neprijatelju značajne gubitke. Težište napada VRS bilo je na desnom kraju, u rejonu Orlice. Gubici snaga 111. Vbbr bili su tri poginula i tri ranjena borca.[536] Udarna jedinica VRS u napadu bio je izviđačko-diverzantski odred SRK „Beli vukovi“, čiji je jedan poginuli pripadnik ostao na liniji 111. Vbbr.[537]

Ovom i uspješnim odbranama drugih jedinica pod komandom 14. divizije, nakon gubitka jednog dijela položaja početkom maja, zaustavljena je prva faza ofanzive VRS na Treskavici i Bjelašnici. Nakon toga preduzete su mjere na efikasnijoj organizaciji odbrane i stvaranju uslova za nastavak ofanzivnih borbenih dejstava snaga ARBiH. Dio ovih mjera Komanda 14. divizije naredila je 30. aprila, ali je njihova realizacija morala sačekati stabilizaciju linija odbrane. U sklopu ovih aktivnosti trebala je biti izvršena preraspodjela linija i rejona odbrane angažovanih jedinica. Izmjene je pretrpjela i dodijeljena zona 111. Vbbr. Njena linija odbrane je trebala biti pomjerena tako da je na desnom kraju odbranu Malu

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[531] **AARBiH**, IKM 14. divizije - Bijela lijeska, *Vanredni b/i*, 10.04.1995.

[532] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 44.

[533] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 14-4/95, 15.04.1995.

[534] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111.Vbbr, *Telegram*, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-154/95, 10.04.1995.

[535] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111.Vbbr, *Telegram*, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-159-1/95, 20.04.1995.

[536] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 20/123/95, 03.05.1995; **AARBiH**, IKM 14. divizije - Bijela lijeska, *Redovni b/i*, Str.pov.broj: CV-961-05/95, 03.05.1995; **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 20/124/95, 04.05.1995; **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr - IKM Pazarište, *Dnevni izvještaj*, Str.pov. broj: 22-5/95. Poginuli su: **Mehmed Čorbo**, **Salko Hamzić** i **Dedo Šabanović**.

[537] Poginuli pripadnik „Belih vukova“ bio je rumunjski plaćenik **Dima Arijan**. **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj sa stanjem u 17:00 časova*, Str .pov. broj 20/04-1-130, 03.05.1995.

i Veliku Orlicu preuzimala 112. Vbbr, a na lijevom kraju 111. Vbbr je trebala preuzeti dio dotadašnje linije 109. bbr na potezu Brda - Kuk - most na rijeci Bijela. Drugi dio linije 109. bbr preuzimala je 155. bbr.[538] Nova linija odbrane 111. Vbbr prikazana je na ***Karti 21***.

Naređena pomjeranja i posjedanje novododijeljenih položaja, dužinom linije i konfiguracijom terena na prednjem kraju odbrane, iziskivali su veće angažovanje ljudstva 111. Vbbr u posjedanju linije i organizaciji njene odbrane po svim elementima borbenog rasporeda, što se može vidjeti prostim pogledom na ***Kartu 21***. Istovremeno, jedinica je počela s pripremama za nastavak borbenih dejstava. Stoga je IKM brigade s jedne strane tražio od Komande 14. divizije da se jedinici dodijeli linija srazmjerna njenom brojnom stanju, a s druge strane zatražio upućivanje dodatnih vlastitih snaga iz Sarajeva.[539] Dodatne snage jačine dva voda upućene su po ovom zahtjevu, ali preuzimanje novog dijela linije nije izvršeno tokom maja. Razlog za to ležao je u činjenici da su snage 14. divizije ubrzano pripremale nastavak ofanzivnih borbenih dejstava, u kojima je svoj dio zadatka imala i 111. Vbbr.

U okviru širih dejstava u zoni 14. divizije, čije su glavne snage nastupale na pravcu Ilijaš (tt 1878) - Bosansko vratlo - Malo vratlo, zadatak snaga 111. Vbbr bio je da sa svojih polaznih položaja, kombinovanim artiljerijskim i pješadijskim dejstvima izvrše napad i ovladaju objektima na liniji Kukovi - Brda - Strugojnica.[540] Napad združenih jedinica ARBiH i MUP-a u zoni 14. divizije započeo je 30. maja ujutro. Na glavnom pravcu napada ostvaren je uspjeh i oslobođeni su objekti Pešter, Kožljen, Palež i Skok.[541] Na svom pravcu napada snage 111. Vbbr ostvarile su dejstvo uništivši veći broj bunkera na neprijateljskoj liniji, ali do proboja pješadije nije došlo.[542]

Jedinice u zoni 14. divizije, mada su svoja dejstva planirale pažljivo, neprijateljski raspored izviđale detaljno i borile se hrabro, ispred sebe su imale jake snage neprijatelja koncentrisane na njihovom pravcu u okviru operacije „LUKAVAC-95“, koje su izvodile dobro organizovanu odbranu i imale kvalitetne rezerve kojima su intervenisale na ugroženim pravcima. U toj situaciji je bilo podjednako teško osvojiti neprijateljske linije i zadržati ih nakon toga. U kontranapadu izvedenom 1. juna, snage VRS ponovo su zauzele dva dana ranije oslobođene objekte. Nakon toga združene jedinice u zoni 14. divizije 3. i 4. juna izvele su novi napad i postigle još veći uspjeh od prethodnog, oslobodivši objekte Kozija luka, Dikonjina greda, Suha lastva, Klekova glavica, Krajčića-klanac, Nikoline stijene, Veliki do, Surdupi, Preslo, Malo vratlo, Đokin toranj, Pašina planina, tt 1944, tt 1917, Male stijene, Debelo brdo, tt 1805, Mokrodoli, tt 1782, Mali Treskač, tt 1907, tt 1793. Ofanziva ARBiH je nastavljena i 6. juna, kada je oslobođen i važan objekat Lupoč, ali su ga snage VRS 9. juna uspjele vratiti pod svoju kontrolu. Ovim uspjesima, s početka juna, jedinice 14. divizije su ovladale platoom Treskavice, stvarajući osnovicu za daljnja dejstva u cilju oslobađanja Trnova i razbijanja prstena blokade Sarajeva.[543]

Jedinice na smjeni 111. Vbbr nakon napada izvršenog 30. maja, osjećale su zamor i evidentan nedostatak potrebnog elana. U takvoj situaciji nije bilo moguće računati na uspjeh napadnog dejstva jedinice. Bilo je neophodno izvršiti redovnu smjenu ljudstva, ali su u ovo vrijeme, po prvi put od kako je brigada počela izvršavati zadatke van Sarajeva, po tom pitanju nastali problemi.

Komanda VRS je planirajući nastavak borbenih dejstava nakon isteka zimskog prekida vatre, a svjesna rastuće snage ARBiH i trajno fokusirana na održavanje opsade Sarajeva, bila odlučna da odnose snaga pokuša vratiti na vrijeme od prije proljeća 1994. godine. U tom smislu preduzela je već pominjanu

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[538] **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije, *Angažovanje jedinica u z/o 14. divizije, pripremno naređenje*, 30.04.1995.
[539] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr - IKM Pazarište, *Izvještaj - stanje u jedinici*, Str.pov.broj: 42-5/95, 14.05.1995.
[540] **AARBiH**, IKM 14. divizije - Bijela lijeska, *Zapovijest za napad*, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-826, 20.05.1995.
[541] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 44.
[542] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr - IKM Pazarište, *Izvještaj - stanje u jedinici*, Str.pov.broj: 66-05/95, 31.05.1995.
[543] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 44.

operaciju „LUKAVAC-95“, kao uvod u strategijsku operaciju „PROZOR-95“ kojom je namjeravala razdvojiti snage 1. i 4. korpusa ARBiH u gornjem toku Neretve i dolini Zujevine, i staviti Sarajevo u duboko okruženje. Tok ove operacije pokazao je da su jedinice iz Sarajeva, upućivanjem snaga na bojišta van grada, trajno ostvarile nadmoć snaga 1. korpusa na spoljnoj strani prstena opsade. Stoga se komandantima VRS kao prvorazredan zadatak nametala akcija kojom će ponovo težište aktivnosti 1. korpusa vratiti na unutrašnji prsten opsade, unutar kojeg su bile u indiferentnoj operativno-taktičkoj poziciji u odnosu na snage SRK. Zato su do kraja aprila isplanirali napadno borbeno dejstvo pod tajnim nazivom „TALAS“, sa više varijanti dejstva. Njegova suština bila je u napadu na izabrane objekte od značaja za dodatno popravljanje taktičke pozicije SRK, nanošenju velikih gubitaka snagama 1. korpusa i civilnom stanovništvu Sarajeva, radi vezivanja snaga 1. korpusa za linije na unutrašnjoj strani prstena opsade i postizanja psiholoških efekata prema stanovništvu i borcima ARBiH. Da bi se to postiglo, planirana je upotreba koncentrisane artiljerijske vatre na izabranim prostorima i korištenje modifikovanih aviobombi težine 250 kilograma, opremljenih raketnim motorima, koje su ispaljivane s mobilnih lansera.[544] Ovim napravama velike razorne moći nije se moglo ostvariti precizno vatreno dejstvo, ali to i nije bio cilj planera ovog zločinačkog napada. Pripreme za napad snage VRS nisu uspjele dobro maskirati. Dugo su radili na izradi objekata za dejstvo i pristupnih tranšeja, za šta su koristili i logoraše i ratne zarobljenike, od kojih su neki u toku radova uspjeli pobjeći na slobodnu teritoriju. Snage 1. korpusa su očekivale napad i u punoj borbenoj gotovosti bile još od 10. maja. Napad je počeo 16. maja u jutarnjim satima, s koncentracijom na objekte Debelo brdo i Grdonj. Snage VRS nisu uspjele u svojim namjerama da zauzmu napadnute objekte, ali su i narednih dana nastavile dejstva po svim linijama odbrane i neselektivno po gradu. Djelimično su uspjeli samo u namjeri da vežu snage 1. korpusa za linije odbrane grada.

Mada do napada na linije 111. Vbbr nije došlo, komanda brigade je takav razvoj događaja s pravom očekivala i svo raspoloživo ljudstvo držala u pripravnosti, a od polovine maja u punoj borbenoj gotovosti u blizini prednjeg kraja odbrane.[545] Tako se početkom juna brigada suočila s činjenicom da nema na raspolaganju svježe i odmorne snage koje bi mogla poslati na Treskavicu da zamijene premoreni 1. bataljon. I nije samo ta činjenica predstavljala problem. Sama smjena je podrazumijevala istovremeno odsustvo iz zone odgovornost snaga dva bataljona za jedan kraći period, što je u datoj situaciji nosilo velike rizike po zadatak odsudne odbrane linija u gradu. Procjenjujući da će u narednom periodu biti još teže osigurati svježe snage, Komanda 111. Vbbr je, uprkos svemu, izvršila smjenu jedinice na terenu i na izvršenje zadatka 3. juna navečer uputila 2. brdski bataljon.[546]

Tek je izlaskom ove smjene i nakon okončanja uspješnih borbenih dejstava 14. divizije, 8. juna izvršeno pomjeranje jedinica i 111. Vbbr je zaposjela liniju odbrane prikazanu na ***Karti 21***.[547]

Rekli smo da su snage VRS svojim napadom po planu „TALAS“, od planiranih ciljeva, postigle samo djelimično vezivanje snaga 1. korpusa na unutrašnjoj strani prstena opsade Sarajeva. Masovnim korištenjem teške artiljerije i modifikovanih aviobombi i obnovljenim neselektivnim granatiranjem grada, uspjeli su postići i nešto što nisu planirali. Reagovali su predstavnici UN-a i na njihov poziv, avioni NATO saveza 25. maja su bombardovali artiljerijske položaje VRS oko Sarajeva. Na ovu ograničenu akciju NATO snaga, snage VRS su odgovorile neograničenim izljevom bijesa i zarobljavanjem više stotina pripadnika međunarodnih snaga UNPROFOR-a, koje su rasporedili i vezane držali kao taoce na

[544] **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Pripreme za dejstvo „TALAS-1“*, Str.pov.broj: 20/04-133, 21.04.1995.
[545] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111.Vbbr, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-202-8, 02.06.1995.
[546] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111.Vbbr, *Telegram*, 02.06.1995.
[547] **AARBiH**, IKM 111.Vbbr, *Izvještaj o stanju u jedinici*, Str.pov.broj: 23-6/95, 09.06.1995.

vojnim objektima koji bi mogli poslužiti kao meta za napade NATO avijacije.[548] Snage VRS preuzele su sve položaje i kontrolne punktove UNPROFOR-a, zaplijenivši njihovo naoružanje i opremu, a 27. maja izdato je i naređenje za preuzimanje kontrole nad sarajevskim aerodromom od strane SRK.[549]

Nakon neuobičajenog reagovanja međunarodne zajednice izraženog u djelovanju NATO avijacije po artiljerijskim ciljevima VRS, nastupio je period uobičajenog ubjeđivanja i povlađivanja snagama VRS, kojim su predstavnici međunarodne zajednice željeli isposlovati oslobađanje svojih oficira i vojnika. Bio je to trenutak u kojem se zaista činilo da je Komanda VRS uspjela vratiti odnose na sarajevskom bojištu na stanje iz perioda prije proljeća 1994. godine. Poslije ovakvog razvoja događaja, ARBiH je donijela odluku da ponovo aktivira svoje planove za deblokadu grada.

U operaciji deblokade Sarajeva koja je nosila kodni naziv „TEKBIR“ ili skraćeno operacija „T“, prvobitno su bile angažovane velike snage 1, 3, 4. i 7. korpusa ARBiH, snage GŠ ARBiH i MUP RBiH. Naknadno su u operaciju uključeni i dijelovi 2. korpusa. Zapovijest za napad komandama korpusa i Ministarstvu unutrašnjih poslova uručio je komandant GŠ ARBiH Rasim Delić 29. maja u Tarčinu. Prema planu, glavne snage za napad (snage 3, 4. i 7. korpusa, s pridodatim snagama 1. korpusa, GŠ ARBiH i MUP-a) trebale su se grupisati na pravcu desno: Kiseljak - Igman, lijevo: Čemerska planina - Vogošća. Na sporednim pravcima napad su trebale izvoditi preostale snage 1. korpusa iz zona odgovornosti 12., 14. i 16. divizije.[550]

Ova operacija ARBiH tajnog naziva „TEKBIR“ nije bila nikakva tajna ni široj javnosti u Bosni i Hercegovini, ni snagama VRS. Obavještajnim kanalima VRS je prikupila dovoljno informacija[551] o razmjerama priprema ARBiH i na vrijeme dovukla potrebna pojačanja i organizovala odsudnu odbranu svojih položaja oko Sarajeva.[552] Veličinom angažovanih snaga i sredstava, širinom dejstava i posebno čudnim tokom svojih priprema i izvođenja, ova posljednja u nizu operacija kojim je ARBiH pokušavala razbiti opsadu Sarajeva, zahtijevala bi mnogo prostora unutar ovog teksta. Mi ćemo se, kako smo pristupali i operacijama deblokade iz 1992. godine, ograničiti na one dijelove bojišta i one faze operacije u kojima su bile direktno ili indirektno angažovane snage 111. Vbbr.

Prije otpočinjanja dejstava u okviru operacije „T“, kako smo već naveli, vođene su značajne borbe na platou Treskavice, kojom su snage u zoni 14. divizije gotovo u potpunosti ovladale do 6. juna. U kontraofanzivi VRS je vratila manji dio izgubljenih zemljišnih objekata pod svoju kontrolu. Na liniju odbrane 111. Vbbr u rejonu Strugojnica - Brda, kombinovani artiljerijski i pješadijski napad VRS je izvršila 12. juna. Jedinica 111. Vbbr je uspješno odbila napad.[553]

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[548] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 44.

[549] **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 20/04-185, 27.05.1995.

[550] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 45.

[551] U već dostupnoj dokumentaciji VRS jasno je da su informacije o planiranoj deblokadi Sarajeva imale višestruke izvore. Osim informacija koje su donosili prebjezi iz ARBiH, važne informacije davali su i neki oficiri UNPROFOR-a. Standardni izvori: prisluškivanje sredstava veze Armije i analiza sarajevskih medija, također, su davali podatke o predstojećoj ofanzivi ARBiH.

[552] Osim mobilizacije svih snaga SRK i MUP-a RS na području sarajevske regije, te snaga IBK, DK i HK angažovanih u tekućim operacijama VRS oko Sarajeva, po otpočinjanju operacije ARBiH dovedena su dodatna pojačanja, među kojima su bile i gardijske i specijalne jedinice poput „Pantera“ iz Bijeljine i „Legendi“ iz IBK. **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Informacija o sarajevskoj ofanzivi*, Pov.broj 20/05-189, 16. 06. 1995. Osim ovih mjera, u saradnji s vlastima Jugoslavije, preduzete su energične mjere na dovođenju vojnih obveznika koji su se sklonili od rata na njenu teritoriju, pa su tokom juna u jedinice SRK doveli 900 ovakvih vojnika. **ICTY,** Komanda SRK, *Informacija o stanju na ratištu,* Str.pov.broj: 20/04-41, 30. 06. 1995. U toku ofanzive stalno su pristizale nove snage prema potrebama i razvoju događaja.

[553] **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije - IKM Bijela lijeska, *Redovni b/i*, Str.pov.broj: 02/3-920-140, 12.06.1995.

Operacija „T“ počela je napadom snaga ARBiH na glavnom pravcu 15. juna u ranim jutarnjim satima. Borbena dejstva prvog dana operacije donijela su veoma ograničene uspjehe snaga Armije. Sutradan, 16. juna naređeno je pokretanje napada snaga 1. korpusa na njihovim pravcima.

Snage ARBiH i MUP-a iz zone 12. divizije napale su 16. juna u ranim jutarnjim satima na više pravaca. Zadatak 111. Vbbr bio je da svojim snagama s polaznih položaja Glavica - Vis, istovremenim napadima snaga s fronta i ubacivanjem IDg u dubinu neprijateljskog rasporeda, pravcima Hrastik (tt 681) - s. Uglješići, tt 830 - Mujkića-brdo (tt 772) - tt 618 i Vis - Kuta - Donja Jošanica, razbije neprijatelja na prednjem kraju i što prije ovlada objektima Golo brdo, tt 830, Mujkića brdo i Hrastik, i izbije na liniju s. Uglješići - tt 618 - Donja Jošanica - Vijenac (tt 607). Kao lijevi susjed napadale su snage 143. lbr sa zadatkom da ovladaju objektima Gradac (tt 682) i Vijenac (tt 607), te izbiju na liniju Piskoč - Vijenac. Na desnom kraju napadale su združene snage MUP-a pravcem Slatina - Saračevac.[554] Pravci napada snaga 111. Vbbr 16. juna na Žuči prikazani su na ***Karti 22***.

Snage 111. Vbbr na svom pravcu napada ostvarile su početni uspjeh. Probijene su linije VRS na koti 830 i 111. Vbbr je ovladala cijelom kotom, ali prodora na ostalim dijelovima nije bilo, pa je jedinica prešla u odbranu dostignute linije. Dostignute položaje borci 111. Vbbr su održali do 16:00 časova, sve vrijeme trpeći ubitačnu artiljerijsku vatru VRS, kada su se povukli na polazne položaje. U ovom napadu brigada je imala 4 poginula i 20 ranjenih boraca.[555]

I na ostalim pravcima napada iz zone 12. divizije 16. juna postignuti su samo privremeni uspjesi, a snage Armije i MUP-a su se do kraja dana povukle na polazne položaje.

Istovremeno s napadima jedinica u zoni 12. divizije, 16. juna su napale i jedinice u zoni 14. i 16. divizije.

U zoni 14. divizije uspješan napad izvele su 104. Vmtbr, 181. Bbbr i 145. lbr koje su razbile neprijatelja i oslobodile Prestruganu stijenu, Vidovac, Ovčarevac, Gradinu, Jelišin bor, Jasikovac, Gradac (tt 1058) i Pović (tt 1070), kao i sela Priječane i Ostojiće.[556] Snage 111. Vbbr izvršile su napad na objekte Lastva i Litica jugoistočno od svojih položaja na Kilavcu, ali su se, zbog jake artiljerijske vatre ostvarene od strane VRS po ovim objektima, morale povući na polazne položaje.[557] Bilo je očito da je napredovanje 111. Vbbr uvjetovano rješavanjem problema položaja VRS na Kukovima, koji su bili izuzetno dobro utvrđeni i branjeni. Sutradan, 17. juna, snage 14. divizije s dostignute linije odbijale su pokušaje VRS da vrati izgubljene položaje. Napredovanje je ostvarila samo 104. Vmtbr oslobodivši Straišta.[558] Daljnje napredovanje, snage ARBiH u zoni 14. divizije, ostvarile su 18. juna, kada su oslobođeni Gušće (tt 725), Šmrekovo brdo, Ometala (tt 893), Stojevice, Zagražđe i Strug (tt 1073), te sela Šerifići, Vjerča i Umčani.[559]

Kukovi su u tom trenutku predstavljali najutvrđeniju liniju odbrane VRS na trnovskom bojištu. Stoga je od ključnog značaja za njihovo oslobađanje bila brza i precizna artiljerijska priprema. Nju su u popodnevnim satima 18. juna ostvarila dva tenka T-55 iz sastava 1. Okb, te brigadna četa za podršku sa

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[554] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr, *Zapovijest za napad*, Str.pov.broj: 01-378/95, 13.06.1995.

[555] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr, *Telegram*, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-222/95, 23.06.1995. Poginuli su: **Ramo Beha**, **Esad Kalabušić, Suvad Karadža** i **Sabahudin Selimagić**.

[556] **AARBiH,** NIP „Vojna iskustva iz rata u BiH 92 – 95.“, pukovnik Šefko Dardagan, *OTA „Deblokada grada Sarajeva“*, Sarajevo, 2000. (U daljnjem tekstu OTA)

[557] **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije - IKM Bijela lijeska, Dnevni b/i, Str.pov.broj: 02/3-920-149, 16.06.1995. Citirani izvještaj Komande 14. divizije navodi da je 111.Vbbr bila ovladala navedenim objektima. Komandant 2. bataljona Šefćet Baždarević navodi da jedinica nije uspjela ovladati objektima, što u ovom slučaju smatramo vjerodostojnijim izvorom.

[558] **OTA**

[559] Ibid.

dva topa, ZIS 76 mm i B-1, i minobacačima. Od posebne važnosti bila je brza i precizna vatra tenkova po jako utvrđenim bunkerima. Nakon uspješne pripreme, snage 111. Vbbr s pojačanjima od po jedne čete iz sastava 131. lbr i 143. lbr izvršile su frontalni napad na neprijateljsku liniju. Na lijevom kraju 2. četa 2. bataljona napadala je pravcem Kuk - Javor - Hrašće - s. Trebečaj. Desno od nje, na pravcu Strugojnice, napadala je četa iz sastava 143. lbr. Na same Kukove i dalje pravcem Krivodoli - Završće - Kapa napadala je 3. četa 2. bataljona, na čijem je pravcu kao rezerva uvedena i četa iz sastava 131. lbr. Na desnom kraju iz rejona Klačine prema Lastvi, Litici i selu Godinja, napadala je 1. četa 2. bataljona. Snage u napadu su u potpunosti ovladale neprijateljskom linijom i u daljnjem napredovanju, koje je nastavljeno do kraja narednog dana, oslobodile Javor (tt 1063), Hrašće, Orlovo brdo, Kukove, Krivodole, Jasike, Završće, Kapu, Lastvu, Liticu, kao i sela Gaj, Mijanoviće, Pendičiće i Godinju. I druge jedinice u zoni 14. divizije su imale uspjeha 19. juna, oslobodivši objekte Kožljen i Pešter na platou Treskavice i Jagodnjak na trnovskom pravcu.[560] Pravci napada 111.Vbbr 18. i 19. juna i dostignuta linija prikazani su na ***Karti 23***.

Uspjesi snaga 1. korpusa u zoni 14. divizije ostvareni od 16. do 19. juna, predstavljali su najveće pomake u okviru operacije „T“. Na sastanku koji je komandant GŠ ARBiH održao s komandantima korpusa, održanom 19. juna, naređen je nastavak dejstava po planu operacije i uvođenje dodatnih snaga 7. korpusa i snaga 2. korpusa radi eksploatisanja uspjeha jedinica 1. korpusa, ali je do pristizanja naređenih pojačanja prošlo isuviše dugo vremena.

Oslobodilački zamah snaga ARBiH u zoni 14. divizije još je kratko vrijeme bio u uzlaznoj putanji. Napad je nastavljen 21. juna u ranim jutarnjim satima. Na pravcu napada 181. Bbbr oslobođeni su objekti Obornica, Gradina (tt 939), Jaića-kamen, a 145. lbr oslobodila je objekte Lisičja glava, Hrastovac, Palac i Bređak, čime su izašli na komunikaciju Sarajevo - Trnovo i presjekli je. Snage 111. Vbbr su izravnale svoju liniju napredovanjem lijevih susjeda, pomičući je prema Gračan brdu.

Istovremeno su snage 7. viteške muslimanske oslobodilačke brigade u zoni 16. divizije izašle na putnu komunikaciju Semizovac - Srednje. To je bio trenutak i tačka kulminacije uspjeha operacije „TEKBIR“. Snage 3. korpusa nisu uspjele produžiti napad i zadržati komunikaciju Semizovac - Srednje. Snage u zoni 14. divizije, također, su bile na izmaku snaga. Uzastopne borbe u kojima su svakog dana probijane nove neprijateljske linije, a na kraju dana uređivani položaji na dostignutim linijama, s kojih su narednog dana pokretani daljnji napadi, te veliki oslobođeni prostor u kojem su se razvukle iscrpljene snage koje nisu imale spremne i svježe jedinice u rezervi, uzeli su svoj danak. Snage 182. lbr su 22. juna, uspješnim napadom, oslobodile Čardak i Kragujevac na platou Treskavice. Bio je to u tom trenutku krajnji domet mogućnosti 14. divizije. Dva dana kasnije, 24. juna, VRS su vratile pod svoju kontrolu oba objekta.[561]

U ovoj fazi borbenih dejstava oko Sarajeva nastupilo je nekoliko dana izuzetno lošeg vremena. Jake kiše i smanjena vidljivost uticali su na smanjenje intenziteta borbenih dejstava. I bez toga, jedinice ARBiH su pregrupisavanjem snaga pokušavale doći do daha za nastavak operacije. U zonu 14. divizije pristigao je dio snaga iz sastava 2. korpusa koje su trebale biti upotrebljene za nastavak napada i eksploataciju postignutih uspjeha.

I VRS je dovukla svježe snage na bojište. Nakon kratkotrajne panike proistekle iz činjenice da VRS nije imala nikakvu organizovanu odbranu dalje od komunikacije Sarajevo - Trnovo na koju su snage ARBiH izašle u blizini Kijeva, kada su sa svježim snagama u rezervi, da su ih imale, mogle u marševskoj

[560] **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije - IKM Bijela lijeska, Dnevni b/i, Str.pov.broj: 02/3-920-153, 18.06.1995; **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije - IKM Bijela lijeska, *Dnevni b/i*, Str.pov.broj: 02/3-920-157, 19.06.1995; **OTA**; Razgovor s Šefćetom Baždarevićem, u odnosu na izvještaje unosi ispravku u pogledu ulaska jedinice u sela Gaj i Mijanoviće.

[561] **OTA**

koloni izaći na Trebević, VRS je pristiglim svježim snagama najprije uspostavila odbranu na Kijevskom pravcu, a krajem juna krenula u kontraofanzivu. Tako su pristigle snage ARBiH, umjesto uloge u napadu, dobro došle u zatvaranju velikog oslobođenog prostora na trnovskom pravcu i njegovoj odbrani. U zoni 12. divizije VRS je 28. juna probila linije odbrane ARBiH i zaposjela taktički važan objekat za odbranu Stupa, takozvanu Gušića-halu. Od tog trenutka koncentracija jedinica na području grada bila je usmjerena na vraćanje ovog objekta, u čemu se uspjelo tek 2. augusta.[562]

Istoga dana, 28. juna, počela je kontraofanziva VRS i na treskavičkom i na trnovskom pravcu. Prvog i narednog dana ove ofanzive, snage u zoni 14. divizije uspješno su branile dostignute linije. U toku ovih borbi vršena je i smjena jedinica 111. Vbbr. Rejon odbrane je 30. juna preuzeo 3. bataljon. Vršeći smjenu u uslovima aktivne odbrane dostignute linije, snage 111. Vbbr suočile su se i sa zahtjevom da preuzmu dodatni dio linije od bataljona 211. bbr iz sastava 2. korpusa, koji je izvučen radi upućivanja na drugi pravac. Tako se linija bataljona od 1. jula protezala na desnom kraju: isključno rijeka Željeznica 500 metara istočno od sela Godinja, a na lijevom kraju: uključno selo Zabrada - potok. Desni susjed jedinici bila je četa 143. lbr, lijevi susjed snage 155. bbr. Ovo proširenje rejona odbrane desilo se u kritičnom trenutku u kojem su snage VRS izvodile snažan napad. Na položaje 3. bataljona snage VRS su napale na pravcu Kapa - Ostružje. Napadu je prethodilo dejstvo tenka i prage iz rejona Šestaljeva, te minobacačka vatra. Snage 111. Vbbr su napad odbile i neprijatelja vratile na polazne položaje. U odbrani dostignute linije, jedinica je pretrpjela gubitke, tri poginula i dva ranjena borca.[563] Aktivnosti VRS prema položajima 111. Vbbr u vrijeme njihove opće ofanzive na treskavičkom i trnovskom bojištu, bile su izražene i narednog dana. Izvidnica 111. Vbbr je 2. jula ispred svog prednjeg kraja u rejonu Orlovog brda zarobila dvojicu pripadnika VRS.[564] Napadi VRS na linije 111. Vbbr na trnovskom bojištu nastavljeni su i 3. i 5. jula.

Jedinica je u datoj situaciji preduzimala ono što je bilo u njenoj moći kako bi osigurala uslove za uspješnu odbranu dodijeljenog rejona. Počelo je intenzivno inžinjerijsko uređenje linije odbrane, kao i izmještanje logorske prostorije, komande, pekare i kuhinje u rejone Kukova i Šiljka. Do 11. jula izmješteni su svi navedeni elementi logorske prostorije i inžinjerijski je uređeno 75 otpornih tačaka na prvoj liniji i 25 otpornih tačaka na drugoj liniji odbrane. Posjednuta linija bila je dugačka preko 5 kilometara, protezala se ispresijecanim terenom s više putnih i tenkoprohodnih pravaca i držana je s krajnjim naprezanjem ljudstva i bez smjena. Jedinica nije imala nikakvih vlastitih rezervi i Komanda 14. divizije ulagala je napore da osigura interventne snage, kao rezervu na njenom pravcu. Problem je bio u tome što ni divizija nije raspolagala dovoljnim brojem jedinica, pa je intervenisala s onim što joj je bilo na raspolaganju, prema stepenu ugroženosti pojedinih pravaca. Zato je komandant bataljona tražio dodatne snage iz Sarajeva, ali ni na ovaj način nije bilo moguće osigurati pojačanja srazmjerna dužini dodijeljene linije. Komanda brigade je 2. jula navečer, kao pojačanje, uputila 55 ljudi, ali je obavijestila bataljon da će zbog situacije u zoni brigade biti teško osigurati dodatne snage.[565]

Uloženi napori na uređenju vlastite linije i koherentnost vojničkog kolektiva jedinice, dali su joj potrebnu stabilnost i, pored svih poteškoća, omogućili su, ne samo da očuva vlastite položaje, već i da pruži pomoć svom lijevom susjedu 155. bbr u veoma kritičnom trenutku raspada njenih linija odbrane u rejonu Palca pred snažnim napadima VRS izvedenim 8. i 9. jula pravcem s. Mađari - Palac - s. Lisovići. U toj sitaciji snage 111. Vbbr su po naređenju komandanta 14. divizije izvukle dio snaga koje su odsudno

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[562] **OTA**

[563] **AARBiH**, IKM 111. Vbbr, *Vanredni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05-7/95, 01.07.1995; **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije - IKM Bijela lijeska, *Redovni b/i*, Str.pov.broj: 02/3-920-175, 01.07.1995. Poginuli su: **Halil Avdibegović**, **Medan Čičak** i **Ahmed Delalić**.

[564] **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije - IKM Bijela lijeska, *Redovni b/i*, Str.pov.broj: 02/3-920-176, 02.07.1995.

[565] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr, *Telegram*, Str.pov.broj: 01/1- 232/95, 02.07.1995.

branile Gračan brdo i zalomile lijevi kraj svoje odbrane pravcem Orlovo brdo - Trebečajski potok - put između Brutusa i Gračan brda - raskrsnica puteva Bukov rat - Lisičja glava. Time su dale veliki doprinos zaustavljanju napada na pravcu 155. bbr i stabilizaciji njene odbrane. U ovom zadatku, borcima 111. Vbbr pristigla je pomoć dijela snaga 131. lbr, a na stabilizaciji ostatka linije odbrane 155. bbr intervenisale su snage 145. lbr i 181. Bbbr. Za svoj doprinos stabilizaciji odbrane i zaustavljanju ofanzive VRS jedinica 111. Vbbr je pohvaljena i novčano nagrađena od strane komandanta 1. koprusa i komandanta 14. divizije.[566]

U ovo vrijeme, upravo od 11. jula, u zonu 14. divizije počele su pristizati snage 7. korpusa. Ova jaka borbena grupacija ARBiH od početka operacije „T“ bezuspješno je pokušavala probiti opsadu Sarajeva iz pravca Visokog. Njeno prebacivanje na trnovski pravac bila je dobra ali, kako se pokazalo, zakašnjela ideja. Zamah uspjeha snaga 14. divizije bio je zaustavljen i njene snage su, kako smo već naveli, uz teške probleme i gubitak dijela oslobođene teritorije, netom zaustavile kontraofanzivu VRS. Pregrupisavanje snaga ARBiH, u kojem su jedinice 7. korpusa preuzele dejstva na trnovskom pravcu, a glavnina 14. divizije preuzela napade s platoa Treskavice prema rogojskoj gredi, pratilo je pregrupisavanje i dovođenje dodatnih snaga VRS. Tako je nastala situacija u kojoj znatno jače snage od onih koje su započele dejstva u zoni 14. divizije polovinom juna, polovinom jula nisu mogle nastaviti uspješan prodor prema Trnovu. Ostvareni pomaci prema Rogoju anulirani su u kontraofanzivi VRS izvedenoj 31. jula i 1. augusta.[567]

U toku izvođenja posljednje faze operacije „T“ na trnovskom pravcu, zapravo posljednjeg dana ofanzive snaga ARBiH, 28. jula, izvršena je smjena jedinica 111. Vbbr i liniju odbrane preuzeo je 1. brdski bataljon. Snage 1. bataljona istog su dana izvele, od prethodne smjene već isplaniranu, akciju popravljanja taktičkog položaja u rejonu Gračan brda. Još od 9. jula, kada su zbog proboja linije njihovog lijevog susjeda morali zalomiti lijevo krilo svoje odbrane prema selu Brutusima, 111. Vbbr je kontrolu Gračan brda prepustila neprijatelju. Ovom akcijom željeli su vratiti vrh kote. Akcija je izvedena uspješno i bez borbe, jer su se slabe snage VRS s Gračan brda povukle, nakon što su uočile pokret jedinice 111. Vbbr prema njihovim položajima.[568] Stavljanjem pod kontrolu Gračan brda, 111. Vbbr je dostigla liniju odbrane na trnovskom pravcu koju će zadržati do kraja ratnih dejstava. Ova linija prikazana je na ***Karti 24***.

Kraj jula označio je kraj operacije „TEKBIR“ i početak kratkotrajnog perioda zatišja na bojištu. Nakon neuspjeha operacije, uslijedile su i određene kadrovske promjene u jedinicama ARBiH. Na mjesto komandanta 1. korpusa 16. augusta 1995. postavljen je Nedžad Ajnadžić. Komanda 1. korpusa, na čelu s novim komandantom, planirala je brzi nastavak ofanzivnih borbenih dejstava, težišno u zoni 14. divizije. Komanda 14. divizije, nakon odlaska jedinica iz sastava drugih korpusa, obnovila je pripreme za nastavak borbenih dejstava sa stalnim sastavom divizije i pretpočinjenim jedinicama iz grada. Do pokretanja jedinica u napad došlo je 25. augusta, ali su se iste bez ostvarenih rezultata povukle na polazne položaje.[569]

U zoni 12. divizije tokom augusta, također, je vladalo relativno zatišje. Jedinice nisu pokretane s polaznih položaja, s tim da je još od maja mjeseca intenzitet artiljerijskog i snajperskog djelovanja VRS po linijama jedinica 12. divizije i gradu Sarajevu bio znatno povećan u odnosu na prethodni period. Tako su 28. augusta u prijepodnevnim satima, snage VRS gađale centar Sarajeva, područja pijace Markale,

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[566] **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije - IKM Bijela lijeska, *Dnevni b/i*, Str.pov.broj: 02/3-920-181, 08.07.1995; **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije - IKM Bijela lijeska, *Dnevni b/i*, 09.07.1995; **AARBiH**, 111. Vbbr - IKM Pazarište, *Telegram*, Str. pov.broj: 49-7/95, 10.07.1995.

[567] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 46.

[568] **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije - IKM Bijele vode, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 02/3-920-186, 28.07.1995; Razgovor s Remzijom Mandalom, komandantom 1.bb.

[569] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa - IKM Igman, *Vanredni b/i*, Str.pov.broj: 01/3-209, 25.08.1995.

Narodnog pozorišta i mosta Drvenija, sa 8 mina iz minobacača 120 milimetara.[570] Granata kojom je pogođena pijaca Markale napravila je masakr, ubivši 43 i ranivši 89 građana Sarajeva.[571]

Snage za brzu reakciju, formirane i upućene u BiH nakon majske blamaže mirovnih snaga i vezivanja njihovih vojnika oko Sarajeva, i avijacija NATO pakta ovaj put su na masakr nedužnih građana odgovorili snažnim udarima po položajima i vojnoj infrastrukturi srpskih snaga oko Sarajeva. Kako se majski udar na položaje VRS, u formi opomene kao vaspitne mjere, nije pokazao djelotvornim, te nakon julske tragedije stanovništva zona pod zaštitom UN, Srebrenice i Žepe, komanda NATO snaga je ovaj put bila odlučna da nanese trajne štete vojnoj infrastrukturi VRS oko Sarajeva. Prije početka udara Komanda 1. korpusa je upozorena od strane UNPROFOR-a da ne smije koristiti dejstva NATO i da se mora suzdržati od borbenih djelovanja.[572]

Aktivnosti snaga za brzo djelovanje i NATO avijacije trajale su do polovine septembra i za to vrijeme, jedinice 1. korpusa su se dosljedno uzdržavale od borbenih dejstava koja bi UNPROFOR mogao protumačiti kao pokušaje kršenja upozorenja. U ovom periodu jedinice ARBiH u srednjoj i sjeverozapadnoj Bosni izvodile su veoma uspješna ofanzivna dejstva i oslobodile velike teritorije.

Svoju posljednju ofanzivu u toku 1995. godine 1. korpus ARBiH pokrenuo je u zoni 14. divizije i vodio je u dvije faze od 2. do 9. oktobra. Ove borbe vođene su u atmosferi sveopćeg očekivanja zaustavljanja ratnih dejstava i postizanja mirovnog sporazuma. Težište napada bilo je i dalje na pravcu plato Treskavice - Rogoj. Na ovom pravcu u sedam dana borbi ostvareni su znatni pomaci i jedinice su ovladale sa nekoliko važnih objekata i uporišta VRS, među kojima je bio i jako utvrđeni Lupoč, i izašle na rogojsku gredu. Posljednjeg dana aktivnih borbi, u pokušaju da dovrši zadatak zauzimanja Rogoja i oslobađanja Trnova, poginuo je komandant 14. divizije Zaim Imamović.[573]

U vrijeme zatišja na trnovskom bojištu koje je trajalo tokom augusta i septembra, izvršene su dvije smjene jedinica 111. Vbbr, pa su nakon 1. i 2. bataljona, na početku oktobarske ofanzive, na terenu ponovo bile snage 3. bataljona. Ove snage nisu uzimale učešća u napadima prema rogojskoj gredi, ali se, nakon ostvarenog napredovanja jedinica s platoa, 5. oktobra sa svojih položaja u pravcu Turova i Trnova pokrenuo i dio snaga 3. bataljona. Odbranu VRS na Runjevici i Bibavici nije bila zahvatila dezorganizacija usljed gubitka položaja na njihovom lijevom kraju, pa su uspjele vratiti snage 3. bataljona na polazne položaje i nanijeti im gubitke.[574]

Time su borbena dejstva u zoni 1. korpusa faktički okončana. Formalno, primirje je na snagu stupilo 12. oktobra. Narušavanje primirja i povremeno otvaranje vatre s linija odbrane bivali su sve rjeđi kako se bližio trenutak potpisivanja mirovnog ugovora i okončanja rata. Još prije formalnog okončanja rata, počela je djelimična demobilizacija ljudstva za potrebe industrijskih preduzeća u kojima je postojala mogućnost pokretanja proizvodnje. U tom cilju 13. oktobra 1995. naređena je i posljednja reorganizacija jedinica 12. divizije.[575] U sklopu ove reorganizacije, sve brdske brigade iz sastava divizije su rasformirane i od njihovog ljudstva i materijalno-tehničkih sredstava formirane su nove jedinice. Od ljudstva i sredstava 111. Vbbr i 105. bbr formirana je 127. brdska brigada.

Ovim je okončan ratni put 111. Vbbr, jedne od najpoznatijih i najuspješnijih jedinica Armije Republike Bosne i Hercegovine. Kao kolektiv, 1. motorizovana brigada je za svoj ratni doprinos, najprije u

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[570] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Vanredni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 02/2-250, 28.08.1995.
[571] Karović, str. 101
[572] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01/3-219, 30.08.1995.
[573] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 47.
[574] Razgovor sa Ademirom Raščićem. U ovim borbama poginuli su **Amir Bundo** i **Jasmin Isanović**.
[575] **AARBiH**, GŠARBiH, *Organizacijske promjene u z/o 12. divizije KoV 1. korpusa, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 14/43-80, 13.10.1995.

decembru 1993. godine stekla počasni naziv **SLAVNA**, a godinu dana kasnije i najviše priznanje ove vrste, počasni naziv **VITEŠKA**.

Prvi komandant brigade Enver Šehović posthumno je 1994. godine odlikovan ***Ordenom heroja oslobodilačkog rata***. ***Ordenom zlatnog grba sa mačevima*** posthumno je 1994. godine odlikovana pripadnica ove brigade Fadila Odžaković Žuta. ***Ordenom zlatnog ljiljana sa zlatnim vijencem*** 1997. godine odlikovan je komandant brigade Ibrahim Dervišević. Najveće ratno priznanje ***Zlatni ljiljan*** dobilo je 55 pripadnika 1. Vmtbr, tri pripadnika "Delte", dva pripadnika 1. sandžačke brigade, jedan pripadnik 12. brdske brigade, te još dva pripadnika jedinica OpŠO Vogošća. Nakon okončanja ratnih dejstava, još je 9 pripadnika 127. brdske brigade dobilo najveće ratno priznanje ***Zlatni ljiljan***.

Preostali posao, koji su borci 127. bbr obavljali većim dijelom zime, predstavljao je implementaciju vojnog dijela mirovnog sporazuma, zaključenog u Dejtonu i potpisanog 23. decembra 1995. u Parizu. Sukcesivno su linije odbrane pomjerane unazad jedne od drugih, prema definisanim fazama, a sredstva i ratna tehnika skladišteni u kasarne.

Početkom 1996. započeo je i proces mirnodopske transformacije Armije RBiH u Vojsku Federacije BiH. Do polovine godine demobilisan je najveći dio boraca i preveden u rezervni sastav, a od preostalog ljudstva formiran je operativni mirnodopski ešalon i komande za razvoj rezervnih jedinica. Ratne tradicije, personalnu evidenciju i najveći broj demobilisanih pripadnika 111. VITEŠKE brdske brigade, odnosno 127. bbr, kao rezrevni sastav oružanih snaga, objedinila je Komanda za razvoj 198. pješadijske brigade Vojske Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine.

ZAKLJUČAK

Armija Republike Bosne i Hercegovine je, po mjeri i načinu na koji je neposredno utjecala na historijske događaje čiji je sudionik bila, najznačajnija pojava u historiji Bosne i Hercegovine 20. stoljeća. Njen nastanak, razvoj i rat za odbranu Bosne i Hercegovine koji je vodila od 1992. do 1995. godine, predstavljaju veliku i još uvijek na pravi način neotvorenu temu bosanskohercegovačke historiografije.

Središnje strateško pitanje proteklog rata bilo je pitanje kontrole Sarajeva, i njegov glavni tok može se pratiti kroz nastojanja Armije RBiH da u prvom redu odbrani grad s krajnje teških i nepovoljnih pozicija u koje je njegova odbrana dovedena još prije početka oružane agresije rasporedom snaga JNA i oružanih formacija SDS-a, nastalih pod pokroviteljstvom JNA, a zatim izvrši razbijanje njegove opsade s ciljem oslobađanja teritorije i velikih snaga vezanih za odbranu grada iz nepovoljnih pozicija. S druge strane, snage JNA i oružane formacije SDS-a, koje su u mjesecu maju objedinjene u formaciju Vojske Srpske Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, kasnije Vojske Republike Srpske, i kojima su se po otpočinjanju oružane agresije priključivale snage MUP-a Savezne Republike Jugoslavije, MUP-a i DB-a Republike Srbije, te brojne dobrovoljačke jedinice iz Srbije, najprije su svoja nastojanja usmjerile prema ovladavanju Sarajevom. Nakon neuspjeha u ovim nastojanjima i početne stabilizacije odbrane grada, u središtu njihovog nastojanja bilo je daljnje pogoršavanje položaja odbrane grada, stezanja obruča njegove opsade i maksimalno vezivanje snaga ARBiH u Sarajevu i oko njega.

U središtu ovih zbivanja, kao jedan od najvažnijih oslonaca odbrane grada i pokušaja proboja iz okruženja, nastajala je Prva viteška motorizovana brigada. Historija njenog nastanka i razvoja, njen ratni put, bitan su dio historije Armije Republike Bosne i Hercegovine i bitke za Sarajevo koju je ona vodila. Prateći njen razvoj, pratimo sliku razvoja cijele Armije od nužne faze pasivnosti strukture Teritorijalne odbrane i aktivnosti i organizovanja u okvirima Patriotske lige, preko objedinjavanja svih oružanih formacija pod komandom i oznakama Teritorijalne odbrane RBiH, stvaranja Armije RBiH i njenog sazrijevanja, do faze u kojoj je dočekala kraj rata i u kojoj je brojnošću, organizacijom, vojničkim ustrojstvom i ukupnom snagom nadjačala protivnika.

Osnovu iz koje je nastala Prva viteška brigada činila je struktura Općinskih štabova TO Novo Sarajevo i Vogošća i dobrovoljačka struktura Patriotske lige ovih općina. Mnogobrojne manje jedinice u prvim danima odbrane grada, vezane za uža područja i dijelove naselja, ubrzano su objedinjavane i okrupnjavane u odrede teritorijalne odbrane. U okviru ove strukture, razvoj odbrambenih snaga na teritoriji Vogošće tekao je do početka 1993. godine. Proces okrupnjavanja jedinica na području Novog Sarajeva iz objektivnih tazloga je tekao znatno brže. Krajem maja 1992. su započele aktivnosti na formiranju 13. novosarajevske brigade, koja je u punom kapacitetu zaživjela krajem jula i čiju su okosnicu činili odredi TO s područja Pofalića i Velešića. U septembru je od 13. novosarajevske brigade, kao okosnice, stvorena 1. mehanizovana brigada. U toku ovog procesa vođena su neka od najznačajnijih borbenih dejstava brigade i postignuti njeni najveći ratni uspjesi: oslobađanje Pofalića i platoa Žuči. Našavši se na dominantnom platou Žuči, 1. mehanizovana brigada zajedno sa snagama OpŠO Vogošća, izborila je najpovoljniju poziciju za nastavak nastojanja ka deblokadi Sarajeva pravcem prema Visokom, preko Vogošće i Ilijaša. U tom cilju su objedinjene snage 1. mehanizovane brigade i 12. brdske brigade stvorene od najvećeg dijela snaga OpŠO Vogošća, i u februaru 1993. godine formirana je 1. motorizovana brigada.

Iscrpljujuće borbe vođene tokom 1992. godine i vojno-politička situacija nastala nastojanjem Hrvatskog vijeća obrane da, snagom svog i oružja Hrvatske vojske, za sebe odmah uzme ono što joj je neprihvaćeni Vens-Ovenov politički projekat nudio kao mogućnost u slučaju postizanja mirovnog

rješenja, čime je Armiji RBiH nametnut istovremeni rat sa dva protivnika u uslovima potpune blokade i nemogućnosti snabdijevanja jedinica i stanovništva, dovele su brigadu u posve drugačiju situaciju od planirane. Umjesto borbi za njegovu deblokadu, morala je u toku naredne godine voditi teške borbe u odsudnoj odbrani Sarajeva od nastojanja VRS da, slamanjem efektivne odbrane, stavi grad u duboko okruženje i tako postigne ključni cilj: primoravanje državnog rukovodstva Republike Bosne i Hercegovine na prekid rata i podjelu zemlje duž dostignutih borbenih linija. Najteže borbe vođene su na Žuči tokom ljeta 1993. godine.

Nakon potpisivanja Vašingtonskog sporazuma u martu 1994. godine, koji je okončao ratni sukob sa HVO i obnovio strateško savezništvo s Hrvatskom, putevi snabdijevanja Armije RBiH ponovo su otvoreni. U jedinicama Armije izvršena su postupna organizacijska prilagođavanja ciljevima i mogućnostima koje je otvarala promjena vojno-političke situacije. U svim jedinicama, pa tako i u Prvoj motorizovanoj brigadi, formirani su manevarski bataljoni. Na sarajevskom bojištu, težište aktivnosti jedinica premještene su sa odsudne odbrane grada na unutrašnjoj strani prstena opsade, koji je postavila VRS, na oslobodilačka borbena dejstva u njegovom širem okruženju. I težište aktivnosti brigade prebačeno je na prostor Bjelašnice i Treskavice. Na ovom području brigada je od oktobra do decembra 1994. postigla izuzetne borbene uspjehe u oslobađanju velikih i značajnih dijelova teritorije.

Početkom 1995. godine, organizacijsko prilagođavanje Armije RBiH započeto prethodne godine, dovršeno je formiranjem divizija s većim brojem manevarskih brigada. I Prva motorizovana je u okviru tog prilagođavanja preformirana u 111. brdsku brigadu i ušla u sastav 12. divizije 1. korpusa ARBiH. Osim toga i dalje je sa snagama jednog bataljona izvršavala zadatke na trnovskom bojištu u zoni odgovornosti 14. divizije. Prelazak boraca iz sastava manevarskog bataljona u novoformirane manevarske brigade i smanjenje formacije brigade označio je fazu u kojoj je brigada trebala izvršavati prvenstveno defanzivne zadatke. Ona je to do kraja rata veoma uspješno i činila. Osim toga, u jedinici je ostalo dovoljno snage i potencijala i za pokušaje izvođenja ofanzivnih dejstava u osnovnoj zoni brigade u Sarajevu, kao i za vrlo uspješna ofanzivna dejstva na trnovskom bojištu.

Nakon prestanka borbenih dejstva, brigada je ušla u sastav 127. brdske brigade 12. divizije 1. korpusa ARBiH, čime je okončala svoj ratni put.

Detalj iz Pofalićke bitke, 16. maj 1992.

A detail from the Battle for Pofalići, 16 May 1992

Preuzimanje Kasarne Maršal Tito, 5. juni 1992.

The taking over of the Marshal Tito military barracks, 5 June 1992

Polaganje zakletve, 2. bataljon 13. novosarajevske, 14. avgust 1992.

Swearing of the oath, 2nd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo brigade, 14 August 1992

Polaganje zakletve, 3. bataljon 13. novosarajevske, 15. avgust 1992.

Swearing of the oath, 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo brigade, 15 August 1992

Borci sa Žuči
Fighters from Žuč.

Rov broj 8 na Orliću.
Trench number 8 on Orlić

Položaji 1. mbr na Orliću nakon septembarske ofanzive 1992.

The positions of the 1st Mechanized Brigade on Orlić after the September offensive in 1992

Položaji na Žuči. Zima 1992.

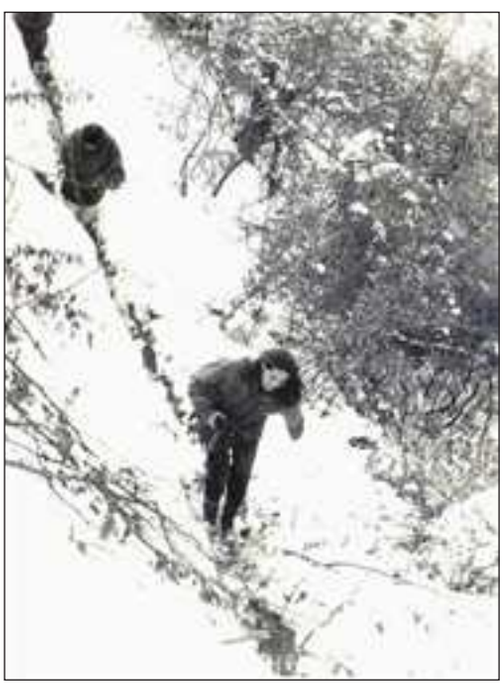
The positions on Žuč, winter 1992

Četnička zastava na vrhu Golog brda, decembar 1992.

A Chetnik flag on the peak of Golo brdo, December 1992

Žuč, zima 1992.

Žuč, winter 1992



Jedinica „Plave ptice“ formirana je kao četa u sastavu PDO Pofalići početkom augusta 1992. godine, a nastavila je djelovati kao četa u sastavu 1. bataljona 1. mtbr. Polovinom 1993. četa je prestala da postoji, a ljudstvo je raspoređeno u druge jedinice u sastavu brigade. Približno polovina boraca „Plavih ptica“ bile su žene, njih ukupno 45.

The detachment “Blue birds” was formed as a company within the Pofalići anti-sabotage detachment at the beginning of August 1992, and it continued as a company within the 1st battallion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. In mid-1993 the company ceased to exist, and its personel was distributed to other detachments in the brigade. Approximately half of the fighters of the “Blue birds” were women, 45 of them in all.

Komandant 1. mbr Enver Šehović na položaju na Žuči, decembar 1992.

Enver Šehović, the commander of the 1st Mechanized Brigade on Žuč, December 1992

Komandant i zamjenik. Enver Šehović i Jusuf Lošić. Žuč, decembar 1992. (fotografiju ustupio Šefko Hodžić)

The commander and his deputy, Enver Šehović and Jusuf Lošić. Žuč, December 1992
(photograph provided by Šefko Hodžić)

IDč 1. mbr kreće u akciju. Žuč, decembar 1992. (fotografiju ustupio Šefko Hodžić)

The reconnaissance-sabotage company of the 1st Mechanized Brigade goes into action. Žuč, December 1992 (photograph provided by Šefko Hodžić)

Borci 1. bataljona 1. mbr kreću na položaje. Žuč, Jezera, decembar 1992.

The fighters of the 1st battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade go to their positions. Žuč, Jezera, December 1992.

Žuč, decembar 1992. (fotografiju ustupio Šefko Hodžić)
Žuč, December 1992 (photograph provided by Šefko Hodžić)

Artiljerija 1. mbr. U drugom planu komandant brigade Enver Šehović. Žuč, decembar 1992. (fotografiju ustupio Šefko Hodžić)

The artillery of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. In the background: Brigade commander Enver Šehović. Žuč, December 1992 (photograph provided by Šefko Hodžić)

Tenkovi Okb 1. mbr. Žuč, decembar 1992. (fotografiju ustupio Šefko Hodžić)

The tanks of the Armoured battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. Žuč, December 1992
(photograph provided by Šefko Hodžić)

Ranjenik. Žuč, deembar1992.

A wounded soldier, Žuč, December 1992

Ranjenik. Žuč, deembar1992.
A wounded soldier, Žuč, December 1992

Zastava s ljiljanima na vrhu Golog brda, decembar 1992.
The flag with the lilies on the summit of Golo Brdo, December 1992

Borci OpŠO Vogošća. 1992.

The fighters of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters, 1992

Komandant OpŠO Vogošća Ejub Delalić, 1992.

Ejub Delalić, the commander of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters, 1992

Nijaz Grebović, komandant OpŠO Vogošća i Enver Šehović, komandant 1. mbr. Žuč decembar 1992.
(fotografiju ustupio Šefko Hodžić)

Nijaz Grebović, the commander of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters, and Enver Šehović, the commander of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. Žuč, December 1992 (photograph provided by Šefko Hodžić)

Predaja raporta vrhovnom komandantu. IKM 1. mbr Jezera, februar 1993. U prvom planu, s lijeva na desno: Alija Izetbegović, Enver Šehović, Ibrahim Dervišević, Salko Hajdarević.

Submission of a repport to the commander in chief. IKM 1st Mechanized Brigade Jezera, February 1993. In the front, left to right: Alija Izetbegović, Enver Šehović, Ibrahim Dervišević, Salko Hajdarević

Alija Izetbegović na Žuči sa starješinama 1. mbr. i 2. mtbr. Februar 1993.

Alija Izetbegović on Žuč with the elders of the 1st Mechanized Brigade and the 2nd Motorized Brigade, February 1993

Sa obilježavanja Dana Armije RBiH u 1. mtbr. U prvom redu s lijeva na desno:
Ismet Dahić, Mirko Pejanović, Stjepan Kljujić, Mustafa Hajrulahović. Sarajevo, 15. april 1993.

The marking of the Day of the Army of the RBiH in the 1st Motorized Brigade. Front row, left to right: Ismet Dahić, Mirko Pejanović, Stjepan Kljujić, Mustafa Hajrulahović. Sarajevo, 15 April 1993

Zarobljeno neprijateljsko oruđe u borbama za oslobođenje Žuči, decembar 1992.
Seized enemy armaments in the battles for the liberation of Žuč, December 1992

Nadomak Vogošće. S lijeva na desno: Vahid Aganović, Mustafa Kerla, Enes Zeković i Nijaz Grebović
On the outskirts of Vogošća. Left to right: Vahid Aganović, Mustafa Kerla, Enes Zeković and Nijaz Grebović.

Komandant 1. mtbr Enver Šehović. Sarajevo, 1993.

Enver Šehović, the commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade. Sarajevo, 1993

Tranšeja na Žuči, 1993.

The trench on Žuč, 1993

Položaji 3. bataljona. Nizovi, 1993.

The positions of the 3rd battalion. Nizovi, 1993

Pripreme za akciju. Žuč, juni 1993. (fotografiju ustupio Šefko Hodžić)

Preparations for action. Žuč, June 1993 (photograph provided by Šefko Hodžić)

Komandant 1. bataljona Zahir Panjeta sa saborcima.Juni 1993. (fotografiju ustupio Šefko Hodžić)

Commander of the 1st battalion, Zahir Panjeta, with his co-fighters. June 1993 (photograph provided by Šefko Hodžić)

Borci čVP 1. mtbr, juni 1993. (fotografiju ustupio Šefko Hodžić)

The fighters of the Military police company of the 1st Motorized Brigade, June 1993
(photograph provided by Šefko Hodžić)

Artiljerci 1. mtbr, 1993.

Artillerymen of the 1st Motorized Brigade, 1993

Krater modifikovane avio-bombe. Žuč, 1993.
A crater of a modified aerial bomb. Žuč, 1993

Komandant 1. mtbr Ramiz Bejić (sjedi u sredini), pomoćnik komandanta za moral Alija Šabanović, desno sjede Ibrahim Dervišević i Mehemed Cero. Sarajevo, 1993.

Commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade, Ramiz Bijedić (sat in the middle), aid to the commander for morale Alija Šabanović, seated on the right: Ibrahim Dervišević and Mehemed Cero. Sarajevo, 1993

(2)

REPUBLIKA BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
ŠTAB TO OPŠTINA NOVO SARAJEVO
STROGO POV. Br.
SARAJEVO 28. 04. 1992. god.

KOMANDI OG TO

ŠTAB TO NOVO SARAJEVO

NAREDJENJE KOMANDANTA TO OPŠTINA NOVO SARAJEVO OP br. 4

Na osnovu odluke Predsjedništva Republike B i H, a u cilju sprečavanja kretje NVO i pregrupisavanja snaga JA,

N A R E DJ U J E M

1. Sve kolone,grupe ili pojedinačne m/v JA koji se kreću bez pratnje - patrole MUP-a BiH zaustaviti,zaplijeniti, a ljudstvo zarobiti i predati SJB opštine.

2. U slučaju otpora ista energično napasti postupiti po tački 1. a po potrebi uništiti.

3. O svemu je potrebno izvjestiti komandu radi dogovaranja , naredjivanja za daljni red.

4. Mjere budnosti, obezbedjenja raskranica i objekte prema OP br. 3 i dalje provoditi.

KOMANDANT ~~ŠTAB A~~ TO NOVO SARAJEVO

Naređenje komandanta OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo za sprječavanje nenajavljenih pokreta trupa JNA

The order of the commander of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial Defence headquarters for the prevention of the unannounced movements of JNA troops

REPUBLIKA BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA (41) 1.
OpŠTO - NOVO SARAJEVO
POV 2/93
Sarajevo 29.05.92. god.

02-84/92
29.05.1992.g.

1. INŽ. OBEZBEĐENJE NA DOSTIGNUTOJ LINIJI ODBRANE

1.1. Odred TO Velešići

Dostignuta linija odbrane odreda TO Velešići je:
RAMPA - BOSNALIJEK - ZNEVA IVKA GROBLJA - HUM

1.2. U zoni odgovornosti ovog odreda položaji su uređeni kopanjem zaklona za odbranu u rejonu podnožja rampe Um (zona oko rampe i jedo dio prema groblju). Zaklani su uređeni za zaštitu ljudstva u II i III stepen. Takođe u toku je uređenje postojećih zaklona sa podgrađobranskim skloništem. U rejonu rampe postavljena je barikada (vagon + ježevi), uređeno sklonište i mitraljeska gnijezda sa vrećama pijeska.

2.2. Odred TO POFALIĆI I.

2.2.1. U zoni odgovornosti odreda TO POFALIĆI I uređeni su položaji kopanjem zaklona u II i III stepenu zaštite na dostignutoj liniji - REZERVOAR - IGRALIŠTE - DRIOVAČKI takođe u toku je uređenje zaklonu u III stepen i izrada podgrađobranskih skloništa. U zoni HUM - IGRALIŠTE ispred rovova urađena je žičana prepreka prema rejonu Žuči.

3.3. Odred TO POFALIĆI II

3.3.1. Zona odgovornosti odreda TO POFALIĆI II je pretežno u naseljenom dijelu opštine te od za zaklone koriste postojeći zidani čvrsti objekti, a na putnim pravcima Bratstvo jedinstvo (most) raskrsnica puta Humska - Drinska - Radera Bajtovića (kod Mjesnog ured), i ulici Drinska i Reto Medve postavljene i utvrđene su barikade i kontrolni punktovi. Oko barikada su uređena mitraljeska i RB gnijezda od vreća sa pijeskom

Izvještaj o inžinjeriskom uređenju linija odbrane odreda OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo

A report on the engineering regulation of the defence lines of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial Defence headquarters

09 JUN '92 07:16 0038 71 525682 STAB TO N.SARAJEV (38) P.1

REPUBLIKA BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
OPŠTINSKI ŠTAB N.SARAJEVO
POV BR.
SARAJEVO, 8.6.1992.g.

Republika Bosna i Hercegovina
MINISTARSTVO ODBRANE
ARM. JA BIH
POV P.o. 02/333-299
Datum, 08.06 1992 god.
SARAJEVO

IZVJEŠTAJ O IZVRŠENIM BORBENIM DEJSTVIMA NA DAN 08.06.92.g.

1. U SKLADU SA PLANOM I NAREĐENJEM PRETPOSTAVLJENE KOMANDE I NA DATI SIGNAL UPUĆENE SU I U BORBU UVEDENE SVE RASPOLOŽIVE JEDINICE SA POSTOJEĆIM NAORUŽANJEM.

2. DJELOVI JEDINICA ODTO VELEŠIĆI I POSALIĆI-I SADEJSTVOVALI SU SNAGAMA TO OPŠTO NOVI GRAD I VOGOŠĆA U NAPADU NA BRDO „ŽUČ".
ZADATAK NAŠIH JEDINICA BIO JE PRAVCEM BRDO HUM – STARI DOM – ŽUČ.
JEDINICE SU PREMA PLANU ZAPOJELI POLAZNE POLOŽAJE, UVEDENE U BORBU I POSTUPNO NAPREĐOVALE PREMA CILJU. PREMA IZVJEŠTAJIMA, ZBOG SLABOG SADEJSTVA SA SUSJEDIMA, JEDINICE SU BRZE NAPREDOVALE OD SUSJEDA TAKO DA JE DIO JEDINICE U REJONU SRPSKOG GROBLJA USAO U ZASJEDU KOJOM PRILIKOM JE PRETRPJELO GUBITAKA — POGINULIH I RANJENIH BORACA.
NA TOJ LINIJI SU SE JEDINICE PRIVREMENO ZADRŽALE DA BI PO PRIKUPLJANJU SUSJEDA NASTAVILE I USPJEŠNO OKONČALE PLANIRANA DEJSTVA.
IZVRŠENO JE I PRIKUPLJANJE RATNOG PLIJENA (ZNAČAJNE KOLIČINE ART. GRANATA, DVA TOPAVA, NEKOLIKO REDA RAT. NETNATNA KOLIČINA MUNICIJE). NA STRANI NEPRIJATELJA JE BILO OKO 30-35 MRTVIH.

3. U NAPADU NA VRACA I GRBAVICU UČESTVOVALE SU SVE OSTALE JEDINICE UKUPNIM RASPOLOŽIVIM NAORUŽANJEM. NAPAD JE VRŠEN NA PRAVCU TRG PERE KOTORIĆA – NRAMNO BRDO DO GRANICE OPŠTINE NOVI GRAD – LINIJOM EL PRIVREDA MAŠ. FAKULTET – VRŠENO JE OBEZBJEĐENJE PROSTORA SA AKTIVNIM DEJSTVIMA KOJE JE OMOGUĆAVALO RASPOLOŽIVO NAORUŽANJE. I NA OVOM PRAVCU DOSTA KASNO SU UKLJUČENE JEDINICE SUSJEDA. ZBOG IZUZETNO BROJNOG NEPRIJATELJA, VELIKOG BROJA TEŠKOG I SAVREMENOG NAORUŽANJA I OBIMNOG INŽ. OBEZBJEĐENJA I DUGE LINIJE NAPADA, NAPAD SE POSTEPENO VRŠIO DA BI SE U KASNIM VEČERNJIM SATIMA DOSTIGLA LINIJA:
VRBOVSKA ul. – ul. MORAVKE – BLIZU NAJNOVIJA KUĆE – ul. OTRENJKA.

Izvještaj o borbenim dejstvima 8. 6. 1992.

A report on combat activities, 8 June 1992

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Republika Bosna i Hercegovina
MINISTARSTVO ODBRANE
ARMIJA BiH
POU P.o. 02/335-337
Datum, 12.06. 1992 god.
SARAJEVO

PRESJEK STANJA O FORMIRANJU JEDINICA TERITORIJALNE ODBRANE ZA REGIJU SARAJEVO

Stanje: 12.06.1992.

1. Regionalni štab TO Sarajevo formirao je i naoružao sljedeće jedinice:

a) -Mješoviti artilijerijski divizion jačine 136 boraca
- Specijalni odred
- Dvije samostalne specijalne čete
- Specijalni vod
- Zaštitnu četu 316 boraca
- Bateriju MB-82 mm
- Vod veze
- Mehanizovani vod
- Prateći vod
- Inžinjerijski vod
- Larv PVO
- Radio-izvidjačko odjeljenje 209 boraca
- Pozadinski vod

UKUPNO: 661 borac

b) Pozadinsko obezbjedjenje funkcioniše.

2. Štab teritorijalne odbrane Opštine Novo Sarajevo

Stanje 13.06.1992.

a) Formirano je šest OdTO i to:

- OdTO "Veleši ći" jačine 553 boraca od čega je naoružano 150 boraca pješadijskim naoružanjem različitih kalibara.
- OdTO "Pofalići-1" jačine 500 boraca od čega je naoružano 130 boraca pješadijskim naoružanjem različitih kalibara.
- OdTO "Pofalići-2" jačine 500 boraca od čega je naoružano 220 boraca pješadijskim naoružanjem različitih kalibara.
- OdTO "Omer Maslić" jačine 994 borca, od čega je naoružano 80 boraca pješadijskim naoružanjem različitih kalibara.
- OdTO "Hrasno Brdo" jačine 400 boraca od čega je naoružano 156 boraca.
- OdTO "Ivan Krndelj" u formiranju - do sada jačine 350 boraca od čega je naoružano pješadijskim naoružanjem 90 boraca različitih kalibara.

Brojno stanje formiranih jedinica na dan 12. 6.1992.

Numerical state of formed attachments on 12 June 1992

04.12.1992 god. (04-012)

Vojna tajna

Strogo povjerljivo

Oslobađanje platoa Žuč decembar 1992. g.

ZAPOVIJEST ZA NAPAD 1. Mehanizovane brigade
sekcije 1:looo Sarajevo 2/1,22,2/3 i 2/4

Orijentiri: Orijentir 1. dalekovodni stub, Orijentir 2 breza
Orijentir 3. kuća na 4. vode.

Dopuna topografske orijentacije:

1. Podaci o neprijatelju

Na pravcu napada brigade brani se neprijatelj vjerovatne jačine jedne čete ojačane sa jednim tenkom T-55, jedan transporter, dvije haubice i vodom MB-82 mm.
Vjerovatni cilj im je da sredi borbeni poredak na dostignutoj liniji, a po uvođenju svježih snaga i u povoljnom trenutku izvršiti protiv-napad i zauzme objekte: Orlić TT-876-Arnautka 818, a zatim nastavi dejstva u pravcu grada.
Neprijatelj je posjeo i organizovao odbranu desno TT-876 (Orlić) zapadno 5o. m. kota 85o. lijevo kota 794 (Golo brdo) sa vjerovatnim rasporedom: Jedan ojačani vod TT-876 (Orlić) zapadno za 5o metara - s. Živkovići, po dubini južno od kote 85o (Žuč) 2oo m. Jedan vod isključivo s. Živkovići - kota 732 po dubini pravoslavno groblje;
Jedan vod kota 85o (Žuč) - s. Jezero, po dubini Kota 7[illegible] brdo).
Do sada su uočene slijedeće [illegible]
VT-1-PM M-84 (n[illegible] časova.
VT-[illegible] postaje dostaviti:
- Po gotovosti za napad
- Po izvršenju bližnjeg zadatka
- Po potrebi.

KOMANDANT 1. mbr.:

Šehović Enver

RR/DŠE

Zapovjest za napad komandanta 1. mbr 4. 12. 1992.

The order to attack issued by the commander of the 1st Mechanized Brigade on 4 December 1992

KOMANDA 1. mbr
Broj: 01-156/92
09.12.1992.

(77)

VOJNA TAJNA
POVJERLJIVO
- kurirom -

Dnevni borbeni izvještaj
- dostav lje -

KOMANDI 1. KORPUSA
- dežurnom operativnom -

1. U protekla 24 oo h vodjene su žestoke borbe sa neprijateljem. U 1o. 3o h naši b orci su izbili na kotu 850 i pobili našu postavu. Neprijatelj je imao mnogo gubitaka u ž/s i MPS iako je dobijao pojačanja u ž/s i imao jaku vatrenu podršku iz svih oružja i orudja.

2. Naši borci su u aktivnim borbenim dejstvima ovladali većim rejonom i nastavljaju dalje. U toku dana nije bilo poginulih, bilo je 5 teže i 15 lakše povrijedjenih od kojih su neki odmah vraćeni u jedinicu.

ZAHTJEVI:

Potrebno što više municije 7,62 mm, 7,9 mm, mina 82 mm za MB, granata za ZIS-76 mm, tenkovskih granata, tromblona i ručnih bombi.

DEŽURNI OPERATIVNI:

Dinar Begić

KOMANDANT:
r.
Š[illegible]vić[illegible]nver

1. MEHANIZOVANA BRIGADA

Borbeni izvještaj o oslobađanju Kote 850
Combat report on the liberation of Hill 850

REPUBLIKA BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
Štab Vrhovne komande
Sarajevo

Pov. broj: 13/37-30
Datum: 19.02.1993. godine

ODBRANA REPUBLIKE
VOJNA TAJNA
POVJERLJIVO

Na osnovu člana 72, 73, 76.i 77. Uredbe sa zakonskom snagom o službi u Armiji RBiH i člana 10. Odluke o proizvođenju , unapredivanju i rješavanju o odnosima u službi vojnih lica za vrijeme ratnog stanja (" Službeni list RBiH ", broj 11/92), načelnik Staba Vrhovne komande oružanih snaga Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, d o n o s i

N A R E D B U

1. Na ratnu dužnost u jedinicu Armije Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, po privremenoj ratnoj formaciji, o d r e đ u j e s e za vršioca dužnosti, i to :

a) U 1.korpus - Sarajevo, u 1.motorizovanu brigadu

1) SEHOVIC Zahida ENVER, na formacijsko mjesto komandanta brigade.

2. Starješina naveden u ovoj naredbi, razrješava se dosadašnje dužnosti.

3. Ovu naredbu izvršiti o d m a h .

4. Statusna pitanja lica navedenog u ovoj naredbi, u vezi sa službom po privremenoj ratnoj formaciji, regulisaće nadležni pretpostavljeni starješina.

RM/DK

Načelnik SVK
Sefer Halilović

Naredba o postavljenju komandanta 1. mtbr

The order on the appointment of commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade

KOMANDA 1. motorizovane brigade
Pov.br. 02-166 /93
02.05. 1993. godine

VOJNA TAJNA
POVJERLJIVO

Prijedlog za
p o s t a v l j e n j e

KOMANDA 1. KORPUSA

U prilogu akta dostavljamo Vam prijedlog za postavljenje na starješinske dužnosti, i to:

1. DERVIŠEVIĆ (Vehbija) IBRAHIM, na formacijsko mjesto zamjenik Komandanta brigade,

sada rasporedjen na mjesto zastupnika zamjenika Komandanta brigade.

LIČNI PODACI

Rodjen 04.01. 1961. godine s. Suhi do, SO Travnik, AVL, VES 23802, lični čin - stariji vodnik, oženjen, otac dvoje djece, u OS R BiH od 08.04. 1992. godine.

ZG/SS

D o s t a v i t i :
- Komandi 1.Korpusa
- Organu za PIPP
- a/a

K O M A N D A N T

Ćuver Šehović

03.05.93
1. KORPUS
Broj 06/
199 godine

Prijedlog za postavljenje na dužnost zamjenika komandanta 1. mtbr

Suggestion for the appointment to duty the deputy commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade

~~80~~ (57)
a/2

KOMANDA 1.mtbr
Str.Pov.Br. 01-331/93
13.06.1993.godine

ODBRANA REPUBLIKE
VOJNA TAJNA
STROGO POVJERLJIVO

ZAPOVJEST za odbranu
op.br. 3,dostavlja.-

KOMANDI_____

Sekcija 1:25000

Sarajevo List 2/1, 2/2, 2/3, 2/4

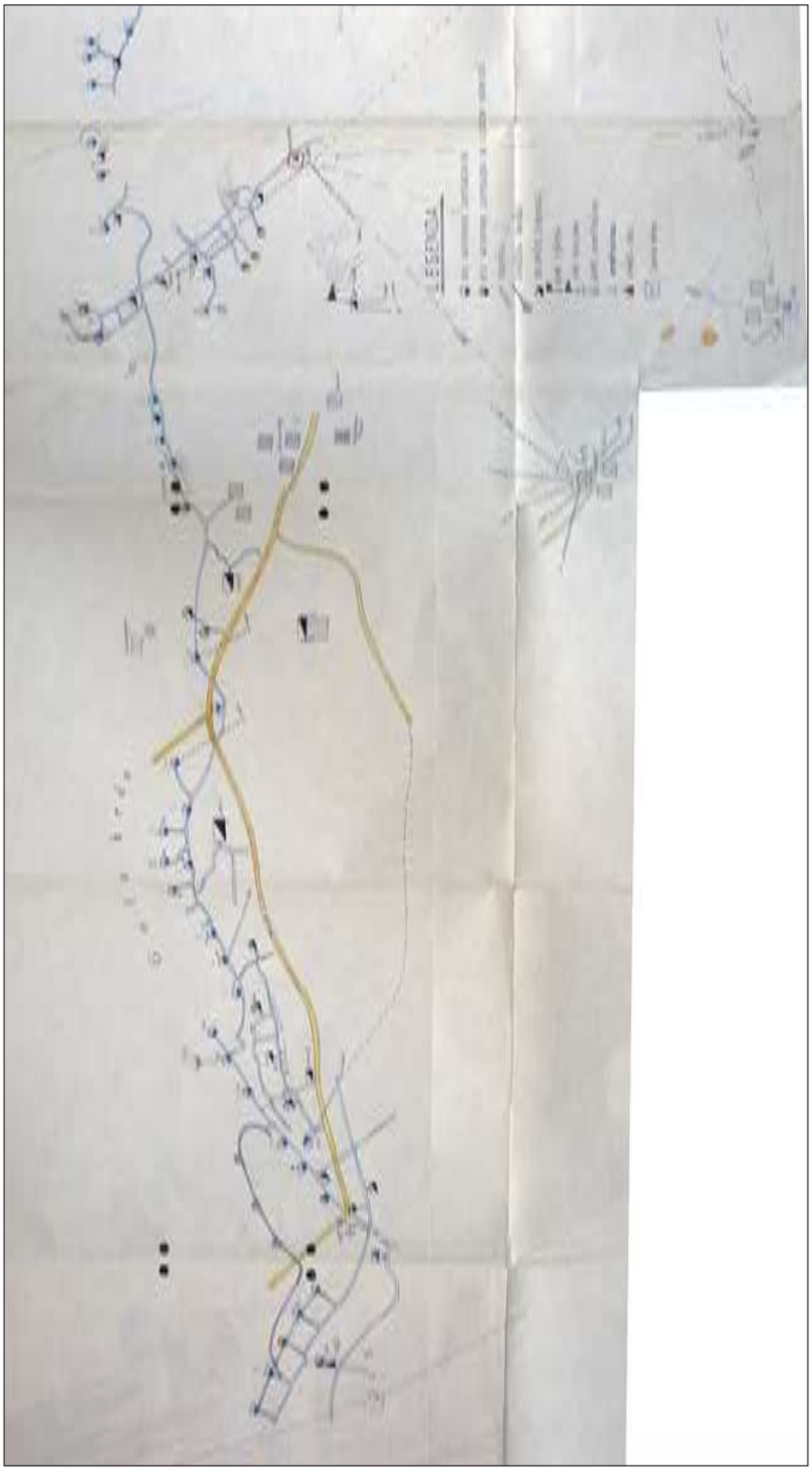
1.Neprijatelj jačine jednog ojačanog Korpusa izvršio je okruženje i blokadu grada Sarajeva. Glavne snage angažovao je na prilazima grada, a pomoćnim snagama posjeo je dominantne objekte oko grada. Vjerovatni cilj neprijatelja je da izvrši rasjecanje grada, okupira isti i uspostavi okupacionu vlast.
U dosadašnjim dejstvima ispoljavao je maksimalnu okrutnost u rušenju grada, ubijanju civilnog stanovništva, postavljao je civile kao živi štit radi napadnih dejstava. Ovo se čini radi slamanja odbrambene sposobnosti branilaca.
Ispred naše jedinice neprijatelj je zaposjeo domonantne objekte i privremeno organizovao odbranu na liniji: Mijatovića Strana, s.Perivoje, s. Kute, tt.772, tt.681 - Vogošća - fabrika "TAS-a" - tt.662 - Hotonj - tt.703, Sjenička kosa, vjerovatne snage jačine jedne brigade.
Cilj neprijatelja je da jakom artiljerijskom podrškom i po stvaranju uslova, glavnim snagama ovlada pravcem: Ilijaš - Vogošća - Kobilja Glava, a pomoćnim snagama: Vogošća - Golo Brdo - Žuč.
Upotrebljava artiljerijsko oruđje svih kalibara.
Raspolaže sa bojnim otrovima i iste je upotrebljavao.
Avijaciju je koristio samo za izvidjanje, a borbeno je djelovao po rubnim dijelovima grada.

2. 1.mtbr brani i organizuje odbranu na liniji lijevo Vis(tt.596) - desno Sjenička kosa (tt.703) po dubini isključno rijeka Miljacka sa zadatkom da odsudnom odbranom, uz primjenu zaprečavanja i inžinjerijskog utvrdjivanja, ne dozvoli prodor neprijatelja preko odbrambenog rejona, pri tom mu nanijeti što veće gubitke u Ž/s i MTS-a, primjenjujući aktivna dejstva, stvoriti uvjete za proboj iz okruženja.
Težište odbrane imati na pravcu: Vogošća - Ugorsko - Hum.

3.Jedinice iz Visokog aktivnim dejstvima izvana sadejstvuju naš[illegible] u odbrani grada, stvarajući uslove za deblokad[illegible] snagama iz Sarajeva.
Lijevo od nas odbranu organizuje [illegible] prodor neprijatelja preko [illegible]
Desno od nas od[illegible] našim [illegible] brigade bit će _____. U svim jedinicama [illegible]editi PTT vezu, radio vezu i kurirsku vezu.
Gotovost veza po postojećim vezama ODMAH.

Zapovjest za odbranu komandanta 1. mtbr, august 1993.

Order for defence of the commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade, August 1993



Linija odbrane u rejonu Golog brda na Žuči

The defence line in the region of Golo brdo on Žuč

FIRST PART

I

(From the first elections to the first barricades. The role of the Yugoslav National Army, Serbia and Croatia. The establishing of paramilitary forces of the Serb Democratic Party. The beginnings of defence force formation in Novo Sarajevo and Vogošća)

Bosnia and Herzegovina, as other Yugoslav republics, entered the final act of the Yugoslav crisis with a new democratically elected government. On the republic level the elections were won by a coalition of three national parties: Party of Democratic Action (SDA), Serb Democratic Party (SDS) and the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ). The candidates of these parties were elected into the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the two councils of the Parliament of the SRBiH, the victorious parties won a convincing majority: SDA 35,85%, SDS 30% and HDZ 18,35% of a total number of 240 mandates.[1] In the 109 municipalities of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the City of Sarajevo, with only two exceptions, the same parties came to power either independently or within mutual coalitions.

In the Assembly of the City of Sarajevo, of the 120 mandates 41 were won by SDA, 28 by SDS and 4 mandates were won by HDZ.[2] In the municipality of Novo Sarajevo (area: 47 square kilometres, 95.089 inhabitants with the following national structure: 35,7% Bosniaks[3], 24,6% Serbs, 9,3% Croats, 15,9% Yugoslavs and 4,6% others),[4] the coalition formed the government and distributed the 100 mandates in the municipal assembly: SDA 21, SDS 24, HDZ 6, the opposition (The League of Communists of Bosnia and Herzegovina, The Union of Reform Forces of Yugoslavia, Democratic Socialist Union, Muslim Bosniak Organization) 49 mandates.[5] In the municipality of Vogošća (area: 69 square kilometres, 24.647 inhabitants with the following national structure: 50.7% Bosniaks, 35.8% Serbs, 4.3% Croats, 7% Yugoslavs and 2.2% others)[6], of the 51 mandates in the municipal assembly 18 were accrued by SDA, 15 by SDS, and 18 mandates were won by other parties.[7]

Such a structure of the newly elected government became an essential determining factor of the very difficult position that Bosnia and Herzegovina found itself in within the context of the resolution of the Yugoslav crisis.

By the 1980-ies a strong, ideologically and nationally monolithic bloc established itself on the Yugoslav political scene and was led by the political leadership of Serbia, which included the governing structures of its regions Vojvodina and Kosovo, as equal constitutive elements of the Federation, by the leadership of Montenegro and the commanding structures of the Yugoslav National Army. The political activities of this bloc ranged, in essence, from demands for the recentralisation of the Yugoslav state to the greater state project of establishing a Serbian state on a large part of the Yugoslav territory. In the time when its attempts could be defined by a request to recentralise the state,[8] this bloc was politically

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[1] Arnautović Suad, ***Izbori u Bosni i Hercegovini '90 – Analiza izbornog procesa***, Sarajevo, 1996, 108.

[2] Ibid, 123

[3] On the census conducted in 1991 Bosniaks expressed their nationality as Muslims. From 1993 this people articulated its ethnical belonging using the name Bosniaks. In order to minimize the possibility of confusion, in further text we will use the determinant Bosniaks even when we speak about events prior to 1993.

[4] Gelo Jakov et al, ***Stanovništvo Bosne i Hercegovine – narodnosni sastav po naseljima***, Zagreb, 1995, 15.

[5] Arnautović, 118.

[6] Gelo, 15.

[7] Arnautović, 118.

[8] This was the period from the beginning of the Yugoslav crisis until January 1990 and the break up of the League of Communists on its 14th and final congress.

opposed by the leadership of all other republics which tried to protect their constitutional positions guaranteed by the 1974 constitution of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia. After the breakdown of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the conducted multi-party parliamentary elections in the republics in 1990, the relations differentiated from the open attempts of Slovenia and Croatia to leave the Yugoslav state framework, to the efforts of Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to find an optimal position between the peace promised by the greater state project of Serbia and the full uncertainty of trying to protect their own state sovereignty.

Within these relations, the most important clash on the axis of the Yugoslav state idea was the conflict between Serbia and Croatia. The internal dynamics and the intensity of the crisis, generated by the positions of their political subjects and the context of international policy, quickly eliminated the necessity, and shortly after the possibility of the Yugoslav compromise of the Serb and Croat national policies, which basically delivered a death sentence to Yugoslavia as a state. In those circumstances the political elites of Serbs and Croats attempted to achieve a different kind of compromise and sought a solution in the definitive mutual ethnic and territorial demarcation on the erstwhile space of Yugoslavia, whereby both sides, in different ways and according to their own exit strategies, brought into question the borders of the republics. The frame and the rules of the game which should have solved the Serbo-Croatian disputes were agreed by the presidents of Serbia and Croatia on meetings in Karađorđevo and Tikveš in March and April of 1991, where they undoubtedly defined the basic currency of mutual compensation: the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.[9]

The leading Serb and Croat national parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the SDS and the HDZ were strongly inducted into the main matrices of the Serbian and Croatian national and political currents. This meant that the conducting of broader national strategies became a priority in the formulation of the internal policies and relations within the ruling coalition in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was not possible to achieve a unified political platform for activities in the conditions of further intensification of the crisis, and this inevitably directed the republic from a position of subject into the position of an object in any agreement about the solution of the crisis.

The leading echelon of the JNA, which came to play the role of an independent political subject on the Yugoslav scene after the death of the lifelong president of Yugoslavia Josip Broz, made plans for the implementation of military with the goal of preventing the deepening of the crisis and the break up of Yugoslavia. With this goal in mind, from 1986 to 1991 widespread measures were undertaken in the reorganization of the Armed forces of the SFRJ, whose main aim was to weaken the territorial defences

[9] The last prime minister of the SFRY, Ante Marković, in a statement given as a witness on the trial of Slobodan Milošević in the Hague tribunal, confirmed that both presidents, Milošević and Franjo Tuđman, told him about the agreement to divide Bosnia and Herzegovina in direct conversation. Case Milošević (IT-02-54), "Short summary of Ante Marković's testimony", http://www.icty.org/x/cases/slobodan_milosevic/proswitness/bcs/mil-wit-markovic.htm. The historian Dušan Bilandžić also testified about the direct confirmation of the agreement to divide Bosnia and Herzegovina, since he was included by Tuđman into a narrow circle of experts who were supposed to operationalize this agreement. Dušan Bilandžić, ***Povijest izbliza***, Zagreb, 2006, 372-376. The US ambassador to Yugoslavia also received a statement about the existence of this agreement directly from Tuđman, and that Milošević had French and Greek support for such a development. Warren Zimmermann, ***Izvori jedne katastrofe***, Zagreb, 1997, 213-215. Miloš Minić gives a very systematic analysis of confirmations about the agreement to divide Bosnia and Herzegovina in the statements and writings of Milošević's and Tuđman's closest collaborators, as well as experts that they, along with Bilandžić, engaged in the final concretisation of the agreement. Miloš Minić, ***Dogovori u Karađorđevu o podeli Bosne i Hercegovine***, Sarajevo, 1998, 19-104. In his memoirs and in his confrontation with Milošević as a witness on his trial, an indirect confirmation of the existence and subject of the agreement was given by Hrvoje Šarinić, Tuđman's chief of cabinet and person entrusted for direct contact with Milošević. Fond za humanitarno pravo/Suđenja za ratne zločine/Predmet Milošević (IT-02-54)/Transkripti/ ***Četvrtak, 22. januar 2004. - Svedok Hrvoje Šarinić***. http://www.hlc-rdc.org/Transkripti/Milosevic/_Milosevic.html.

of the republics and regions, to disarm them and take them out of the constitutional jurisdiction of the republics. During these processes the Territorial defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina was drastically diminished from almost 314.000 members in 5.115 headquarters, units and institutions by the end of 1986, to a little more than 90.000 people in 867 headquarters and units by the end of 1991. From 18 May to 13 June 1990, almost all the arms and ammunition were taken away from the TO SRBiH and placed into repositories of the JNA.[10]

The military coup for which the JNA was preparing represented in essence a counter constitutional act, as did all measures and activities conducted in its preparation, and the veto which the republics had in the bodies of the SFRJ could not be applied to it. More concrete measures had to be taken and the republics, in which the newly elected governing structures did not present an obstacle, soon began taking them. Slovenia prevented the confiscation of large quantities of arms of its own Territorial defence, and then further strengthened its defensive forces, the TO and MUP, by secretly importing arms and military equipment from abroad. From the autumn of 1990 Croatia also secretly imported arms and thus enormously strengthened its police forces and formed a certain defensive structure within the framework of its defence ministry.[11] The structure of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina prevented the implementation of any effective measures for the strengthening of its defensive capacities in the face of growing threats to its state sovereignty and territorial integrity. The structure of the commanding staff of the TO SRBiH, in whose leading positions in the republic and regional headquarters high officers of the JNA were active, did not allow taking of effective defensive preparations in the loyalty of the TO to the republic leadership, even in the case that it was hypothetically possible to achieve the formulation of such a request of the leadership. The attempt to implement potential demands of one part of the Bosnian and Herzegovinian leadership which was truly interested in the instruments for the protection of state sovereignty could have brought about an early heightening of tensions, which would have only benefited the politics whose armed sponsor was the JNA. Similar difficulties were to be encountered on the pathway of strengthening of the MUP capabilities in the service of protecting law and the constitutional arrangement. On the decision of the Ministry of internal affairs to increase their reserve detachments in September of 1991, despite the fact that the increase was supposed to be achieved within the framework of the preservation of the national balance in personnel and leading structures of the MUP, Radovan Karadžić reacted vigorously claiming that Izetbegović was creating a Muslim army and consulted with Slobodan Milošević about the way that the SDS should respond.[12] Milošević did not pay much attention to this issue, but advised the executor of his deeds in Bosnia and Herzegovina to keep close to the JNA and the obligations of the SDS regarding the filling out of the units of the Yugoslav army which was by

[10] Apart from the weapons that the TO headquarters held onto on the account of protecting TO buildings, and the substantial amount of arms and ammunition owned by worker's organizations (trade companies) which had their own units of TO. After that the JNA would attempt (and to a large degree succeed in doing so) to seize the complete armoury of the worker's organisation through the process of abolition of their TO units. Altogether, from the weapons and ammunition kept in the storage warehouses of the TO SRBiH, around 240.000 barells of various infantry arms were seized and around 82.000.000 pieces of ammunition calibre to 14.5mm, as well as around 2.700 barrels of various artillery weapons 20mm and more in calibre, with around 300.000 projectiles for these guns and around 450.000 bullets for the 20mm anti-aircraft gun M55. Mesud Šadinlija, ***Teritorijalna odbrana Bosne i Hercegovine 1986-1992***, Sarajevo, 2013, 179-224.

[11] The security bodies of the JNA intensively followed activities surrounding the arming of Slovenia and Croatia. As the Serb national bloc was not interested in keeping Slovenia (or any of its parts) within Yugoslavia, its arming was not turned into an affair. An affair was constructed with the import of weapons into Croatia and culminated with the showing of a spy movie on Yugoslav television whose main character was the clandestinely monitored Croatian defence minister Martin Špegelj. About this and the level of organization and arming of Croatian forces for defence as it was by January of 1991, see: Martin Špegelj, ***Sjećanja vojnika***, Zagreb, 2001.

[12] **ICTY**: *Presretnuti razgovor Radovana Karadžića i Slobodana Miloševića, 23.09.1991.*

then completely Serbianized, thus the increase in the reserve detachments of the BiH MUP was undertaken without any additional political tensions.[13]

After the failed attempt of the Serb bloc in the Presidency of the SFRJ to force the decision about the proclamation of state of emergency in the land, whereby the JNA would be given freedom to legally implement measures planned for the military coup, which in March of 1991 meant the rounding of the territory of a *Yugoslavia that was possible*, i.e. a state that would fulfil the maximalist territorial pretensions of Serb nationalism in Yugoslavia, for which they sought support from the military leadership of the dying force which was the USSR, the situation in the land reached a critical boiling point. The Serb bloc withdrew from the Presidency in order to bloc the government and create a condition which would serve as an excuse for the JNA to perform the coup. The president of Serbia Slobodan Milošević immediately ordered the mobilisation of reserve police detachments in Serbia, and commanded to consider the possibilities and ways of forming additional forces for the protection of Serbia and the Serb population outside of its borders from the threats of those forces which the Presidency of the SFRJ refused to remove not giving the JNA the necessary authority.[14] Before that, in the time when the Serb leaders created an atmosphere for the introduction of emergency measures, the president of the SDS exclaimed on a big meeting of this party in Banja Luka, in the beginning of March, in front of 50.000 of his supporters, that the only alternative to the Federal Yugoslavia for the Serbs was a *Great Serbia*.[15] After that the first armed incidents in Croatia appeared and the already mentioned meetings in Karađorđevo and Tikveš. Regardless of the fact that the European Community joined the attempts to solve the Yugoslav crisis in April, in the beginning of June 1991, with the announced proclamation of state independence of Slovenia and Croatia approaching, it was completely certain that the disintegration of the Yugoslav state would happen in military violence. The SDA, led by Alija Izetbegović, which won the elections on the platform of protection of Bosniaks and Bosnia and Herzegovina, even though it still placed certain hopes and attempted to achieve a political agreement on the post-Yugoslav future and the future of the transformed JNA in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in such conditions it had to announce the opening of another exit door in case the events start taking the course of the worst possible scenario. On a meeting in the Sarajevo Home of militia, on 10 June 1991, which was attended by 380 people from the whole of Yugoslavia, Bosniak public workers and representatives of the SDA, the *Council for the National Defence of the Muslim Nation* was formed. Within this Council the Patriotic League was formed as its military wing.[16]

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[13] Forces of the reserve police detachments were much smaller than those of the SRBiH Territorial defence, but were still a respectable force which will become essentially evident in the first days of defence of the country from the open aggression. By the end of 1989 the SRBiH MUP had at its disposal around 39.000 long barrels of infantry weapons with corresponding units of ammunition, and with 20.618 hand grenades, 5.309 rifle grenades and 1.919 grenades for the hand launcher. These weapons were specified for the formational detachments of active and reserve militia. With them the MUP had an obligatory reserve from a formation of 2.800 barrels with belonging ammunition. All of these were contemporary infantry weapons such as those used in the operative units of the JNA. Apart of this amount, they also disposed with the surplus of weapons from the currently valid formation amounting to 9.600 barrels of various weapons differing in model. **ICTY**: RŠTO SRBiH, *Informacija oakciji sigurnijeg obezbjeđenja oružja i municije TO SRBiH*, DT 06/1-79, 13.09.1990.

[14] "Obraćanje građanima Srbije preko RTV Beograd, 16.03.1991.", **Dokumentacioni centar "Ratovi 1991-1999.": Arhiva govora Slobodana Miloševića, www.dcr.org.yu**, Source: **Politika**, 17 March 1991, "Srbija je za Jugoslaviju", p. 1. See also: **Borba**, 17 March 1991, "Srbija ne priznaje ni jednu odluku Predsedništva SFRJ", p. 1 and 6. Additional forces for the protection of Serbia and the Serb population that Milošević requested were quickly formed by the State security service of Serbia, and these were the infamous units of Red berets, Serb voluntary guards, Scorpions and others. Filip Švarm, ***Jedinica,*** documentary TV series, Vreme film and B92, Beograd, 2006.

[15] Janko Velimirović et al, ***Hronologija 1990-1995***, Banja Luka, 2002, 27.

[16] Alija Izetbegović, ***Čudo bosanskog otpora (Odabrani govori, intervjui, izjave, decembar 1993 – decembar 1994.)***, Sarajevo, 1995, 24-25.

At this moment that meant the proclamation of the will to defend at all costs the Bosniak people and the integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina as the minimal condition of their existence, and did not represent any concrete organizational readiness. More serious moves in the organization of defence within the framework of the Patriotic League SDA began to be taken only from the beginning of autumn 1991, after the proclamation of Slovenian and Croatian independence resulted in a short Slovenian war and the outbreak of a bloody war in Croatia, and after the amassing of the enormous effectives of the JNA from these countries onto the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. From September of 1991 this structure began to take shape as a broadly based system almost identical to the territorial defence, whose basis was the network of territorial military and political headquarters. On the head of the organization was the Main headquarters of the PL for Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the middle level of organization were the regional headquarters (Bihać, Prijedor, Livno, Doboj, Tuzla, Zenica, Sarajevo, Goražde, Mostar). The basis was formed by municipal headquarters which unified the projected organization of the very flexible structure of units from divisions to Brigades.[17] It is important to note that this was a projected structure of units, in which the activists of the Patriotic League conducted certain illegal activities within the framework of the headquarters, whereas the greatest number of units existed only on paper created on a survey basis about the readiness of individuals to defend the land, in case of necessity, from the aggression whose outlines became ever clearer on the horizon of the very near political future. In the greatest majority these units were never assembled, nor lined up, nor armed, nor have they been used to carry out any other kind of activity. Only smaller groups of distinct activists were gathered in secret and used to attempt a shortened basic military training along with obtaining knowledge about the available military means. The training was mostly conducted by former JNA officers who began leaving JNA in the autumn of 1991 and putting themselves at the disposal of the SDA. These smaller combat groups were the only ones that were armed prior to the outbreak of the war. Partial possibilities for their arming were created after the Croatian armed forces captured a part of a JNA garrison in Croatia, and when, under the auspices of the SDA, a few thousand barrels of infantry arms were bought and imported into the country by spring of 1992.[18] These small combat groups within the Patriotic League or known by some other names (for instance the Green berets), illegally formed and armed through the sponsorship of the SDA, would remain the only true achievement of the whole organization and, with the reserve detachments of the MUP, only concrete support in the upcoming outbreak of the aggression. With the approaching of the moment in which necessary decisions about the destiny of Bosnia and Herzegovina had to be brought, when the situation in the country became more complex, above all as a consequence of the activities of the SDS, which from autumn of 1991 to January 1992 established a complete para-state structure on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, creating *Serb municipalities*, *Serb independent regions*, and finally the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the structures of the PL began achieving more intensive contacts and coordination on local levels with the structures within the headquarters of the TO that were loyal to the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The HDZ also, on the territories it had authority over or at least a measure of influence, conducted preparations for the state of war, and they were much more thorough and specific, in the aspect of organization, as well as in the aspect of arming and equipping, with a strong reliance on the Republic of Croatia. These preparations were accomplished within a twofold policy towards Bosnia and Herzegovina as created by Franjo Tuđman, whereby declarative support to Bosnian and Herzegovinian sovereignty was proclaimed from a tactical point of view for the protection of personal interest in the Yugoslav divorce,

[17] **Archives of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina** (hereafter **AARBiH**), GŠ PL BiH, *Direktiva za odbranu suvereniteta BiH*, Sarajevo, 25 February 1992.

[18] Ismet Hadžiosmanović, ***Bošnjačko-hrvatski politički obračun***, Mostar, 2006, 67

and on a strategic standpoint preparations were carried out for the rounding of the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina which was, according to the Karađorđevo agreement, supposed to become an exclusively Croat space and eventually end up within the borders of the Croatian state.[19] The organizational forms followed patterns which were previously tried out in Croatia, while the strategy and tactics were completely carried out in accordance with the Croat leadership in Zagreb. On the territory of Sarajevo, the HDZ did not prepare or organize any meaningful forces.

As stated previously, the policy of the SDS from the time it gained power in Bosnia and Herzegovina did not exit the outline of the plans of Serb national policy created in Belgrade. In that sense, from the beginning the main task of the party was supporting the JNA in the filling out of its units with military conscripts from the reserve and with volunteers, as a political backing to the measures of JNA in their efforts to completely control the whole Territorial defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to block any kind of activities within the state bodies which would legally prevent such attempts.[20] Apart from this activity, preparations of paramilitary structures were conducted under the aegis of the party. This was especially intensified after the proclamation of independence in Slovenia and Croatia, when the first experiences of war in Croatia showed that this kind of support does not provide enough fuel for the military machine of the JNA to fulfil its plans. In the self-proclaimed Serb municipalities the SDS completely integrated the paramilitary structures into the system of territorial defence in those places where it had absolute control. In those municipalities where the coalition arrangement prevented the Serbization of existing structures of the TO, along with the forming of parallel Serb municipalities, the parallel Serb territorial defences were also formed. The complete structure was armed by the JNA, and the enormous quantities of arms and equipment which were distributed to the Serb population also stemmed from the same sources. At the same time activities were undertaken to create a Serb MUP within the structures of the MUP of SRBiH, and to fully extract it, which would be completed by the beginning of April 1992.[21]

In the municipality of Novo Sarajevo, even though the national structure of the population according to the census of 1991 was as previously stated, the SDS had the same policy as in those municipalities with an absolute Serb majority. Within the territorialisation of the para state measures were undertaken to include the municipality into the Serb Autonomous Region of Romanija and to position it in a plan that the SDS had for Sarajevo. The best support and backing for their intentions were the enormous capacities of the JNA on the territory of this municipality, two big military barracks in Lukavica and the Marshall Tito barracks located in the centre of the municipality. As in other areas where they could not completely take control of the territorial defence due to the arrangement in government, the SDS also began forming the paramilitary structure of the Serb TO in the municipality of Novo Sarajevo. The basic structure was made up of detachments[22] for which the presidents of local boards of the SDS were entrusted. They submitted lists of formed detachments with suggestions of candidates for the duty of commanders of higher units to the Crisis headquarters of the SDS Novo Sarajevo, as well as the quantity of arms and equipment that they needed. Until December of 1991 this structure was completed and the amount

[19] ***Z**apisnik sa sastanka predsjednika Republike Hrvatske dr Franje Tuđmana s delegacijom Hrvatske demokratske zajednice Bosne i Hercegovine uz nazočnost dužnosnika Republike Hrvatske, održanog u Zagrebu, 27. prosinca 1991. godine* ***Stenogrami o podjeli Bosne, knjiga I***, (ed. Predrag Lucić), Split-Sarajevo, 2005, 75-128.

[20] The contents of the minutes of the meeting when the Presidency of the SRBiH considered the annual report of the Regional TO headquarters for 1990 and its work plan for 1991 are an illustrative example. **AARBiH**, Predsjedništvo SRBiH: "Zapisnik 18. sjednice Predsjedništva SRBiH, održane 24. i 26. juna 1991. godine", broj 02-011-567/91, 26 June 1991.

[21] **ICTY:** Christian A. Nielsen, *The Bosnian Serb Ministry of Internal Affairs: Genesis, Performance and Command and Control, 1990–1992., research report prepared for the Krajišnik case*.

[22] The prescribed formation of these detachments was: "commander, courier, light machine gun operator, 9 riflemen, hand-granade thrower". **ICTY**: *Uputstvo za formiranje jedinice TO na mjesnom području*.

of necessary arms was defined, amounting to 30% of the created formation.[23] Considering the number of population in the municipality and the membership of the SDS, the fact that two thirds of paramilitary units that this party could form was armed before December of 1991 speaks volumes about the extent of the preparations and the decisiveness of the party leadership to use the force of arms in order to obtain something that they were not entitled to, apart from acquiring it by the right of force. During December activities on the concentration of formed detachments were continued in the local areas, as well as the attaining the missing quantities of arms and equipment.[24] The process of concentration of paramilitary units was finished before the end of January 1992, when already the battalions of this paramilitary were formed and when their first commandants were invited for a meeting to the Crisis headquarters of the SDS Novo Sarajevo.[25]

In the municipality of Vogošća, where according to the 1991 census the absolute majority of population was made up of Bosniaks, the local SDS conducted the same series of measures described on the example of Novo Sarajevo, since they both worked according to obligatory instructions made up by the leadership of this party. On the territory of Vogošća there were also military barracks of the JNA in Semizovac, as well as a large complex of military industry. In this municipality all threads of the SDS policy were concentrated in the hands of one of the founders of this party, Jovan Tintor, who directly finished the work of arming this paramilitary structure.[26]

In the beginning of February 1992 the estimates of the Main military headquarters of the Patriotic League of Bosnia and Herzegovina stated that in the case of necessity their formations, according to the survey lists of units, could be made up of around 80.000 people. Of this number, it was estimated that around 25% could be armed with light weapons which stemmed from illegal import, of which we have written above, or were already in the possession of citizens (hunting and other personal arms).[27]

The forming of the Patriotic League's structure in the municipalities of Novo Sarajevo and Vogošća were carried out according to the general organization scheme and the achieved level of organization. On the area of Novo Sarajevo the structure, along the stated principle, was estimated on the possibility of engaging the detachments in local areas of Hrasno Brdo, Grbavica, Pofalići and Velešići. On the area of Vogošća the estimated structure equated to two detachments.

In order to acknowledge the state independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina the European Community required the holding of a referendum on this issue. Before the referendum, on 13 February 1992 talks about the future constitutional arrangement of the country were held in Sarajevo, under the auspices of the European Community and under the presidency of the Portuguese diplomat José Cutiliero. The referendum, with a turnout which amounted to 63,95% citizens that were inscribed in electoral lists and who legitimized the request of Bosnia and Herzegovina for state independence of their own free will, was held on 29 February and 1 March.

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[23] Ibid. At the end of the document there is a hand written list of numbers which correspond to the lacking amounts for the local areas of Vraca, Gornji Kovačići, Tilava, Lukavica, Hrasno Brdo, Pofalići and Miljevići. On the side is inscribed an estimate of 30%, which would, considering the contents of the document, logically represent the percentage of missing weapons compared to the needs of existing formations.

[24] On the meeting of the Crisis headquarters held on 23 December 1991 in the offices of the SDS Novo Sarajevo, Dragan Vučetić was entrusted with the acquiring of weapons and military equipment. **ICTY**: *Sastanak Kriznog štaba, 23.12.1991.*

[25] The Coordinator who was supposed to summon a meeting with the commandants of the battalions was Momo Garić. **ICTY**: *Zapisnik sa sastanka Kriznog štaba održanog 29.01.1992. u MZ Lukavica.*

[26] Tintor himself testified about this arming in a TV show aired in the summer of 1994. **ICTY**: *Transkript emisije "Moj gost – njegova istina", urednik Risto Đogo, gost Jovan, Joja, Tintor*.

[27] **AARBiH**, *Uloga Patriotske lige, Zelenih beretki i drugih organizovanih patriota* (Preuzeto iz „NIP Vojna iskustva iz rata u BiH 1992-1995" – Separat 2 i 3).

In the night of 1st to 2nd March, the leadership of the SDS cut communications and completely blocked the city of Sarajevo in a carefully planned operation which included the setting up of barricades guarded by armed and masked groups of its paramilitary.[28] This action of the SDS did not represent the beginning of the realization of its plan for Sarajevo, but rather a general rehearsal and an attempt to use the demonstration of force in order to delay the proclamation of independence until negotiations on the basis of Cutiliero's plan were finished. The Patriotic League responded to these barricades by setting up of counter-barricades.[29] The Presidency of the SRBiH, wishing to calm down the escalating situation, issued a statement that the results of the referendum do not anticipate the constitutional arrangement of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that negotiations on that issue will be continued under the sponsorship of the European Community. Mixed patrols of the MUP of the SRBiH and JNA were involved in the preservation of peace and the action of peaceful de-blocking of the city.[30] The barricades were removed from the streets and peace seemingly returned to the towns, along with an obtuse sense of expectation.

The apparent peace was used by the SDS to complete the process of establishing the paramilitary structure proclaimed on 9 January 1992 under the name of Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Serb institutions carried out their part of the work,[31] while the SDS finished the territorialisation of Serb municipalities.

The Assembly of the Serb population of the Novo Sarajevo municipality reached a decision on 26 March about the forming of the Serb municipality Novo Sarajevo within the SAO Romanija. This municipality was supposed to be made up of the following local communities: "Tilava", "Miljevići", "Lukavica", "Vraca", "Gornji" and "Donji Kovačići", "Bane Šurbat", "Rava Janković", "Slobodan Princip Seljo", "Ivan Krndelj", "Pero Kosorić", "Blagoje Parović", "Danilo Đokić", "Hrasno brdo", "Nikola Tesla", "Avdo Hodžić", "Omer Maslić", "Bratstvo-jedinstvo", "Gornji" and "Donji Pofalići", and, as the decision states, parts of the local communities "Gornji" and "Donji Velešići" which were inhabited by the Serb population. Apart from the whole territory of Novo Sarajevo, the Serb municipality was also supposed to include parts of the Novi Grad municipality, the local communities of "Otoka", "Staro Hrasno", "Petar Đokić", parts of the local community "Ivo Lola Ribar", and "Odžakovići".[32]

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[28] About the planning and execution of the operation to block Sarajevo with the barricades in March, see the aforementioned interview of Jovan Tintor. **ICTY**: *Transkript emisije "Moj gost – njegova istina", urednik Risto Đogo, gost Jovan, Joja, Tintor*.

[29] Sefer Halilović testified that as the Chief of the Main Staff of the Patriotic League it was he who issued the order to set up counter barricades. Documentary TV serial Generals (Sefer Halilović), editor Šukrija Omeragić, Federalna televizija, January-February 2007.

[30] "Zapisnik sa 56. sjednice Predsjedništva SRBiH, broj 02-011-168/92, 02.03.1992", Tomo Šimić, ***Dokumenti Predsjedništva BiH 1991. – 1994.***, National security and the future 3(7), Zagreb, 2006, 95.

[31] On the emergency meeting of the Council of the Serb Orthodox Church, which was held on 16 and 17 January 1992, a statement was issued claiming that "neither the Serb Orthodox Church, nor the Serb people have ever acknowledged the artificial and illegitimate 'AVNOJ' internal borders, established without any historic or ethnic basis, with the arbitrary will of the communist guerrilla in the circumstances of occupation and civil war". Published in the ***Glasnik SPC***, January 1992. Cited in: "Hronologija događaja 1966-2006", ***Kovanje antijugoslovenske zavere***, Knjiga 1, Beograd, 2006, 271.
On 30 March 1992 a Congress of Serb intellectuals from Bosnia and Herzegovina was held in Sarajevo, where the intellectual elite from Belgrade had a marked presence, bringing to the congress ethnic maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina created in the Serb Academy of Sciences and Arts. The declaration of this Congress states that "the destiny of Serbdom is indivisible and that all which happens in one Serb land concerns all Serbs, wherever they live, because all Serb lands are a unified space", and in a concrete sense the congress considered that "the only solution for Bosnia and Herzegovina is for it to be a three-part state union in which Serbs will sovereignly stand on their borders". Cited in: ***Bosna i Hercegovina – jezgro velikosrpskog projekta***, Beograd, 2006, 25.

[32] "Povodom odluke o formiranju Srpske opštine Novo Sarajevo: Uzet i dio Novog Grada", ***Oslobođenje*** (Sarajevo), 1 April 1992, 15.

At the same time the delegates of the SDS in the Assembly of the Vogošća municipality left their delegate benches and presented a request to divide the municipality according to the ethnic principle. According to the request, the Serb municipality was supposed to include everything apart from the local communities "Svrake", "Gora", "Hotonj" and "Kobilja Glava", which, apart from private houses, only had two school buildings. The centre of the municipality, the complete infrastructure, the public and economic buildings, as well as the whole industry, were supposed to belong to the Serb municipality. Considering the structure of the Assembly, it had the conditions to continue its legal work even after the SDS delegates left, so the result of this request remained only on the level of negotiations between party representatives, until the SDS did not decide to use the force of arms in order to achieve its territorial aims.[33]

In such heated political circumstances where the outbreak of armed conflict was only a matter of time, the Presidency of the SRBiH considered the conditions in the regular armed forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, its Territorial defence, on a meeting held on 11 March. On this occasion the commandant of the Regional headquarters of the TO, general Drago Vukosavljević submitted a report about the combat readiness of the TO which contained the information about the fact that the JNA returned the confiscated weapons to 28 municipalities of Bosanska Krajina and Eastern Herzegovina where the political domination was held by the SDS. The Presidency then decided that it should begin negotiations with the JNA about the conditions in which the arms of the TO could be kept, whereby it insisted on the principle of equality: the weapons should either be returned to all municipalities, or the mentioned 28 municipalities should also have their weapons confiscated.[34] Such negotiations were never undertaken because the JNA had their own perception of this problem and its priority was the arming of the SDS formation, not only with those weapons taken away from the territorial defence, but also with arms from their own reserves, and this practice was carried out in all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina where the SDS had the capacity to establish military organization. Therefore on 2 March, the day when Sarajevo was blocked by the armed formations of the SDS, the commandant of the 2nd military zone, general Milutin Kukanjac, ordered that this structure on the territory of Novo Sarajevo be additionally strengthened with 250 automatic rifles from the storage of the military barracks "Slobodan Princip Seljo" in Lukavica.[35]

With the imminent international recognition of state independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the tensions and incidents gained intensity. By the end of March, after the Serb municipality on the territory of Bosanski Brod was proclaimed, bloody conflicts began on this area and lasted for days. On 1 April special units of the State security service of Serbia, commanded by Željko Ražnatović Arkan, entered Bijeljina and for two days they practically demonstrated and established patterns of violence and terror against the non-Serb population, which were repeated in many other towns of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the following days.

The Presidency of the SRBiH responded to these events by coming to a decision on 3 April to allow the mobilisation of the Territorial defence and the reserve police detachments in those municipalities where the authorities found it necessary. On a meeting held on 4 April, considering the situation on the ground, the Presidency practically ordered the mobilisation of the TO in the whole Republic and the city of Sarajevo, as well as the mobilisation of the complete reserve militia detachments, and the mobilisation of civil protection in municipalities according to estimates of necessity. Effective help was demanded and the involvement of the JNA in the resolution of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.[36]

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[33] **ICTY**: *Izjava svjedoka: Bilal Hasanović*. **ICTY**: "Vogošća ima perpektivu", ***Naš glas*** (Vogošća), No. 60 and 61, 13 July 1992.

[34] "Zapisnik sa 57. sjednice Predsjedništva SRBiH, broj 02-011-194/92, 11.03.1992.", Šimić, 95.

[35] **ICTY**: Komanda 2.VO, *Predaja AP 7,62 mm*, pov.broj 16/28-3, 2 March 1992.

[36] "Zapisnik sa 65. sjednice Predsjedništva SRBiH, broj 02-011-354/92, 04,05,06. i 07.04.1992.", Šimić, 126.

Immediately after the meeting of the Presidency on 4 April, the commandant of the 2nd military zone, general Milutin Kukanjac, ordered the increase of combat readiness of his units, the relocation of his forces outside of the garrisons where they could be blocked onto the dominant positions outside of towns, and additional measures of securing the JNA buildings.[37] The forces of the JNA, under the command of this general occupied the Sarajevo airport on 5 April and in the following few days placed the whole city into an almost complete blockade, which was preparation and commencement of the upcoming siege of the city, preventing any possibility of strengthening of its defences, while at the same time it strengthened the power of the attackers.[38]

On the same line were the activities of the commandant of the Regional headquarters of the TO, Drago Vukosavljević, who, returning from the meeting of the Presidency, practically disbanded his headquarters, apart from a group of like-minded conspirers, with whom he left his command post on the night of 5 April and went to the military barracks of the JNA in Lukavica.

When one part of a special unit of the MUP of SRBiH, made up of members belonging to the Serb population abandoned the base with equipment and weapons, the division of the MUP was practically completed. On 5 April the Serb special police forces attacked the school facilities of the MUP located in Vraca. Barricades were again erected on a few points in the city. The mass of citizens collected on the anti-war demonstrations in front of the Parliament of SRBiH made its move towards the barricade near the Vrbanja bridge. These people were shot at from the positions of the Serb forces in Kovačići and as a consequence the first civil victims in the city were killed. After that, the crowd of people broke into the Parliament building, the demonstrations gained a political dimension and turned into an attempt of state coup.[39] During the night the city was exposed to the first strong artillery attack from the Serb positions.[40] In the morning hours of 6 April the infantry attacks of the Serb forces followed and were directed against Vasin Han, Jarčedoli and Širokača. During the day the anti-war meeting was continued in front of the Parliament. This time the participants were fired at from the building of the Holiday Inn by the snipers from the SDS security.[41] The same night the Presidency of the SRBiH reached a decision to proclaim a state of emergency and to introduce police watch on the territory of the city of Sarajevo.[42]

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[37] **AARBiH,** Komanda 2. VO JNA, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj 09/80-23, 4 April 1992.

[38] According to the statement of general Milutin Kukanjac given to the Belgrade newpaper Borba on 15 and 23 November 1993, the JNA moved its weapons, ammunition and other military equipment from its storage warehouses on territories controlled by the SDS. The JNA handed over to the Serb paramilitaries 90% of its complete assets it had in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the same time it also delivered to the same address 70% of all amounts of weapons, ammunition and eqiupment stolen from the SRBiH Territorial defence. Cited in: ***Bosna i Hercegovina – jezgro velikosrpskog projekta,*** 34-36.

[39] The gathered crowd insisted on resignations of the Government and the Presidency of the SRBiH. The President of the Government Jure Pelivan submitted his resignation, and the same possibility was announced by the President of the Presidency, Alija Izetbegović. The self-proclaimed Parliament formed a coup government in the Parliament building called the *Committee of national salvation*. "Osvajanje slobode", ***Oslobođenje*** (Sarajevo), 07 April 1992; "Komitet nacionalnog spasa", ***Oslobođenje*** (Sarajevo), 7 April 1992.

[40] In the further text we will attempt, following the norms of historical methodology, to name historical phenomena (political parties, armies, polices, states) according to the names they called themselves and which are used in historical sources. Terms such as "from Serb positions", "Serb forces" etc, will be used in those cases when the available sources prevent the determination whether this was the VRS, MUP RS, JNA, MUP of Serbia, State Security Service of Serbia, volunteer or some other units from Serbia.

[41] "Narod brani grad", ***Oslobođenje*** (Sarajevo), 8 April 1992.

[42] "Zapisnik sa 65. sjednice Predsjedništva SRBiH, broj 02-011-354/92, 04,05,06. i 07.04.1992.", Šimić, 127

II

(The first days of the aggression. The founding of Territorial defence forces of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the territory of Novo Sarajevo and Vogošća. Battles for Grbavica and Vraca. The fall of Svrake. Attempts of de-blocking the city via Vogošća. The battle of Pofalići. Defence of the Krše quarter)

After the events in front of the Parliament, the first civil victims on the Vrbanja bridge, and the attack of the special detachments of the SRBiH MUP on the school of the SRBiH MUP on Vraca on 5 April 1992, the war against the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina became a painful and bloody reality of the Sarajevo citizens. While in the Parliament building of Bosnia and Herzegovina an illusionary play took place, an attempt of political coup under the shadow of the already launched enormous and united Serb war machine, the activists of the Patriotic league and other citizens, determined to defend their city, did what was in their power. During the day, a group of Patriotic league members from Pofalići, together with various groups from other parts of the city, participated in the salvation of cadets from the MUP school in Vraca. In the night hours of 5 April, the PL activists entered the warehouse of the Territorial defence and the Sport association of Sarajevo located on the shooting range in Velešići. They took around 50 pieces of working weapons from the warehouse and around 200 disabled M-48 guns with missing shutters, a larger amount of ammunition of varying calibre, and some combat equipment with CBRN defence assets. The weapons and ammunition were distributed to the forces of the PL from Velešići and other subjects in the city that had already made themselves available for the defence of the city.[43]

On the following day, 6 April 1992, the countries of the European Community recognized the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while the artillery and infantry attacks of the Serb forces began on its capital.[44] The international recognition of the state and the need to unconditionally defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity eliminated all political reasons that had for so long prevented the state bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina in activating the constitutional mechanisms for the protection of the country. On 8 April the Presidency of SR Bosnia and Herzegovina reached a decision about the declaration of immediate danger of war. For the duration of this condition, the expanded Presidency could pass decrees with legal effect and proclaim valid decisions from the competencies of the parliament.[45] In such a capacity, the Presidency passed a decree with legal effect thereby erasing the attribute *Socialist* from the name of the country which was changed into Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.[46] A decree with legal effect was passed regarding the abolishment of the Republican headquarters of the TO of SRBiH and the establishment of the headquarters of the TO of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with colonel Hasan Efendić as the commander and colonel Stjepan Šiber as the chief of staff. As a unique sign of belonging to the Territorial defence, the historical Bosnian coat-of-arms was assigned: a blue shield with six gold fleur-de-lys displayed around a white bend.[47] On the following day, 9 April, the Presidency reached a decision to unite all voluntary and other armed formations, apart from the MUP and the JNA, under the unified command and signs of the Territorial defence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a deadline of 15 April,[48] the date which would later be adopted as the Day of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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[43] Notebook of Ćamil Idrizović.

[44] "Narod brani grad", ***Oslobođenje*** (Sarajevo), 8 April 1992.

[45] "Odluka o proglašenju neposredne ratne opasnosti", ***Službeni list RBiH***, 1/92.

[46] "Uredba sa zakonskom snagom o izmjeni naziva Socijalističke republike Bosne i Hercegovine", ***Službeni list RBiH***, 1/92.

[47] "Uredba o ukidanju dosadašnjeg Republičkog štaba Teritorijalne odbrane i obrazovanju Štaba Teritorijalne odbrane Republike Bosne i Hercegovine", ***Službeni list RBiH***, 1/92.

[48] "Zapisnik sa 66. sjednice Predsjedništva SRBiH, broj 02-011-354/92, 09. 04. 1992.", Šimić, 133

After conditions were met to place the structures of the Territorial defence in the constitutional function of defending the state, decisive steps were immediately taken in the Municipality headquarters of the TO Novo Sarajevo which to a good part represented a continuity of the previous activities of the headquarters of Patriotic league of Novo Sarajevo. This was a logical consequence since the commander of the Municipal headquarters Novo Sarajevo Salko Idriz was at the same time the commander of the Municipal headquarters of the TO Novo Sarajevo. After the decision of the Presidency to unite all armed formations under the command of the Territorial defence, on 9 April the Municipal headquarters issued an order that detachments of the Territorial defence should be formed from the erstwhile detachments of the Patriotic league.[49]

The crisis headquarters of the local community of Velešići expressed an initiative in that direction already on 6 April, when it passed a decision to begin forming detachments in this quarter. In the initial activities on the forming of the Velešići Detachment, within the realisation of the aforementioned order of the Municipal headquarters of TO Novo Sarajevo, on the head of the detachment was the chief of the crisis headquarters of the local community Muhamed Musa. Until then the head of the activities of the Patriotic League in Velešići, which was in an organizational sense also designed in the formation of a detachment, was Smail Čengić. The command of the Velešići Detachment was assumed by Enver Šehović on 14 April. The forces of the Velešići Detachment formed during April and in the first half of May, were initially distributed with the aim of securing and defending the quarter of Velešići and vital buildings in the vicinity, such as the TV transmission tower on Hum.[50]

From the structure organized within the PL Detachment Pofalići, which was headed by Habib Idrizović, on 9 April two detachments of the Territorial defence were created: Detachment Pofalići I, under the command of Habib Idrizović, and Detachment Pofalići II, under the command of Jusuf Lošić. From the structure of the PL on the territory of the eponymous local community a TO Detachment Hrasno Brdo was formed, under the command of the erstwhile commander of PL Enver Zornić. The Municipal headquarters of the TO Novo Sarajevo did not manage to turn the structure of the Patriotic league on the area of Grbavica, which was headed by Azem Kaljanac, into a unit of the Territorial defence.[51]

The quick achievement of decisions passed by the state leadership regarding the organization of the Territorial defence on the area of Novo Sarajevo was absolutely necessary considering the importance of the municipality for the organization of Sarajevo's defence in general, the forces of the JNA distributed on its territory, as well as considering the forces, organization and aims of armed formations established under the wing of the SDS. This fact was confirmed by the more frequent attacks of the mentioned forces and the general deterioration of the security situation.

The artillery attacks on the transmitter on Hum and the settlement Šanac were carried out on 10 April.[52] The following day buildings belonging to the Bosnia and Herzegovina Electric Utility and the Railway station were shelled by artillery from Žuč.[53] In the quarter of Pofalići on 12 April there was an

[49] Interview with Salko Idriz, the commander of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters and the commander of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal PL headquarters.

[50] **AARBiH,** *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane Brigade (period 1992/93. godina),* manuscript (It is impossible to determine the author of this manuscript on the basis of the sources preserved in the archives); Interview with Salko Idriz; Interview with Salko Hajdarević; Notebook of Ćamil Idrizović.

[51] **AARBiH**, *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane Brigade (period 1992/93. godina)*, manuscript; Interview with Salko Idriz; Notebook of Ćamil Idrizović.

[52] **AARBiH,** Komanda odbrane grada Sarajeva, *Dnevni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti na teritoriji Grada*, Broj 02-06/92, 10 April 1992.

[53] **AARBiH**, NIP "Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995": *OTA "Pofalićka bitka"*.

armed incident, an exchange of fire between the Serb forces and members of the TO near the buildings of the "Plavi granap" (Blue grocery store) and the indicatively named guesthouse of "Ravna gora".[54] In the night of 15 April, in the attacks of the Serb forces on the Electric Utility, two members of the RBiH MUP were killed. The attack was repelled. The same forces attempted to break through the street "Bratstva-Jedinstva" but were prevented in doing so and were pushed back towards Vraca. In the morning hours the activities of the armed Serb paramilitary group were noticed in the region Orlovačka street[55] - Šljivik.[56] This was a unit of the Serb militia whose parade that day was conducted by its commander Lazo Bojanić. This group was made up from 42 well armed individuals that from then on began abusing and terrorizing the Bosniak and Croat population in Pofalići, ransack cars and appropriate personal belongings. The following day, with the aim of suppressing the activity of these forces, a regular unit of the RBiH MUP militia was formed in Pofalići.[57]

In Vogošća, within the given political situation, the activities and organization of the Patriotic league developed in the framework which was in content identical to the activities and organization established in other municipalities in the zone covered by the Regional headquarters of the Patritiotic league Sarajevo, and in scope it was proportionate to the potential that Vogošća had, it corresponded to the specific population density and ethnic structure of this municipality. The first crisis in organization appeared in November of 1991 when the commander of the Municipal headquarters of the PL Vogošća, Alija Kulo, received a reliable information that the security bodies of the JNA, which functioned within the military industry complex in Vogošća, were in possession of the names of the political and military headquarter leaders and the unit commanders of the PL Vogošća. Many of these individuals began receiving death threats. For personal safety and for protecting the secrecy of further activities regarding the organization of the defence, the commander of the Municipal headquarters of the PL entrusted his office to Murat Čutura.[58] After the referendum for the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the blocking of travel communications on the territory of Vogošća which followed it, a political crisis ensued and the SDS intended to divide the municipality. The legal municipal authorities functioned until 12 April, when the last meeting of the assembly took place.[59] The chief of the Municipal headquarters of the TO Vogošća was Jovo Peranović, and his actions were in the service of the Vogošća SDS. The Municipal headquarters of the PL had certain contacts with Bosniak and Croat personnel in the Municipal headquarters of the TO Vogošća and a principal agreement to unite with the Patriotic league in the case of commencement of an armed conflict, but in the planning and preparation of the defence it acted independently. Even though the contents of the defence plans included the territory of the whole municipality, and the urban area of Vogošća as well, the evident superiority of the Serb forces in those areas to which the SDS claimed its right in the request for the division of the municipality, as well as the presence of the JNA and its activities in controlling communications, practically pushed the structure of the PL by the beginning of April 1992 onto the border areas populated by an absolute Bosniak ethnic majority.[60]

Soon after the last meeting of the Assembly of the Vogošća Municipality, the Public Security Station and a group of seniors from the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters moved to Barice.[61] In Barice the

[54] Notebook of Ćamil Idrizović.
[55] The present Braće Panjeta (author's remark)
[56] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Dnevni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d nateritoriji*, Broj 02-8/9, 16. 04. 1992, 8:00.
[57] Notebook of Ćamil Idrizović.
[58] Interview with Alija Kulo, commander of the Vogošća Municipal PL headquarters.
[59] **ICTY**: *Izjava svjedoka: Bilal Hasanović*.
[60] Interview with Alija Kulo.
[61] **ICTY**: *Izjava svjedoka: Bilal Hasanović*. According to the data from his workbook, Nisad Balta claims that the mentioned meeting and transfer of the group of seniors to Barica occurred on 11 April.

command over the Municipal TO headquarters of the Vogošća PL was assumed by Murat Čutura. The headquarters of the Vogošća TO moved from Barice on 20 April and established its command post on Kobilja Glava in the building of the primary school.[62] After the decision of the Presidency of the RBiH about the unification of armed detachments under the command of the Territorial defence, the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters assumed command over the structure of the Patriotic league as its chief was the commander of the PL. It has already been said that the complete forces of the PL in Vogošća in January of 1992 were estimated to be equivalent to two detachments, but these potential units were in reality structured into a greater number of smaller units in local areas.[63] Therefore, the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters, after beginning its activities in Barice, could not include the planned detachments of the PL in the detachments of the Territorial defence, as had been done on the example of Novo Sarajevo. The detachments did not succeed so the leadership and command over the assumed smaller volunteer units and groups was unified via a kind of crisis headquarters which functioned in local areas. In order to frame the existing structure into a formational structure of the TO of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the seniors of the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters attempted to treat the mentioned crisis headquarters in the first days as regional headquarters of the TO, which was a familiar and proven model in the practice of the TO. By 23 April the regional headquarters Kobilja Glava, Barice, Hotonj, Semizovac and Vogošća (on the Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering) functioned under the command of the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters.[64]

While the defenders struggled with initial problems of raising the structure of the TO RBiH on its feet, after it had been systematically devastated by the JNA in the years of the Yugoslav crisis and modelled to a measure in which it would not present an obstacle for the implementation of the plans of the JNA leadership, the JNA, which found itself in the position of a foreign military force on the territory of a sovereign state after the international recognition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and with its military engagement became an aggressor, finished those jobs which had to secure the rounding of the territory of the Serb state on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Lines of motor vehicles with weapons, equipment and material and technical assets, followed by armoured and mechanized units of the JNA, swiftly moved this equipment onto territories which were under the absolute control of the SDS. There, in the following month, this complete and enormous war machine, including assets, personnel, formation, positions and control that the JNA had on the ground, with war plans, logistical, informational and staff extensions of the Yugoslav Army (into which the JNA on the territory of Serbia and Montengro had been transformed), would be tranformed into a new structure called the Army of the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to mask the trace of aggression and Serbian pretensions for the territory of the sovereign state the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this operation, which lasted until the formal removal of the JNA from the territory controlled by the state bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the beginning of June, and which had especially been intensive during April, into the service of the armed conflict with the aim of creating a Serb state on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina had not only been placed the arms and equipment owned by the JNA, but also the weapons of the TO of the RBiH that the JNA had previously confiscated and placed into its own storage warehouses. The biggest of these robberies on the territory of Sarajevo occurred in the night of 12 April when, under the protection of the artillery fire of the JNA, its extension – the armed detachments of the SDS, robbed a warehouse with the arms of the Territorial defence of Sarajevo in Faletići, from where around 30.000 barrels of infantry and

[62] Workbook of Nisad Balta.
[63] The source of this estimate: Faid Hećo, commander of the Sarajevo Regional PL headquarters.
[64] Workbook of Nisad Balta.

artillery weapons were stolen, together with the corresponding amount of ammunition.[65] The Territorial defence and the MUP of the RBiH attempted to use the available forces in order to prevent the same scenario happening to the warehouses of finished products in the Vogošća military industry "Pretis". In the early morning hours of 18 April, a special unit of the RBiH MUP, in collaboration with the forces of Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters and the Vogošća police station, broke into the circle of the "Pretis" factory, and managed to overcome the security personnel without the use of firearms, thus taking out three trucks of military assets of which a large amount of anti-armour assets had a great importance for the defence of Sarajevo. This action was carried out successfully with minimal losses.[66] After this success, another group of TO members moved towards "Pretis" but it found itself under fire from the members of the Serb TO commanded by Jovan Tintor and suffered significant losses,[67] without reaching the factory warehouses.

This event represented a signal for the complete takeover of a greater part of the Vogošća municipality by the units of Jovan Tintor, with the full support of the JNA. Over the junction on Stup, a line of 10 armoured JNA vehicles made its way towards Vogošća.[68] From Vogošća four tanks and two armoured transporters were brought to the premises of "Pretis".[69] Serb forces occupied the Town Hall and all public institutions in Vogošća,[70] took the armoured vehicles from the JNA and assumed control of traffic on the Vogošća junction, as well as control over all other roads on the territory of the municipality.

After this course of events and activities of the JNA, the Regional headquarters of the TO Sarajevo ordered the measures of preventing communication with the aim of tighter control of movement and more efficient security of people, material and technical assets in the Sarajevo region. According to this order, obstacles were propped up to block roads on the territory of the Vogošća municipality: on Kobilja Glava, from the entrance near the Bare cemetery, on the crossroad in the region of Barice, on the crossroad near the University Medical Centre, on the crossroad in the region of Grahovište. On the territory of Novo Sarajevo road obstacles were set up on the following locations: near the Tobacco factory, towards the Drina street, on the railway crossing in Velešići, near the military barracks "Marshall Tito" on the exits towards the railway and bus stations, near the Technical school, on the crossroad in Pofalići, near the High Economic School, on the crossing of the Ivan Krndelj street and the bypass.[71] These measures would prove to be justified, since in the following two days the Serb forces began moving hastily and strengthening their positions.

Even though significant strengthening of Serb forces were noticed in Vogošća and on the Žuč plateau by 20 April, the attack on the city which came on 21 April came from the direction of Vraca, through Grbavica. The attack was carried out by a unit of chetniks of the Serb radical party, led by Branislav Gavrilović Brne. On the relation between the "Grbavica" stadium and the patisserie store "Palma", the attack was received by the fighters of the Hrasno Brdo and Pofalići I detachments, who quickly stopped the assault, inflicting significant losses to the attackers, and surrounding the chetnik elite.[72] This situation

[65] Mesud Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus ARBiH: nastanak i razvoj 1992 – 1995***, Sarajevo, 2008, 16.

[66] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP "Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995", Lista podataka o b/d: *Diverzantska akcija na fabriku „Pretis"*.

[67] The total losses were 4 dead and 7 wounded. **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Dnevni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d nateritoriji*, Broj 02/36-92, 18 April 1992., 14:00. Among the killed in this action was Safet Hadžić, the bearer of the Order Hero of the liberation war.

[68] **AARBiH,** MNO RBiH, *Bilten o aktuelnim zbivanjima na teritoriji RBiH na dan 18. aprila 1992. godine*.

[69] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Dnevni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d nateritoriji*, Broj 02/36-92, 18 April 1992, 14:00.

[70] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Dnevni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d nateritoriji*, Broj 02-46/92, 20 April 1992.

[71] **AARBiH,** RGŠTO Sarajevo, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 02-33/92, 18 April 1992.

[72] Notebook of Ćamil Idrizović. Interview with Salko Idriz.

heated the telephone lines on the relation between Pale and Belgrade, from where the Serb politician and chetnic voyvode Vojislav Šešelj, whose detachment was led by Gavrilović, threatened to pull out all the units that he had sent from Serbia to conquer Bosnia and Herzegovina if his people are not withdrawn from the encirclement.[73] All of the available Serb forces on the territory of Sarajevo were engaged to achieve this goal. The further attacks of the Serb forces were received readily by the forces of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters and the MUP units, and were successfully repelled.

A positive development of the situation regarding the defence of Novo Sarajevo and the engagement of the Serb forces in this direction, was utilised in the afternoon hours by the forces of the TO from the territory of Stari Grad and Centar, who performed a strong counterattack from the Jewish cemetery – Zlatište towards Vraca, and from Vrbanja bridge towards Grbavica. The attack gave initial good results and the TO forces achieved a significant advance, but after their attack was stopped, they returned to their starting positions.[74]

The focus of conflict activities during 21 April was on Grbavica and Vraca, but battles were waged in other areas of Sarajevo as well. On the area of Hum one member of the Velešići detachment was killed.[75] The artillery fire of the aggressor did not cease during the night, and on the following day battles were continued on the territory of the whole city, with focus on Ilidža. A great number of Serb forces was concentrated in the area of Grbavica and Žuč, and in the early hours of the evening an attack of one battle group from the "Marshall Tito" military barracks on the building of the Sarajevo dairy plant was successfully prevented. In these activities the JNA units played the main role by giving artillery support and transporting the Serb forces, during the day one MIG-21 airplane flew over the city twice in low flight in order to intimidate the citizens and defenders of Sarajevo.[76] By the signing of the ceasefire with the intermediation of the mission of the European community on 23 April, battle activities had diminished, but not completely suspended.[77]

The headquarters of the TO of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, taking lessons from the experience of previous battles for the defence of the country, issued an order on 18 April for the concentration of the TO units and their unification into platoons and companies.[78] In the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters the structure, as we have already seen, was adopted from the PL and was already formed on the level of a detachment of company composition, so it was not necessary to change the organization according to the proclaimed decision. After the decision had been made public, the headquarters had 1.715 registered volunteers available, of which 450 were armed and organized in the four mentioned detachments with 15 companies, three platoons and three divisions.[79]

The Municipal headquarters of the TO Vogošća also began to implement the order for the concentration of the TO units. From 23 to 28 April regional headquarters were abolished and volunteer groups and smaller units were concentrated into platoons and companies according to the local principle. By 28

[73] **ICTY**: *Transkript presretnutog telefonskog razgovora između Vojislava Šešelja i Branislava Gavrilovića*.

[74] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995", Lista podataka o b/d: *Napad na Vraca*.

[75] A member of the Velešići Detachment, **Fikret Krakonja**, was killed by a sniper shot on the positions below the TV transmitter on Hum. **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo: *Dnevni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d nateritoriji*, Broj 02-48/92, 21 April 1992, 8:00.

[76] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo: *Dnevni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d nateritoriji*, Broj 02/67-92, 23 April 1992, 8:00.

[77] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo: *Dnevi izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d nateritoriji*, Broj 02-76/92, 24 April 1992, 08:00.

[78] **AARBiH,** ŠTO RBiH, *Okrupnjavanje sastava TO i njihova upotreba – Naređenje*, Pov. broj 02/61-1, 18 April 1992. godine.

[79] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Pregled stanja popune pripadnicima i dobrovoljcima TO i oformljenim jedinicama u opštinskim štabovima teritorijalne odbrane*, 18 April 1992. godine.

April companies "Barica" and "Vogošća" were formed. The latter was stationed in the Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering. On the territory of the local community of Semizovac a platoon "Svrake" was formed in the eponymous village, and the same was done in Kobilja Glava. By 30 April a platoon was formed "UMC Stara cesta" which grew into a company by 8 May. In the same timeframe the platoons "Hum", "Grahovište", "Šip" and "Šipska" also grew into companies. A platoon of the Patriotic league in Hotonj continued its activities within the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters under the same name. By the beginning of May within the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters there was also an independent division in the local community Gora.[80] The complete forces numbered 250 people by 27 April, and the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters requested uniforms and signs of the TO RBiH for them.[81] A headquarters with a quartermaster division was positioned in the school building in Kobilja Glava, one company in the building of the Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering, and other units, because of a lack of public buildings on the territory controlled by the forces of the TO Vogošća, were located in private houses.[82] In this phase there was no further concentration of units, so the Municipal headquarters led and commanded directly these units in the next two months, together with some adjoining headquarter units which were formed in the meantime.

The actions of the JNA were practically the actions of a military aggressor, even though its command in Bosnia and Herzegovina attempted to verbally prove its quasi-neutral position, the kind it had the previous year at the outbreak of the armed conflict in Croatia. With strong forces it occupied important military buildings in Sarajevo, and with its fighters distributed in areas outside of the city, controlled by the Serb forces, it gave artillery and every other kind of support to those forces in their attacks on the city. Behind the façade of expectation of an agreement about its future in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the JNA quickly changed its clothes into the uniform of the new Serb army to which it surrendered all means and equipment that it possessed, so that, when the time came to retreat, it would only pull down its flags, while the real military effective would be left behind and placed in the service of attaining the Serb national project. As these activities became ever more obvious, and the actions of the JNA ever more dangerous for the possibility of mounting an effective defence, on 27 April the Presidency of the RBiH reached a decision about the withdrawal of the JNA from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.[83] On the basis of this decision, the TO RBiH headquarters issued an order about the full obstruction of travel communication routes on which the JNA pulled out the material and technical assets from its buildings onto the territories controlled by the SDS, and about the blockade of broader areas around these buildings, as well as about the prohibition of unannounced exits of columns from the JNA military barracks.[84]

The realisation of this order was valid on the whole of the territory controlled by the forces of the TO RBiH, but the successful blockade of the military barracks "Marshall Tito" in Novo Sarajevo was of special importance. The strong forces of the JNA which occupied this great military building in the heart of the city were separated by 200 meters of space from the south side to the river Miljacka, whose left bank on the territory of Grbavica had already been occupied by Serb forces. A somewhat larger space from the northern side, where the railway and bus stations were located, separated the forces in the barracks from the Pofalići quarter of which a greater part was held by local Serb forces strengthened by volunteer units from the side, that had support in those forces that occupied the Žuč plateau with Rajlovac and Vogošća in the hinterland. From the described situation (positions shown on ***Map 1***) it is clear that the

[80] Workbook of Nisad Balta.
[81] **AARBiH** OpŠTO Vogošća, *Zahtjev za TMS*, Pov. broj 06/31-1/92, 27 April 1992.
[82] **AARBiH** OpŠTO Vogošća, *Izvještaj*, Pov. broj 02/55-1/92, 29 April 1992.
[83] "Zapisnik sa 79. sjednice Predsjedništva RBiH, broj 02-011-327/92, 27. 04. 1992.", Šimić, 178.
[84] **AARBiH,** ŠTO RBiH, *Naređenje o sprovođenju Odluke Predsjedništva RBiH*, Str.pov.broj: 02/145-1, 29 April 1992.

defence of the city hang on a thin thread above which there was a swinging blade of realistic possibility that the Serb forces from Grbavica and Pofalići would join those in the military barracks, whereby the territory of the city would be completely divided, thus preventing the possibility of its further defence. Therefore, the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters engaged a significant number of fighters from the Velešići Detachment on the blocking of the "Marshall Tito" barracks. The Pofalići II Detachment established a line of defence from the southern side of the barracks, stretching along the Miljacka from the Faculty of Philosophy all the way to the Bosnia and Herzegovina Electric Utility. The forces of Pofalići I Detachment were located in Pofalići against the mentioned Serb forces in the settlement.[85]

With the developing process of transformation of the JNA into an army of the established Serb para-state and the further strengthening of its military capabilities, the described difficulties and critical points of Sarajevo's defence increased the risks and inevitability of the outcome of the battle for Bosnia and Herzegovina's capital. Beside the forces of the Yugoslav army, from the beginning of the aggression volunteer units from Serbia and Special units of the MUP and State security service of Serbia were also engaged in the achievement of Serb war goals in Bosnia and Herzegovina.[86] On the other side, the blockade of Sarajevo, which was set up by the JNA on 5 April and which grew day by day into a classical siege of the city due the further establishment of Serb battle formations around Sarajevo, prevented any kind of entry of means which would strengthen the defenders of Sarajevo. Two attempts to deliver a certain amount of weapons and ammunitions from the direction of Visoko to the TO units in Sarajevo, carried out on 22 and 27 April, were thwarted by Serb forces in Ilijaš, both times with human and material losses on the part of the members of TO Visoko.[87] Apart from when it concerned the battle for Sarajevo, which they could influence directly, the communicational isolation of the Supreme Command Staff and the TO RBiH headquarters diminished their capabilities to successfully lead and command the Territorial defence in a defensive war on the broader area of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The firm noose of the siege, tightened around the city during the second half of April, tied the enormous human potential of Sarajevo from highly adverse positions into the crucial service of defence.[88] The issue of their liberation, or rather the issue of de-blocking Sarajevo, was one of the key questions of the war from its very beginning. By the end of April 1992 this was also clear to those in the headquarters of the TO RBiH. Despite the disorder in the structure of the TO units which were in the process of concentration and formation of new units from applied volunteers and despite the fact that they were not connected, were poorly equipped and trained, they nevertheless planned combat operations with the aim of de-blocking the city. The attackers on Sarajevo were aware of this, and they conducted a further mobilization of forces on their territories while increasing their attacks.[89]

On 1 May the Serb forces began activities both on the external and internal side of the established siege ring around Sarajevo. From the direction of Ilijaš the attack was concentrated towards Breza and

[85] Notebook of Ćamil Idrizović. Interview with Salko Idriz. Interview with Salko Hajdarević.

[86] Filip Švarm, ***Jedinica,*** documentary TV series, Vreme film and B92, Beograd, 2006.

[87] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP "Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995", Lista podataka o b/d: *Odbrana transporta naoružanja i municije za Sarajevo*.

[88] In a conversation of two officials from the renegade Serb MUP after the situation in Sarajevo was described by Kljajić, the Hague prisoner and war criminal from Banja Luka, Stojan Župljanin, himself remarked the difficult position of Sarajevo's defence, encouraging his colleague with the following words: "keep them, only give them a straw, only a straw, for water and some air". **ICTY**: *Transkript presretnutog telefonskog razgovora između Stojana Župljanina i Čede Kljajića, 07. 05. 1992*.

[89] The mobilization was conducted in Vogošća, Vraca, Pofalići and Lukavica. It was conducted with the application of forceful means. **AARBiH,** MNO RBiH, *Bilten o aktuelnim zbivanjima na teritoriji RBiH na dan 30. aprila 1992. godine*.

Visoko. The unselective shelling of the broader city area was intensified. An infantry attack, supported by tank fire from Vraca on the High Economic School, the Electric Utiliy and the hotel "Bristol", was attempted from the direction of Grbavica.[90] The attack was repelled, but the artillery cannon fire against the city was intensified.

In the attempt to stop the pressure on the city, the forces of the Stari Grad Municipal TO headquarters completely blocked the building of the Command of the 2nd military district of the JNA on Bistrik. The JNA responded to this on the morning of 2 May by sending strong forces into the centre of the city. The armoured and mechanized column moved from Lukavica, through Vraca and Grbavica, on the line Vrbanja bridge – Skenderija – The Presidency building of the RBiH. The defenders of the city stopped this column on Skenderija, its frontal part was destroyed while the rest of the JNA forces were pushed towards Grbavica. At the same time, returning from an international conference in Lisbon, the state delegation led by the president of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Alija Izetbegović arrived at the Sarajevo Airport. From the 5 April the Airport was controlled by the JNA forces, which detained the delegation and transferred its members to the military barracks in Lukavica. After that dramatic negotiations were begun about their release in exchange for the exit of the Command of the 2nd military district of the JNA from the blocked building on Bistrik. The following day an agreement was achieved and the state delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was exchanged, and after that there was an attack on the JNA column in the Dobrovoljačka street.[91]

While the focus of Bosnian and Herzegovinan and international audience was on the issues of imprisonment and exchange of the president of the Presidency of the RBiH, the Serb forces continued their attacks on other parts of Sarajevo.

The attack on the village Svrake in the Vogošća municipality, defended by forces of one platoon of the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters, began on the evening of 2 May. Serb forces from Vogošća issued an ultimatum to the members of the TO and the population of Svrake to unconditionally surrender their weapons, and then they attacked the village. After learning of this course of events on the territory of Sarajevo and the situation in Vogošća, the TO RBiH headquarters gave a signal for the beginning of activities for which the operative order was created a few days earlier. This was the aforementioned order for the de-blocking of Sarajevo with an attack within the communication of Visoko – Ilijaš – Vogošća, by engaging the forces of the TO Visoko and Breza from the direction of Visoko, the forces of the Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters and the MUP forces from the direction of Sarajevo.[92]

The attack from the direction of Visoko was began on 3 May by significant forces of the Municipal TO headquarters of Visoko and Breza along the line Visoko – Kula Banjer – Čekrčići – Kralupi – Ilijaš, and achieved progress by liberating around 14 square kilometres of territory and gaining control over several important landforms on the ground, but without coming closer to the true aim of the attack – achieving control over Ilijaš and Vogošća and securing the communication between Visoko and Sarajevo.[93] On the line from Sarajevo the attack was carried out only by the forces of Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters, and their command was assumed by Enes Bećirbašić only a couple of days earlier. It was intended that the forces of one strengthened company should perform an attack on the line Hotonj – Vogošća

[90] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, Dnevni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d nateritoriji, Broj 02-151/92, 2 May 1992, 8:00.
[91] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 18.
[92] **AARBiH,** Štab TO RBiH: *Naređenje br. 2*, Str.pov.broj: 02/146-1, 28 April 1992.
[93] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP "Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995", Lista podataka o b/d: *Artiljerijsko-pješadijski napad na Kula Banjer - Čekrčići - Kralupi - Ilijaš*.

– Semizovac, break enemy forces within this communication and in the region of Semizovac join the forces of the TO that were attacking from the direction of Visoko.[94] From the whole idea, a company from the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters placed under its control a part of terrain that descends almost all the way to the centre of Vogošća from the direction of Grahovište. It held the achieved positions until the next day suffering side fire from the direction of Blagovac. The attack from the attained positions was not continued,[95] and the unit had many difficulties to retreat the following day with suffered losses.[96]

The defenders of Svrake withstood until 4 May when they surrendered and the Serb forces entered the village. After the surrender, the Serb forces imprisoned, with the members of the TO, all civilians, altogether 580 inhabitants of this village.[97] The fate of these people was equal to the fate of all non-Serb individuals in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina that had been taken by Serb forces, the fate of servile humiliation, torture, killings and deportation. In order to accommodate them, the military barracks of the JNA in Semizovac was turned into a concentration camp. After that other similar camps and places of imprisonment in Vogošća, such as "Bunker", lodging house "Kon-tiki", "Planjina kuća", "Nakina garaža" and others were inscribed into the historical map of dishonour of one anachronistic greater state ideology at the end of the 20th century. The victims of the attempts to establish a new Serb state were, apart from the population of Svrake, non- Serb inhabitants of other areas of Vogošća which came under the control of the armed formations of Jovan Tintor.[98]

The previous battle activities, both defensive and offensive, did not significantly change the positions of the defenders of Sarajevo. The critical points and risks that these activities brought to the defense were not removed, and Sarajevo was being suffocated in an ever-tighter siege. The shelling of the city was increased, the military activities of the remaining JNA forces in the barrakcs, and even the strong forces in the "Marshall Tito" barracks, were more pronounced. The area that divided these barracks from the Serb forces in Grbavica and Pofalići seemed to be narrower. Serbs also contemplated concrete plans to bring the two sides together and completely divide the city by a simultaneous attack from the direction of Grbavica and Pofalići, and with the launch of armoured forces from the barracks.[99]

The Serb forces in Pofalići became more and more aggressive, even though, compared to other parts of the city, this was not the main feature of this strong and well armed structure. At the beginning of

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[94] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP "Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995", Lista podataka o b/d: *Napad na naselje Vogošća*.

[95] Chief of staff's aide for intelligence activities of the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters, Iljko Barić, claimed in a conversation that the sent forces were assigned with a task to position themselves in this way towards Blagovac and therefore protect the flank of the special units which were supposed to attack along the main direction towards Vogošća, and possibly the units from Visoko after they reach the Vogošća region. As no special units appeared, nor did the units from Visoko, the sent company retreated, with certain problems, on the following day in the direction of Kobilja Glava. Interview with Iljko Barić.

[96] In this action the member of the Vogošća TO, **Avdić Mehmed**, was killed, and one fighter was wounded. **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP "Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995", Lista podataka o b/d: *Napad na naselje Vogošća*.

[97] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP "Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995", Lista podataka o b/d: *Odbrana sela Svrake*.

[98] On the details of this great suffering see: Eset Muračević, ***Ubijene i nestale žrtve zločina u Vogošći 1992-1995***, Sarajevo, 2001.

[99] Jovan Tintor testifies the existence of a plan and concrete meetings on Vraca on which its realization was arranged. As a well informed participant of this meeting, Tintor claims that everything was agreed and that general Milutin Kukanjac, commander of the Second military district, was supposed to give a signal for the beginning of the attack. His hesitation is interpreted by Tintor as the cause why there was no division of the city when the Serb forces were near that goal. **ICTY**: *Transkript emisije "Moj gost – njegova istina", urednik Risto Đogo,gost Jovan, Joja, Tintor.*

the attacks on Sarajevo the inhabitants of Pofalići kept common watch and points, and this lasted until the establishment of a militia structure under the command of Lazo Bojanić. After that, the Serb forces formed their own watches and points, as well as established battle lines and resistance points with the aim of attaining complete control over the settlement. The harassing of the non-Serb population on the points and similar limited incidents kept a level of war psychosis in the settlement, but there were no serious attacks, even though the expectation of the political and military leadership of these forces was obviously different. On 9 May, on the part of the settlement controlled by the Serb forces mortar shells were fired from the direction of Vraca. On the question from Pofalići why they were being fired at, the artillery from Vraca responded that they shot them because they were not active enough.[100] The time of neighbourly attention, which was felt during the first days even across the gun sight, had passed.

Certain plans for the solution of the narrow throat of Sarajevo's defence on the stretch from Pofalići to the "Marshall Tito" barracks were already being secretly made in the Regional headquarters of the TO Sarajevo. In the command of the Pofalići I Detachment, on 13 May a meeting was held when the bodies of the Detachment, of the Municipal and Regional headquarters of the TO RBiH exchanged intelligence information with the aim of finalizing the plan of the attack.[101]

The general development of the situation on the Sarajevo battlefield required immediate action, not only on the territory of Pofalići. On 14 May the forces of the Sarajevo Regional TO headquarters began battle activities on the broader area with the goal of de-blocking the city. The attacks were performed on the directions Vrbanja bridge – Grbavica and the Jewish cemetery – Vraca, on the line Stupsko Brdo – Nedžarići barracks and as the key in this attempt, an attack on Ilidža was carried out.[102] Certain activities were also done on other lines. The Hrasno Brdo Detachment had a successful sabotage action on the top of the Ozrenska[103] and Milinkladska street, while the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters attempted an attack in the direction of Barica, but without success.[104]

In response to the heat of the Sarajevo battlefield, the Serb forces also began acting along the whole line of contact, so on 14 May they opened fire on the positions of the 2nd company of the Pofalići I Detachment. The forces in Pofalići sought for aid hoping to immediately initiate the realisation of the previous plan which was agreed in principle for the gaining control over the settlement. As reinforcement, a unit from Velešići arrived, but the whole attempt broke down from the beginning.[105] In the evening the Serb forces began setting fire to Bosniak houses in the Orlovačka street. The population left their houses and ran away in panic, and 14 individuals were imprisoned and detained in the basement of the grocery store in Orlovačka street. The following day, 15 May, the commander of the 3rd company of the Pofalići I Detachment, Alija Prazina, whose fighters defended their houses and families in the part of the Orlovačka street which was completely surrounded by Serb forces, informed the commander of the Detachment that Bojanić, the commander of the Serb militia, issued an ultimatum stating that they had to immediately surrender their arms, and that two inhabitants already did this. The commander of the

[100] From an intercepted conversation conducted on a radio connection. **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d*, Broj 02-177/92, 9 May 1992, 14.00.

[101] Šefko Hodžić, "Pofalićka bitka", ***Operacija Jesen 94***, 7-48, Sarajevo, 2007, 11.

[102] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995", Lista podataka o b/d: *Napad na Grbavicu i Vraca*; *Napad na Nedžariće*; *Napad na Ilidžu.*

[103] The present Novopazarska (author's remark)

[104] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni izvještaj o stanju bezbjednosti i b/d na teritoriji*, Broj 02-193/92, 15 May 1992.

[105] Hodžić, 11. The unit was composed of one platoon from the Velešići Detachment reinforced with a squad of fighters of the Centar Municipal TO headquartes from Grdonj.

Detachment ordered the commander of the 3rd company to prevent the further surrender of weapons, to hide women and children in the basements of the houses and to organize a circular defence.[106]

The municipal headquarters of the TO Novo Sarajevo set about accelerated activities on the preparations for the crucial battle for Pofalići. In the afternoon and evening hours of 15 May, together with the commanders of the Velešići, Pofalići I and Pofalići II Detachments, assignments were specified on the basis of the aforementioned plan and a command for attack was drafted up.[107] At the same time an agreement was reached to engage a certain number of shock troops of the Regional headquarters and the Military police.

The battle for Pofalići began in the morning hours on 16 May 1992. On the main line of attack: Hum – reservoir – Dom Gornji Pofalići, the Velešići Detahcment forces were active, reinforced by shock groups of the Regional TO headquarters, led by Enis Srna and Dževad Topić Topa. Their task was to work together with their left side neighbours, Pofalići II Detachment, and to break the enemy on the front end with a strong surprise attack, thus advancing with the aim of dividing the settlement, surrounding and disarming the enemy. The forces of the Pofalići II Detachment, with shock groups of the Military police led by Kerim Lučarević and Ismet Bajramović Ćelo, attacked on the line: Ranko Šipka street[108] – Ruđer Bošković street – fruit plantation Baždarevo – "Ravna gora" guesthouse. With one platoon the Detachment closed the line Railway station – Bakarevac Hill – Dairy plant, in order to secure their activities from the potential intervention of enemy forces from the "Marshall Tito" barracks. On the line: Drinska street – Petar Mećava street[109] – Čangalovića-česma – Humska street – "Plavi granap", towards Obad and the positions of the 3rd company, the Pofalići I Detachment attacked, strengthened by a shock group of Ferid Omerović from Koševo and a group of policemen from the Police station Novo Sarajevo. The line Adem Buća street – "Zrak" – Gornji Dolac, was supposed to be closed by a reinforced company of Novi Grad Municipal TO headquarters commanded by Derviš Gadžo, with the assignment to tie a part of the Serb forces to Obad and the slopes of Orlovačka street, as well as to prevent the potential intervention and reinforcements from the direction of Orlić Hill. On the right side the tying of forces and averting interventions from the direction of Orlić was also a task of the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters forces, on the line Hum – Kobilja Glava – Grahovište. The complete engaged forces in the attack numbered around 550 fighters.[110]

After an initial good start on the main line of attack, in which the well equipped shock groups used anti-armour assets to eliminate bunkers and fortified positions of Serb forces stretching from the reservoir and the playground towards the Hum Hill, thus allowing the progress of the forces of the Velešići Detachment on that line, and progress on the line of attack of Pofalići II Detachment, around 11 o'clock the battle was brought to a halt. The anti-armour shock groups on the lines of the Velešići and Pofalići II Detachments withdrew from the battle, and the attack of the Pofalići I Detachment was stopped by fire from a strong Serb base near the Cvijetić bakery. At that time the motors of the JNA tanks were started in the "Marshall Tito" barracks and it seemed that an attack from that side would follow soon against

[106] Notebook of Ćamil Idrizović.

[107] On the curious fate of this command, which reflects well the situation that Sarajevo's defence was faced with at the time and the risks that the battle of Pofalići carried, and which Sefer Halilović approved orally in the name of the RBiH TO headquarters, but refused to sign it, and the commander of the Regional TO headquarters refused to do either, and which in the end remained unsigned but performed, see the many details presented in the mentioned book of Šefko Hodžić.

[108] The present Reisa Fehima Spahe (author's remark).

[109] The present Fra Matije Divkovića (author's remark).

[110] Alihodžić, Fadil: "Operativno-taktička analiza Pofalićke bitke", u: **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP "Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995".

the Pofalići fighters and that it would be carried out simultaneously with a counter-attack that the Serb forces undertook from the direction of "Plavi granap". In the settlement rumours spread that the battle was lost and that Pofalići would fall.

However, tanks were not moved from the barracks, and the Serb counter-attack was thwarted.

After that, one shock group from the special units of Juka Prazina was introduced to the battle, and it was commanded by Samir Pezo. The Pofalići I Detachment finally destroyed the enemy stronghold and made progress towards the Cvijetić bakery. On the main line the Velešići Detachment continued its advance along the hill, while the Pofalići II made progress on its line towards the "Plavi granap". Soon commanders of the Detachments met on the location of Čangalovića-česma, and the activities were continued towards the Orlovačka street and the positions of the surrounded 3rd company of the Pofalići I Detachment. In the afternoon hours fighters from this company were reached and de-blocked. On these positions the attack was stopped.[111] (The directions of the attacks of the TO forces in the Battle for Pofalići are shown on ***Map 1***)

During the night there were many problems to keep the forces on the attained lines and to organize a new defence line. Under the auspices of dark, the remaining Serb forces, together with the majority of the population from the part of the settlement that they controlled, left Pofalići via Žuč.[112]

The Battle for Pofalići was won. Its importance was great. Even though according to all elements it represents a battle of a tactical level, considering the general position of Sarajevo's defence, in a certain sense it also had an operative and tactical significance. The enemy suffered a great number of casualties. The spoils of war were also great: 200 automatic and semi-automatic rifles, two 20mm anti-aircraft guns, seventeen 12.7 mm anti-aircraft machine guns, eight 82mm mortars, fifteen 60mm mortars, 20 racket launchers, six rocket launchers type "OSA", 90 rocket launchers type "ZOLJA", 200 mines for the 82mm mortar, 40 crates of ammunition for infantry weapons. The whole action was performed with minimal losses of the Territorial defence and police, considering that the battle was carried out in a settled area and in cooperation of more different units.[113] In a psychological sense it was important that a significant territory was liberated with a clear victory and that the defenders managed to keep it under their control, which was the first of such achievements on the Sarajevo battlefield from the outbreak of the war.

Not long after the Battle for Pofalići, during which the forces of the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters were tasked to tie the Serb forces from Vogošća and thus prevent potential reinforcements that could have been sent towards Pofalići from that direction, there came a characteristic response. In Vogošća itself and the areas of the municipality occupied by the Serb forces, the formational organization into the Vogošća Brigade of the Army of the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, was followed by increased abuse and terrorizing of the remaining non-Serb inhabitants, ransacking and pillaging of apartments, setting fire to houses, while artillery attacks on free areas were intensified.[114] According to the same scenario which had been played out at the beginning of the month in Svrake, on 25 May 1992 an ultimatum was issued for the surrender of weapons to the defenders and inhabitants of the Uglješići settlement. The same afternoon a strong attack followed in which the Serb forces managed to move the

[111] Hodžić, 40-45; Notebook of Ćamil Idrizović.

[112] Ibid

[113] **Miralem Miraščija** and **Edin Krako** were killed. In the battles that preceded the Battle for Pofalići, in Pofalići **Rasim Koštreba** was killed on 14 May, and **Muhamed Brutus** was killed on 15 May. From the unit of Kerim Lučarević **Muris Đelkić** was killed. Ten fighters were wounded. **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP "Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995", Lista podataka o b/d: *Pofalićka bitka.*

[114] **AARBiH,** MNO RBiH, *Bilten o aktuelnim zbivanjima na teritoriji RBiH na dan 25. maja 1992. godine*.

lines held by the defenders for around 500 meteres and occupy a greater part of the settlement.[115] However, the complete scenario from Svrake was not repeated. In the part of the settlement of Uglješići I, called "Krše", members of the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters put up a strong resistance and, after fighting which lasted until the evening, managed to repel the attack inflicting significant losses to the attackers.[116] The defence was stabilized on the new line. The initial and newly established lines of defence in the region of Uglješići, as well as the territories lost on that occasion, are shown on ***Map 2***.

[115] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Operativni izvještaj*, Broj 02-229/92, 26 May 1992, 19:00.

[116] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP "Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995", Lista podataka o b/d: *Odbrana naselja Uglješići I – „Krše"*. In the defence of "Krše" on 25 May, **Amel Bećković** and **Merzuk Feriz** were killed. The Serb forces captured, and then killed **Ibro Kršo**, **Kasim Kršo**, **Ramiz Kršo**, **Asim Mršo** and **Ahmed Piknjač**.

III

(The further concentration of units. The forming of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. The Sanjak Brigade. The forming of the 1st Vogošća detachment)

The intensity of battle activities on the Sarajevo battlefield, the complexity of the tasks regarding the defence of Sarajevo from the attacks of a superior enemy, and the even more complex challenge of its de-blocking, as the necessary condition for the survival of its population and the functioning of legal state authorities in the city, and their activities outside the city on the free territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, already in the early phase of the war convinced the TO RBiH headquarters that measures needed to be taken for the concentration of a greater number of smaller units on the ground. This process developed in parallel with the intensive battle activities during April and first half of May 1992. The experiences and scope of the fought battles had shown that for the achievement of goals which were set to the Territorial defence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina it was necessary to take further steps in the building of its organizational and formational structure.

Other reasons existed as well.

The process of turning the forces of the JNA on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the Army of the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was completed by the middle of May. With the decision of the leadership of the Serb para-state leadership and with agreement from the Chief of General Staff of the Army of Yugoslavia, already by 3 May a narrow part of the future headquarters of the Serb army in Bosnia and Herzegovina was formed.[117] On 12 May the Serb assembly in Banja Luka proclaimed a formal decision about the formation of the Army of the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. General Ratko Mladić was named Chief of Staff of this army.[118] The substance of the conversion of the JNA into this army, naturally, was not only in the fact that the Chief of Staff of the new Serb army was at the same time the Chief of Staff of the JNA Second Military District. It would be completely achieved a few days later. The Command of the Second military district issued an order on 14 May to rename the JNA corps on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the corps of the Army of the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. With this order all units from the organic composition of the corps were also renamed. The order also referred to the renaming of the 4th JNA corps into the Sarajevo-Romanija corps of the Army of the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.[119] On 22 May, the commander of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps, conducting Mladić's order, ordered himself the concentration of armed formations, as he called them in the document "the previous units of the TO of Serb defence forces of the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", into the formations of the: Novo Sarajevo, Blažuj, Ilidža, Kasindol, Rajlovac, Vogošća, Lukavica, Pale, Sokolac, Rogatica, Ilijaš and Trnovo Brigade.[120]

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[117] **ICTY**: GŠ VRS, *Analiza borbene gotovosti i aktivnosti Vojske Republike Srpske u 1992. godini, Han Pijesak, april 1993.*

[118] **ICTY**: *Zapisnik sa 16. sjednice Skupštine srpskog naroda u Bosni i Hercegovini održane 12. maja 1992. godine u Banjoj Luci*.

[119] **ICTY**: The order of the Command of the Second Military district was marked Str.pov.broj 1-1/25 from 14 May 1992. The Command of the 4th corps, i.e. the Sarajevo-Romanija corps, with its act *Str.pov.broj 09/19-190* from 17 May 1992 informed the units in its composition about their renaming: 49th Motorized Brigade into the 1st Sarajevo Brigade, 120th Light infantry Brigade into the 2nd Sarajevo Brigade, 216th Mountain Brigade into the 1st Romanija Brigade, 4th Mixed artillery regiment into the Pale artillery regiment, 4th Mixed anti-armour artillery regiment into the Pale anti-armour regiment, 346th Light Air defence artillery regiment into the Sarajevo regiment Artillery rocket detachments of the Air defence force, 4th Military police battalion into the Sarajevo battalion of military police, 4th Connection battalion into the Sarajevo battalion of connecton, 4th Medical battalion into the Pale medical battalion, 4th Automobile battalion into the Pale automobile battalion, 4th Engineering battalion into the Sarajevo engineering battalion.

[120] **ICTY**: Komanda SRK, *Organizacijsko-formacijske promene u Korpusu, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 09/19-192, 22. 05. 1992.

The forming of Brigades with the aim of further concentrating the composition of the Territorial defence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was also planned in the middle of May. The commanders of municipal headquarters of TO from the area of the city were acquainted with this plan on a meeting held before 20 May. The commanders on whose municipalities the conditions existed for the formation of Brigades were asked to suggest the best persons to perform the duty of commander. The suggestion of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters for the duty of commander of the future Brigade in this municipality was Enver Šehović, the commander of the Velešići Detachment. As this suggestion was approved by the senior command, the commander of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters ordered Šehović to begin preparations. On 20 May Enver Šehović handed the duty of commander to Ibrahim Dervišević and began with preparations on the forming of a Brigade.[121] The decision about the forming of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade of the TO and the appointment of Enver Šehović for its commander, was proclaimed by the Presidency of the RBiH on 27 May 1992.[122]

At the time when it began preparations were started for the forming of a Brigade, the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters had at its disposal a numerically stronger composition compared to the beginning of April, but this composition was much more fragmented, with more units on the line, which made leadership and commanding difficult. Within the composition of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters there were 4 detachments of the TO with 1.602 soldiers, 8 companies with 610 soldiers, three platoons with 76 soldiers and one division with 10 soldiers. Altogoether 2.298 soldiers, with another 1.500 men registered in the Municipal TO headquarters and ready to be included in the units.[123]

As can be seen from the stated numbers, the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters disposed of more than enough people for the forming of a Brigade. The problem was in the fact that it only had 30% of infantry weapons compared to the number of soldiers.[124] It was hoped that the creation of a Brigade would provide new quality, a stronger unit capable of manoeuvre and breaking through siege lines, which was not possible to be achieved merely by concentrating the existing units. The possibility of exclusion the best parts of existing defences and their inclusion into the composition of a Brigade would have been highly risky to the sensitive stability of defence lines, especially considering the arms at the disposal. Therefore, the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters took the middle road. The commander of the Brigade was entrusted with the seniors of the Municipal TO headquarters, as the performers of necessary duties in the Command of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade, and this temporary command began choosing personnel from the existing units that were considered to be included into the Brigade, when conditions for its forming were met. The chosen individuals were not withdrawn from their parent units, whereby care was taken that the process of Brigade formation would not weaken the defence. By the middle of June 348 soldiers were identified who were supposed to be included into the composition of the Brigade.[125]

On the other side, the problem of unit fragmentation was solved by further concentration and joining of smaller units formed on the local principle. On 19 June, according to the order of the commander of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters three new detachments were formed, and they were named by the names of the local communities in which they were formed, as was the usual practice in the Territorial defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina during its peace-time development. The "Omer Maslić"

[121] Interview with Salko Idriz.
[122] **AARBiH**, Predsjedništvo Republike Bosne i Hercegovine: *Odluka o formiranju jedinica TO*, PR broj 1170, 27.05.1992.
[123] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Broj 02-212/92, 22 May 1992.
[124] **AARBiH,** OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo, *Naoružanje za popunu jedinica TO, traži*, Pov. broj 02/119, 13 June 1992.
[125] **AARBiH,** ŠTORBiH, *Izvještaj o toku izvršenja mobilizacije*, 18 June 1992.

Detachment, with a zone of responsibility stretching from the "Marshall Tito" barracks to the Braće Vujičića street,[126] with the latter excluded, and from the Miljacka basin to the Drinska street, with the latter excluded. Omer Ključić was appointed commander of the detachment. The "Čengić Vila" Detachment, with a zone of responsibility stretching from the Braće Vujičića street to the bridge and the medical centre on Otoka, with the latter excluded, and from the Miljacka basin to the Drinska street, and the underpass, with the latter excluded. Zlatko Lagumdžija was appointed commander of the detachment.[127] The "Ivan Krndelj" Detachment, with a zone of responsibility stretching from the Milutin Đurašković street[128] to the Petar Đokić street,[129] with the latter excluded, and from the Miljacka basin to the Dinarska street,[130] with the latter excluded. Mario Frimel was appointed commander.[131]

All detachments on the area of Novo Sarajevo, the four existing ones and the three new ones formed by the unification of existing smaller units, disposed of altogether 3.656 soldiers and 1.349 barrels of infantry weapons.[132] The zones of responsibility of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarter detachments are shown on ***Map 3***.

Even though the activities on choosing the personnel to fill out the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade were conducted continuously, it could not fully come to life before conditions were met for the Brigade to fully assume battle positions and responsibilities for the regions of defence of existing detachments of the TO. This would happen by the end of July 1992. Then the Brigade command, filled out with the most distinguished seniors from the command of the Velešići, Pofalići I and II Detachments, while the battalions were formed by selected personnel from the detachments: 1st battalion from the Pofalići II Detachment, 2nd battalion from the Pofalići I Detachment, 3rd battalion from the Velešići Detachment.

A period of two months, during which activities were undertaken regarding the forming of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade, apart from the intensive battles of which we will write on the following pages, was filled with reflections of a somewhat heated atmosphere in which the transformation of the Territorial defence into the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina took place during June and July 1992. In this period in the city a few units were formed on the basis of regional origin of its fighters: 1st Sanjak, 1st Podrinje, 1st East-Herzegovina Brigade, and the Olovo-Sokolac Detachment. These units were filled out ex-territorially compared to the city municipalities, and therefore, as was especially the case in the Sanjak and Podrinje Brigades which experienced a quick influx of people, caused that kind of disturbance and problems in the existing units that the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters wanted to avoid while forming the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. The transfer of a greater number of individuals, groups of fighters and even complete existing units into these Brigades, according to the assessment of the Sarajevo Regional TO headquarters, caused difficulties and disorders in the leadership and command within the municipal headquarters. The remarks did not only concern the weakening of existing units with the transfer of their fighters into the Brigades, but also the problems with the subordination of the parts of these Brigades in relation to the Municipal TO headquarters in whose municipalities they acted and their utilisation in battle combat operations.[133] Within these contradictions, to an extant, was

[126] The present Malta (author's remark)

[127] This is not the then vicepresident of the RBiH Government and politician of the SDP, but a senior of the TO and ARBiH with the same name and surname (author's remark)

[128] Današnja Topal Osman-paše (author's remark)

[129] Današnja Milana Preloga (author's remark)

[130] Današnja Zvornička (author's remark)

[131] **AARBiH** OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo, *Naređenje za okrupnjavanje i formiranje OdTO*, Str.pov.broj 01/2, 19 June 1992.

[132] **AARBiH** OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo, *Izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 35/01, 26 June 1992.

[133] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov. broj 02-344/92, 18 June 1992, 08:00; **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov. broj 02-429/92, 28 June 1992, 19:00.

also the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters in whose zone the command of the Brigade and the 1st battalion of the 1st Sanjak Brigade were located.

Along with the described kind of regional concept of forming the Brigades, which came as a decision from above, from the RBiH TO headquarters, during this period on the territory of Novo Sarajevo an initiative appeared for the regionalization from below, from the level of local communities of Pofalići and Velešići, that is to say from the detachments formed in these local districts. This was a suggestion to create a separate Pofalići-Velešići Brigade from the two Pofalići detachments and one Velešići detachment, which would turn back the process of forming the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade which was well along the way.[134] The initiative was not accepted by the responsible command, by whose order on 27 July 1992 the Brigade was confirmed as a unit of the ARBiH under the formational name 13th Novo Sarajevo infantry Brigade.[135] The filling out of the Brigade was conducted primarily from the mentioned detachments, and from the whole idea only the unofficial popular name of "Pofalići-Velešići" Brigade remained by which the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade was known as. The remainder of the personnel from the detachments, which were not included into the composition of the 13th Novo Sarajevo infantry Brigade, were distributed into spatial units. In August of the same year, the Pofalići anti-sabotage detachment was formed for whose commander Tahir Hajdari was appointed and the Velešići anti-sabotage detachment for whose commander Šefćet Baždarević was appointed.[136]

The initiative for the formation of the 1st Sanjak Brigade was started by a group of respectable citizens of Sarajevo originally from Sanjak, wishing to contribute to the defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Presidency of the RBiH reached a decision on 4 June 1992 about the formation of this Brigade, ant Medo Haznadar was appointed to be its commander.[137] The command post of the Brigade was in Pofalići, in the offices of the building company "Vranica", where the Brigade command and its 1st battalion were located. The 2nd battalion of the Brigade was considered to be the Detachment of Isah Mulić from Stara Breka, Municipality Center. The forming of the 3rd battalion was begun in the area of Boljakov and Buća Potok in Novi Grad. Beside the formational headquarter units, other smaller independent units were also registered in the composition of the Brigade: the independent platoons "Bentbaša", "Butmir", "Otes" and "Mojmilo".[138]

From the stated structure of the 1st Sanjak Brigade it can be seen that the units from its composition were dispersed on the territory of all city municipalities. In these areas they took part in battle activities within the battle formations of the forces of the municipal Territorial defences on whose territories they acted. From the middle of July until the end of September 1992, the Brigade was fully included in combat operations in Nedžarići, Stup, Otes and Azići.[139]

In the initial phase of concentration of Territorial defence units in which the first Brigades were formed, the forces of the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters were formed in districts and settlements Uglješići, Hrastik, Balino Brdo, Ugorsko, Tihovići, Barica, Hotonj and Kobilja Glava. Within the composition of the Municipal TO headquarters there were 5 companies, 7 platoons and 1 independent division with a complete number of 1.289 soldiers. In the Municipal TO headquarters there were 931

[134] **AARBiH,** OpŠO Novo Sarajevo, *Mišljenje u vezi sa formiranjem 13. novosarajevske Brigade*, Broj 60/01, 23 July 1992.
[135] **AARBiH,** GŠOSBiH, *Naređenje*, Broj 02/737-1, 27 July 1992.
[136] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Postavljenje*, broj 01/998-1, 28 August 1992.
[137] **AARBiH,** MO RBiH: *Naređenje*, broj 01-354/92, 10 June 1992.
[138] Murat Kahrović, ***Kako smo branili Sarajevo: 1. sandžačka brigada***, Sarajevo, 2001, 126.
[139] About the battles that this Brigade fought for the defence of Sarajevo, see details in the cited monograph of author Murat Kahrović.

volunteers registered as ready for inclusion into the TO units.[140] The limit for their inclusion into the units was the lack of weapons and equipment. The survey of weapons which stood at the disposal of the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarter units is given in ***Chart 1***.

They were faced with the Vogošća Brigade of the VSrRBiH. A survey of the weapons at the disposal of the VSrRBiH Vogošća Brigade is given in ***Chart 2***, and is illustrative for the understanding of relation of power and conditions in which the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters organized its defence.[141]

The forces of the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters defended themselves in a spread long line with many units of unoccupied and uncovered areas. The stated restrictions forced the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters, in which the duty of commander was performed by Ramiz Duraković from 7 May, to abstain from the conversion of units into the formation of detachments. The conditions for this step were created in the following month of intensive battle activities in which the forces of the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters both in number and in organization grew to a level which permitted the formation of the 1st Vogošća Detachment on 27 June 1992 on the territory of Barice, Ugorsko and Hotonj.[142] A few days earlier, Sinan Džafo was appointed commander of the detachment.[143]

Chart 1: The conditions of the technical and material assets that the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters possessed on the day 20 May 1992[144]

No.	NAME OF TMA	pieces
1.	Handgun (unknown calibres)	32
2.	Handgun 7,62 mm	5
3.	Handgun 7,65 mm	15
4.	Handgun 9 mm	8
5.	Handgun 6,35 mm	1
6.	Handgun automatic	1
7.	Machine gun 7,62 M56	17
8.	Machine gun 11,43	8
9.	Machine gun 9 mm “HEKLER”	20
10.	Rifle 7,9 mm M48	49
11.	Semi-automatic PAP rifle 7,62 mm	62
12.	Automatic rifle 7,62 mm	156
13.	Hunting carbine and rifles (various models)	89
14.	Light machine gun 7,62 mm	3
15.	Light machine gun 7,9 mm	5
16.	Automatic Breda rifle	1
17.	Anti-aircraft machine gun	1

[140] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Broj 02-212/92, 22 May 1992; **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 342/1, 30 May 1992.

[141] The information about the arms of the Vogošća Brigade stem from 15 August 1992, but the amount and relation did not siginificantly change from the beginning of the armed conflict. **ICTY**: Operativa grupa Srpske vojske Vogošća, *Podaci o naoružanju i zahtev za 0,5 b/k municije*, Str.pov.broj: 178/92, 18 August 1992.

[142] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Broj 02-417/92, 27 June 1992, 19:00.

[143] **AARBiH,** ŠTO RBiH, *Imenovanje,* Broj 02/349-191, 24 June 1992.

[144] **AARBiH,** OpŠTO Vogošća, *Pregled imajućeg stanja naoružanja,* Broj 06/86-2/92, 20 May 1992.

Chart 2: Survey of weapons of the Vogošća Brigade of the VSrRBiH		
No.	**NAME OF TMA**	**pieces**
1.	Machine gun 7,62 mm	10
2.	Semi-automatic PAP rifle 7,62 mm	308
3.	Automatic rifle 7,62 mm	450
4.	Light machine gun M72 7,62 mm	20
5.	Light machine gun M84 7,62 mm	10
6.	Light machine gun M53 7,9 mm	144
7.	Rifle M48 7,9 mm	15
8.	Heavy machine gun 12,7 mm	10
9.	Mortar 81 mm	10
10.	Mortar 60 mm	15
11.	Mortar 120 mm	3
12.	Anti-aircraft gun 20 mm 20/1, 20/2, 20/3, 20/4	20
13.	Anti-aircraft gun Bofors 40 mm	10
14.	Rocket launcher M57	35
15.	Gun B1 76 mm	1
16.	Gun ZIS 76 mm	1
17.	Tank T55	2
18.	Multiple rocket launcher 128 mm	1
19.	Howitzer 105 mm	1

The organizational and formational restructuring within the Territorial defence on the territory of Sarajevo, in the phase began by the end of May, continued by the beginning of July within the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and finished by the beginning of September with the formation of the 1st corps of the ARBiH. This was performed in parallel with intensive battle activities conducted almost every day both on the internal and external side of the siege ring that the Serb forces closed around Sarajevo. Some of the most important battles in that line were fought on the territory of Novo Sarajevo and Vogošća, and they will be discussed in the following chapter.

IV

(Operation "LJETO-92". The liberation of Orlić. Battles for Hrasno brdo and Vraca. Attempts of de-blocking Sarajevo during July of 1992. Operation "JUG-92". The defence of Azići. Live shield: the defence of Orlić)

By the end of May and beginning of June 1992 activities were conducted on the transfer of the remaining JNA barracks from Sarajevo. This issue was of crucial importance for the newly appointed commander of Serb forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, general Ratko Mladić. In his vision of Sarajevo's destiny there was no space for grey shades: on the surrounding hills and the approaches to the city there was only place for Serb soldiers armed to the teeth. Within that area only the unarmed defenders and citizens of Sarajevo lacking in all existential necessities were acceptable. Because of that he paid particular attention to the issue of the JNA assets in the Sarajevo barracks, and even to the question of how the buildings would be used after the JNA had left them. In the negotiations regarding those issues he was uncompromising, he threatened with terrible retributions, shelling and destroying certain parts of the city. And not only did he threaten but he also showed his destructive passion in practice. During the second half of May many parts of the city suffered great damage. On 28 May he issued a famous order about the shelling of Pofalići and "Velušići" because they "did not have much Serb population".[145]

Regardless of this, the process of transferring the JNA barracks from Sarajevo was being drawn to its conclusion. As the last one, the "Marshall Tito" barracks were evicted on 5 June. Members of the Territorial defence managed to get significant battle and other material-technical assets through negotiating the conditions of the transfer of the JNA units, a part was seized and confiscated, a part was found left behind in the buildings. The large amount of arms and ammunition, especially the artillery weapons, which the Sarajevo defenders received, significantly increased the battle morale of the units.[146] This circumstance was enough for the TO RBiH headquarters, which was headed by Sefer Halilović from 25 May, to estimate that sufficient conditions have been met for the beginning of the offensive operation to de-block Sarajevo with actions of the units from the surrounding areas and units from the outside of the siege ring, regardless of the fact that the process of Brigade formation, which was initiated with the aim of achieving this operation, was in its conception and was conducted with difficulties that we have discussed on previous pages. The operation called "LJETO-92" (SUMMER-92) began on 6 June with the attack of the TO RBiH forces from the external side of the siege ring. From the free territory of Igman and Hadžići, the TO forces attacked the barracks and military warehouses in Žunovnica, as well as enemy lines on the territory of Kasatići, Drozgometve, Dupovci and Košćani.[147] From the territory of Kiseljak Batalovo brdo, Kobiljača and Rakovica were attacked.[148] The forces from Visoko attacked on the route Vratnica – Dobranjsko brdo – Višegrad,[149] and were not able to break the enemy lines. After the preliminary successes towards Kasatići and Žunovnica, and towards Rakovica from the direction of Kiseljak, the TO forces on these routes retreated to their initial positions.

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[145] **ICTY**: *Razgovor vođen dana 28.05.1992. godine između Mladić, Ratka i Vukašinović, Mirka*.

[146] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov. broj 02-282/92, 7 June 1992, 19:00.

[147] **AARBiH,** Združeni odred Igman, *Izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01/23-3, 6 June 1992.

[148] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995", Lista podataka o b/d: *Napad na Batalovo brdo (tt 934), Kobiljaču i Rakovicu*.

[149] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995", Lista podataka o b/d: *Artiljerijsko-pješadijski napad na pravcu Vratnica - Dobranjsko brdo - Višegrad*.

The headquarters of the VSrRBiH readily met this operation of the TO RBiH forces. Planning their activities within the frame of realization of strategic goals adopted by the Assembly of the Serb people[150] and counting on the fact that the main attention of the operation was to be found on the routes of attack from the outer side of the siege ring, on 6 June this command, as a response to the operation of the TO forces, issued an order to the subordinate corps to keep the attained lines and to, among the other goals on the territory of the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina, improve the operative and tactical position on the broader Sarajevo area with offensive actions. The goals that the Serb offensive was supposed to achieve were: the cleansing of those parts of Sarajevo that had a Serb majority, the dividing of the city along the route Nedžarići – Stup – Rajlovac, securing the wider area of the airport, along with conquering and cleansing of Mojmilo, Dobrinja, Sokolović-Kolonija and Butmir. They were also supposed to de-block the communication on the lines Trnovo – Sarajevo and Zlatište – Pale, along with securing the route from Goražde, Rogatica and Žepa, as well as securing the communication Sarajevo – Sokolac – Vlasenica and establishing a stronger connection with the East Bosnia corps. These tasks were set to the Sarajevo-Romanija corps, with the necessary cooperation with the Herzegovina and the East Bosnia corps of the VSrRBiH.[151]

The command of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps planned to achieve the given task in two phases. The first one, which included the occupation of settlements in the wider environs of the airport and the securing of communications, was supposed to be realized by the 1st and 2nd Sarajevo Brigade, the 2nd Romanija, Novo Sarajevo, Ilidža and Trnovo Brigades of the Army of the SrRBiH. The remaining Brigades from the composition of the corps had to firmly keep the attained lines and have ready forces for intervening on the potentially endangered routes of activity of the TO RBiH from the external side of the siege ring. In the second phase of the offensive, they needed to divide the city along the given lines. In this phase the forces advancing from the direction of the airport and Ilidža were to be met by the Rajlovac Brigade, attacking on the route Rajlovac – Stup junction, and the Vogošća Brigade, attacking on the route Žuč – Briješće and Žuč – Boljakov Potok. The readiness for the execution of the attack was ordered for 8 June 1992 at 6 o'clock.[152]

Exactly at that time, when all the units of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps were brought into full combat readiness, the attack of the RBiH TO forces began from the internal side of the Sarajevo siege ring. The attack was initiated almost on the whole length of the separation line and without any real pronounced centre.[153] A significant result of the first day of fighting, considering the planned goals of the Serb

[150] On a meeting held on 12 May this assembly adopted a Decision about the strategic goals of the Serb people in Bosnia and Herzegovina: "1. State border separation from the other two national groups, 2. A corridor between Semberija and Krajina, 3. The establishing of a corridor in the valley of the Drina river, i.e. eliminating Drina as a border between the Serb states, 4. Establishing a border on the rivers of Una and Neretva, 5. The division of Sarajevo into a Serb and muslim part and establishing in each of those parts effective state government, 6. The emergence of Republika Srpska to the seacoast". ***Službeni glasnik Republike Srpske***, broj 22, 26 November 1993.

[151] **ICTY**: GŠ VSrRBiH, *Direktiva za dalja dejstva*, Str.pov.broj: 02/5-22, 6 June 1992.

[152] **ICTY**: Komanda SRK, *Instrukcija za dalja dejstva*, Str.pov.broj: 10-74-44, 7 June 1992.

[153] In the preserved archival sources we have not found a command for attack or the plan of the "LJETO-92" operation. Ibrahim Dervišević, who was at the time of this operation the commander of the Velešići Detachment, the later commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade, claims that the main line of attack in this attempt to break out from the surrounding was Stup – Azići – Vrelo Bosne – Blažuj, and that the 1st Sanjak Brigade attacked along the same route. Ibrahim Dervišević, ***Prva slavna i viteška brigada: herojstvo i žrtve u odbrani Sarajeva '92 -'95***, Sarajevo, 2009, 106. We have not found a confirmation of this in the available battle reports and analyses. If this is true, then it is highly probable that the the Main Staff of the VSrRBiH, considering the measures it undertook and which we have mentioned, was informed about the details of the "LJETO-92" operation.

offensive, which included the occupation of Dobrinja and the Airport settlement, as well as dividing the city along the line Nedžarići – Stup – Rajlovac, was the achieved linking with the defence forces on Dobrinja and the de-blocking of this settlement. The forces of the TO took the feature of Osmica on Trebević, as well as a part of Vraca, but during the night the Serb forces returned to these positions. On the other routes of attack of the TO forces from the vicinity, and on the route of attack of the Ilidža Municipal TO headquarters, no advances were made.[154] Battle activities on the routes of attack of the municipal headquarters of the TO Novo Sarajevo and Vogošća were successful. The most important outcome achieved by the units of the headquarters was the liberation of Orlić (tp 876), the most dominant hill on the Žuč plateau, through the combat operations carried out on 8 June 1992.

The positions for the liberation of Orlić were improved by an action of the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarter units performed on the night of 6 June, in which Serb positions in Grahovište were conquered and 7 Serb soldiers captured with an attack from two directions and a fully achieved effect of surprise. During the clearing of the terrain the following day two more were apprehended, while the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters forces did not have any casualties or wounded fighters.[155]

The attack in the direction of Žuč was performed simultaneously on 8 June in the early morning hours by the forces of Vogošća, Novo Sarajevo and Novi Grad Municipal TO headquarters. From the conquered positions in Grahovište the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters forces were closest to the Serb positions on Orlić, and they attacked them from those positions. At the same time the attack of the Pofalići I and Velešići Detachments of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters was begun. The commander of the Velešići Detachment divided his forces in two parts. The majority of the Detachment forces attacked on the right side from the zone of Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters, from the position north of Demirovića-kuća and the cemetery. With smaller forces the Detachment attacked on the left end from its own zone. The assault was carried out simultaneously in the direction of Orlić and into the side of the enemy forces southeast from the Orlić Hill. After the first enemy resistance points were eliminated, the majority of the Velešići Detachment, divided into three shock groups, continued its attack and advance along the routes shown on ***Map 4***. The second part of the Velešići Detachment attacked from the frontally, as the right neighbour to the forces of the Pofalići I Detachment, and progressed in parallel to them. The Pofalići I Detachment from its positions northeast of the *Zrak* factory initiated the attack from the front in a line formation. The battle contact with the enemy was established below the building that the fighters called the *House with the six windows*, where the Detachment was stopped by a fierce fire from which it suffered significant losses. After that, the commander of the Pofalići I Detachment introduced into battle his reserve and a group of fighters from the 1st Sanjak Brigade which came to assistance, and divided his forces into three groups which attacked in the direction of Krstaci, in the direction of Volujak and right on the direction of the neighbouring units of the Velešići Detachment. After the forces of the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarter forces and of the Velešići Detachment managed to subdue the resistance of the enemy and arrived to the Orlić Hill, and after one part of the Velešići Detachment progressed along the hill from the direction of Orlić towards Volujak having performed a side assault, the Serb forces that had stopped the attack of the Pofalići I Detachment found themselves in a much

[154] **AARBiH,** Štab TORBiH, *Informacija o aktuelnim zbivanjima na teritoriji RBiH za protekla 24 časa*, Broj 02/349, 8 June 1992; **AARBiH,** Štab TORBiH, *Informacija o aktuelnim zbivanjima na teritoriji RBiH za protekla 24 časa*, Broj 02/349-58, 9 June 1992; **AARBiH,** OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo, *Izvještaj o izvršenim borbenim dejstvima na dan 08.06.1992*.

[155] **AARBiH**, *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane Brigade (period 1992/93. godina)*, manuscript.

more difficult position. The repeated attack of the Pofalići Detachment gave results and the unit entered Krstac and made progress towards Volujak. At the same time to the described activities, on the route of attack of the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarter units were inserted in two places into the enemy's rear. The unit that cut the communication near the village Kute prevented the arrival of reinforcements to the Serb forces on Orlić, whereby it inflicted significant losses to the enemy. Beside averting the arrival of the back-up forces, the presence of this unit and one other unit inserted onto Mujkića-brdo in the rear had a psychological effect on the Serb forces that held Orlić, and thus contributed to the success of the unit which advanced from the direction of Grahovište towards Orlić and the progress of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarter forces.[156]

After the units of the Vogošća and Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters performed their tasks and broke the enemy forces on the routes of their attacks, on the left wing the units of the Novi Grad Municipal TO headquarters also suppressed the enemy and advanced on the route of their attack.

The war spoils testify the strength of the enemy and the success of the action of the Novo Sarajevo and Vogošća Municipal TO headquarter forces. They managed to seize and place in the service of defence two 105 mm howitzers, two B1 76 mm mountain guns, one ZIS 76 mm anti-armour gun, four 120 mm mortars, ten 82 mm mortars, twenty 60 mm mortars, one 20/3 anti-aircraft gun, three 20/1 anti-aircraft guns, one 40 mm anti-aircraft gun, six 12.7 mm anti-aircraft machine guns, around a hundred rifles, a few hundred thousand pieces of ammunition of various calibre, more lorries and vehicles, together with various other military equipment.[157]

After fortifying the attained line, battle activities of a lower intensity followed in which the line, compared to the positions reached on 8 June, was gradually moved for a few hundred meters from Orlić towards the Hill 850 and was connected to its left and right neighbour, which lasted until the end of June. The routes of attack and advance of TO units, the initial and the defence lines achieved by the end of June, as well as the liberated territory are shown on ***Map 4***.

The great victory, paid by a large number of killed and wounded fighters,[158] with which the fighters of Novo Sarajevo and Vogošća arrived to the Žuč plateau on 8 June 1992, established a strong foundation for a several important things that would direct the development of events on this part of the Sarajevo battlefield. With the liberation of Orlić, the highest hill on the plateau, a tactical advantage was achieved which allowed an efficient defence of Sarajevo from the attacks of Serb forces from the direction of Vogošća and Rajlovac. This tactical advantage gave a good basis for the initiative of the TO forces and the offensive with aim of breaking from the surrounding on the route Sarajevo – Vogošća – Ilijaš – Visoko. From the arrival to the Žuč plateau, the enormous efforts and sacrifice of its liberators were

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[156] **AARBiH,** OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo, *Izvještaj o izvršenim borbenim dejstvima na dan 08.06.92. g*, Sarajevo, 8 June 1992; **AARBiH,** Komanda I Pofalićkog odreda, *Izvršenje borbenog zadatka, IZVJEŠTAJ*, Sarajevo, 9 June 1992; **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-286/92, 8 June 1992, 22:00; **AARBiH**, *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane Brigade (period 1992/93. godina)*, manuscript; Dervišević, 102-122; Interview with Nisad Balta; Interview with Salko Hajdarević.

[157] Dervišević, 115.

[158] In the action of liberating Orlić on 8 June 1992 the following fighters were killed on the Vogošća and Novo Sarajevo routes: **Senad Škoro**, **Haris Čampara**, **Haris Fatić**, **Vehbija Hadžić**, **Zijad Heljo**, **Ermin Imamović**, **Hašim Krako**, **Nedžad Pindžo**, **Senad Pohara**, **Medin Ramović**, **Mustafa Salihspahić**, **Safet Tahirović**, **Nihad Tihić**, **Munib Tucak**, **Elmedin Vražalica** and **Šaćir Demirović**. **Nermin Lekić** was killed in the region of Poljine on 8 June. The following day **Ahmed Bjelak** was killed by a grenade on Kobilja Glava, while **Kasim Gološ** went missing in the region of Orlić, near Tri bukve.

primarily dedicated to that goal. Finally, the dedication to the same goal, on the same operative and tactical line, defined the future organizational and formational development in the sense of unification of the engaged forces into a unique military formation, which resulted with the forming of the 1st Motorised Brigade on 19 February 1993. This would come after several phases of organizational changes and a long series of battles fought by the warriors of Pofalići, Velešići and Vogošća.

At the same time when their comrades fought battles for the liberation of Orlić, Krstaci and Volujak, the members of the Pofalići II Detachment, in a renewed attempt to liberate Grbavica and Vraca, performed as a part of the operation "LJETO-92", carried out an attack on the route Pero Kosorić square[159] – Hrasno Brdo. In this direction, along with the Pofalići II Detachment, the units of the Hrasno Brdo Detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters were also involved, along with a part of the Special unit of the RBiH MUP. The Pofalići II Detachment attacked enemy positions in Milinkladska, Vrbovska and Zagorska[160] streets from its initial lines in the Sremska street.[161] The attack in these classical conditions of conflict in a settled place was led by the special units of the MUP, which gradually advanced with the TO forces, taking house by house, until the afternoon hours, when a strong resistance of the Serb forces halted the attack. The Special unit and the units of TO Novo Sarajevo suffered significant losses. The commander of a part of the Special unit, Vinko Šamarlić, was killed, while Jusuf Lošić, the commander of the Pofalići II Detachment was heavily wounded.[162] Since Lošić was wounded, the command of the Detachment was primarily taken up by the deputy commander Safet Dizdar, and on 23 June Mehemed Cero was appointed to the position of commander of the Pofalići II Detachment. A part of the Detachment's forces was still for some time engaged as a reserve in the direction of Hrasno Brdo.

On this route, in a renewed attempt to liberate the top of the Hrasno Brdo and Vraca, carried out on 12 June, along the same direction as the previous attack, one reinforced company from the composition of the Velešići Detachment was engaged. The unit again advanced well in the battle for each house, but since its advance was not followed up by its neighbours, it was stopped by side fire and forced to retreat to its starting positions. The battles were continued the following day, but no significant movements were made.[163]

After the initial assault, the TO forces from the environs gradually began losing their breath and the attacks that they performed almost every day had diminished chances for success. On the other side, the readiness of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps was beginning to show, but their well-prepared attack on 8 June was thwarted by the members of the TO. After the attacks of the TO began to wane, the Serb forces started their offensive. The shelling of the city area, which was intensive during the whole period of June battles for Sarajevo, was especially intensified on 14 and 15 June. In accordance with the mentioned

[159] The present Trg heroja (author's remark)

[160] The present Posavska (author's remark)

[161] The present Olovska (author's remark)

[162] The members of the Pofalići II Detachment, **Vehid Grbo** and **Džemal Panjeta** were killed. The total losses of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters on this route on 8 June were 14 killed and 30 wounded fighters. The Special unit of the MUP, with the death of commander Šamarlić, also had 8 wounded fighters. **AARBiH,** OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo, *Izvještaj o izvršenim borbenim dejstvima na dan 08.06.92. g*, Sarajevo, 8 June 1992; **AARBiH,** Specijalna jedinica MUP-a RBiH, *Analiza angažovanja Specijalne jedinice u Sarajevskoj akciji 08.06.1992.*

[163] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-310/92, 12 June 1992, 19:00; **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-314/92, 13 June 1992, 19:00; Dervišević, 123-127. In this action, **Semir Kadrić**, a fighter of the Velešići Detachment was killed.

plan of activities, on 15 June the forces of the Trnovo Brigade of the VSrRBiH began their attack on the TO forces on the territory of Bjelašnica.[164] At the same time, other units of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps carried out infantry attacks on Butmir and Dobrinja.[165]

The TO RBiH forces attempted to respond.

From the outer side of the Sarajevo siege ring, on 16 June the TO forces launched their attack from the direction of Visoko and Hadžići. As in the attack from the beginning of the operation, after the initial assault and the sporadic advances, the units were stopped with significant losses.[166]

The forces from the vicinity that the Sarajevo Regional TO headquarters swiftly echeloned into three tactical groups with an order drafted on 16 June, attempted to break the blockade of Sarajevo from within on 17 June. TG-I Ilidža was tasked with attacking Ilidža from the area of Hrasnica, Butmir and Sokolović-kolonija. TG-II Dobrinja attacked on the route Dobrinja – Nedžarići. TG-III Vogošća, in whose composition were the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters forces and a part of the forces of Novi Grad and Centar Municipal TO headquarters, with the MUP units, had an assignment to perform a demonstrative attack towards Vogošća. The task of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarter units was to prevent the progress of the Serb forces from the direction of Vraca at any cost, and after that, should the conditions be met, to turn into attack and achieve control over Vraca. The rest of the TO units in the city and the MUP forces were also assigned the task to keep their positions, and should the conditions be met, begin attacks on their routes.[167] With this instruction and the special order which was drafted later, the Regional TO headquarters ordered its subordinate units to expend the ammunition and the material-technical assets rationally, since their lack, compared to the start of the operation "LJETO-92", was quickly beginning to be felt.[168]

The attack from the TO forces from the surrounding began on 17 June with humble results. The Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarter units repeated their attack towards Hrasno Brdo, and were partially successful moving the defence lines forward. Simultaneously the Serb forces attacked Zlatište and occupied the positions of the TO on this feature.[169] The attacks of the TO forces towards the cited command were carried out during 18 and 19 June, on the directions of tactical groups Dobrinja and Vogošća. An attempt was made to return the lost positions on Zlatište and attacks were performed in the direction of Nedžarići and Poljine, and on the route Žuč – village Jezera. Zlatište however, despite the certain improvement of the tactical position, was not returned into the hands of Sarajevo's defenders. In the battles in the direction of Zlatište from 17 to 19 June one unit of the 1st Sanjak Brigade took part. In the direction of Nedžarići and Žuč limited success was achieved, whereas on other parts of the Sarajevo battlefield there were no movements.[170]

The Serb forces responded with extreme artillery fire across the whole city, which was additionally intensified on 20 June, and with infantry attacks by the end of the day on the route of Zabrđe – Sokolje – Boljakov Potok, and other infantry attacks on Hotonj and Barice. These assaults were successfully beaten back. [171]

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[164] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-331/92, 16 June 1992, 08:00.
[165] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-336/92, 17 June 1992, 08:00.
[166] **AARBiH,** ŠTO RBiH Odsjek Visoko, *Borbeni izvještaj br. 2*, Str.pov.broj: 14-2, 16 June 1992.
[167] **AARBiH,** RGŠTO Sarajevo, *Zapovijest za napad i deblokadu Sarajeva*, Op.br. 10, 16 June 1992.
[168] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Racionalizacija utroška municije i MES, naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01/233-1, 18 June 1992.
[169] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-341/92, 17 June 1992, 19:00.
[170] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, Izvještaj o borbenim dejstvima na dan 19.06.1992. g., Pov.broj: 02-351-1/92, 19 June 1992; **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-353/92, 19 June 1992, 19:00.
[171] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-355/92, 20 June 1992; **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-362/92, 21 June 1992.

These were the last battles of stronger intensity in Sarajevo during June 1992. By the end of the month there were limited activities from both sides, such as the attack of the Serb forces on Hrasno Brdo on 26 June, and the successful sabotage in the purpose industry "Pretis" which was performed on 27 June by the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters forces,[172] but there were no mass attacks and movements on the battlefield. The ensuing relative calm on the front and the visit of the French president Mitterrand, which signified the start of functioning of an air bridge for humanitarian aid to Sarajevo and ended the hopes of the state and military leadership of Bosnia and Herzegovina that an international military intervention with the aim of stopping the aggression was possible, rounded the June phase of the battle for Sarajevo called operation "LJETO-92". The decisiveness of the TO and RBiH MUP fighters, expressed during the attempts to de-block the city, the first mass offensive actions in more directions, fed by significant amounts of ammunition and material-technical assets confiscated during the eviction of the JNA forces from the barracks in the city, despite the outstanding successes such as the liberation of Orlić and de-blocking of Dobrinja, did not give the expected results. The courage and sacrifice of the defenders who in these attempts to liberate the city during June suffered 199 killed, 736 wounded and two captured fighters in the units under the command of the Sarajevo Regional TO headquarters,[173] proved to be insufficient on the attained level of military organization. It was clear by then that the war would not last for a short period of time, that it was necessary to organize better and to prepare for even harder efforts and sacrifices.

On 20 June the Presidency of the RBiH reached a decision on the proclamation of the state of war and issued an order for the general public mobilization. On the basis of this mobilization an additional influx of personnel into the units came about, the filling out of existing ones and the forming of new units. In the concluding phase the decision about the organization of the Armed forces of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was considered, and it was passed on 4 July 1992. With it the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was formed, and the Territorial defence of the RBiH ceased to exist.[174]

Regarding the organization, as a transitional solution towards the planned corps structure, on 25 June the headquarters of the RBiH TO ordered the formation of two operative groups in Sarajevo and one each in the zone of every regional headquarters of the TO.[175] On the territory of Sarajevo this solution was not realized without great problems causing a partially uncontrolled individual and group fluctuation of fighters from one unit to the other.[176] The operative groups were formed in Sarajevo nonetheless, and this activity was conducted intensely and parallel to the planning of the ensuing battle activities in which these temporary compositions were supposed to break from the surrounding and de-block the city. The outcome of the war events, of which we will partially speak of here, has shown that this complex solution in the early phase of organizing the armed forces along with the most complex battle assignment represented a mistake. It additionally complicated the command and control system over the unchanged structure of tactical units. The Sarajevo Regional TO headquarters unified the command and control over the two operative groups and over the remaining units that were not included in their composition. The operative groups were immediately divided into tactical groups. Brigades and other units unified into

[172] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-415/92, 27 June 1992, 08:00.
[173] **AARBiH,** RgŠTO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-442/92, 30 June 1992, 08:00.
[174] **AARBiH,** Predsjedništvo RBiH, *Odluka o organizaciji Oružanih snaga Republike Bosne i Hercegovine*, Broj: 01-111-461/92, 4 July 1992.
[175] **AARBiH,** Štab TORBiH, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 02/349-201, 25 June 1992.
[176] **AARBiH,** GŠ OSRBiH/OB, *Bezbjednosni aspekti formiranja Operativnih grupa*, Sarajevo, 1 July 1992.

tactical groups, as well as units outside of them, were themselves in the early phase of organization or transformation. Such a dynamic structure in its conception was not capable of performing the complex operation of de-blocking Sarajevo, as was confirmed by events from July of 1992.

As the first of several planned actions on the agenda in the beginning of July, the idea of de-blocking the city in the region of the airport was considered. The aim of this action was to allow the exit of the voluntary detachment and its march towards Goražde, whose defence was in a critical situation at that point. The break through was supposed to be carried out by the Sarajevo Regional TO headquarter units on the routes Airport Settlement – Kasindolska street and Stupsko Brdo – Kasindolska street. The voluntary detachment was supposed to be formed from the Second operative group, with colonel Mujo Kafedžić as their appointed commander. It was planned to be composed of a unit that was supposed to be filled out by the Novi Grad Municipal defence headquarters with one battalion without a company and Novo Sarajevo Municipal defence headquarters with one company.[177] The Sarajevo Regional TO headquarters refused to weaken its own forces with the extrication of one armed unit of battalion rank from its composition, and offered unarmed personnel that the Main Staff of the RBiH Armed forces was not able to arm and equip on the territory of Sarajevo. Its chief Sefer Halilović did not see this as a motive to back down from the futile idea. On 22 July he ordered that all the armed personnel of the 1st Podrinje Brigade that was ready for the march and battle be prepared to move towards Goražde. He orally ordered the assignments, route of the march and the manner of exit.[178]

With a breakthrough in the region of the airport, an attack in the direction of Vogošća was also planned. In the first planned option the forces of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters, Pofalići I and Velešići Detachments of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal defence headquarters, with the Koševsko Brdo battalion of the Centar Municipal defence headquarters and a part of the Special unit of the MUP, united into one tactical group, were supposed to attack on the route Grahovište – Vogošća – Dedin brijeg.[179] With the aim of preparing for this assignment a special detachment was formed, called the Hum Detachment, into which included the Pofalići I and Velešići Detachments, the 4th company of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters and a part of the forces of the Novi Grad Municipal defence headquarters. On the day of the formation of the detachment, Zdenko Raguž was appointed to the duty

[177] **AARBiH,** GŠ OSRBiH, *Zapovijest načelnika GŠ OSRBiH za proboj i napad*, Pov.broj: 02/333-715, 6 July 1992; **AARBiH,** GŠ OSRBiH, *Naređenje za formiranje privremenog sastava*, Str.pov.broj: 02/349-229, 7 July 1992; The idea to undertake an attempt to break out from the siege of Sarajevo which was not successful during June, with a limited possibility of exit from the surrounding of one of its detachment and sending it to Goražde, seems strange. Even more strange is the fact that the Main Staff of the RBiH Armed forces did not form or send a stronger unit from the free territory, where this was possible to achieve without greater complications, but choses to do this from Sarajevo where it was difficult to carry it out, and even if it was possible to do it, it would have had more effect in the weakening of Sarajevo's defence than the strengthening the defence of Goražde.

[178] **AARBiH,** GŠ OSRBiH, *Naređenje za marš i naređenje za borbu*, Str.pov.broj: 02/349-452, 22 July 1992; There are no written trails in the available archival evidence about the details of this oral instruction. There exists a widespread oral interpretation that after the breakthrough on Poljine on 31 July, the 1st Podrinje Brigade was supposed to continue its march towards Goražde. If there are any elements of truth in this interpretation, they additionaly compromise the whole idea. First, because the march towards Goražde across Poljine was an impossible and suicidal mission. Second, according to the command for battle activities from 31 July, this Brigade, after the breakthrough on Poljine, as can be seen on **Map 4**, was supposed to continue its attack in a completely different direction – towards Vogošća, which meant that with an oral instruction of the Chief of Staff the idea for the attack of the commander of the Operative group was sabotaged in advance and doomed to fail.

[179] **AARBiH,** RgŠO Sarajevo, *Zapovijest za napad*, Op. nar. 13, 8 July 1992.

of its commander.[180] The following day this decision was changed and Enver Šehović, the commander of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade, was appointed to the position of commander of the temporary detachment.[181] This option was additionally supplemented with an order that the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters, with the aim of supporting the attack of the tactical group, should occupy the features of Hill 850 and Kuta on the Žuč plateau with two battle groups.[182] The commander reconnaissance was performed in the direction of the attack, and after that the Regional defence headquarters informed the superior command that the assignment could be executed, but with a necessary addition of significant amounts of material and technical assets,[183] that the Main Staff of the RBiH Armed forces again could not secure, so the action was postponed.

The days of July passed in the circle of the new ideas, planning, organizing temporary composition, forming permanent compositions, and then all over again. On the ground things did not significantly change their course. On the territory of Vogošća, on 4 July the Serb forces attacked the remote and weakly defended village Tihovići. After a short and unequal struggle, the village was destroyed, 25 men were killed and 12 captured.[184] The rest of the population fled in the direction of Breza. After that, an ultimatum was issued to the inhabitants of the local community Gora to surrender their weapons.[185] The Serb forces performed the cleansing of the remaining pockets with Bosniak population in the depths of the territory that they controlled, which they expressed on 11 July when more than 100 families of Bosniak nationality were expelled from Vogošća, having had their estates and portable property taken away from them.[186]

Apart from the cleansing of the territory, in the expectation of a new offensive of the Army RBiH, the Serb forces intensified their reconnaissance activities. One scouting group was intercepted on 13 July in the district of Žuč, whereby 5 aggressor soldiers were killed.[187] In that time there was no calm on the lines. The Serb forces constantly opened fire from their infantry weapons and used artillery to relentlessly shell the positions of the Army of the RBiH and the city settlements. Where the space opened, they used it and conquered the positions defended by the ARBiH, as in the case of the position above the spring of Mošćanica in the district of Faletići, that they took on 6 July.[188] They significantly fortified their positions on which they expected attacks.[189]

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[180] **AARBiH,** OpŠO Vogošća, *Naređenje*, Broj: 326, 10 July 1992.

[181] **AARBiH,** OpŠO Vogošća, *Naređenje*, Broj: 336, 11 July 1992.

[182] **AARBiH,** RgŠO Sarajevo, *Borbeno naređenje broj 14*, Pov.broj: 02-671/92, 19 July 1992.

[183] **AARBiH,** RgŠO Sarajevo, *Izvještaj o komandantskom izviđanju*, Pov.broj: 02-565/92, 9 July 1992.

[184] After the surviving inhabitants of Tihovići arrived to Breza, it was known about the captured people. By all accounts, the prisoners were killed immediately since the commander of the Vogošća OG, Vukota Vuković, informed the Command of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps on 7 July that there were no prisoners, and that in the "heroic" attack on Tihovići "36 ustashe" had been killed. This shameful crime in Tihovići the Command of the Vogošća OG had committed consciously and had been aware of its shamefulness even in the face of its superior command. Therefore, Vuković is lying when he says that his "heroes" had captured great quantites of arms and ammunition in Tihovići, among which were "30 snipers (shot to perfection)". What kind of lie this was, is proved by Vuković himself who in the remainder of the reports says that the forces of the Vogošća Brigade, reinforced by volunteers from Serbia, during the attack and under fire from these 30 perfectly shot snipers had only one wounded soldier, "and this from the lines of the guests", i.e. the volunteers. **ICTY**: Komanda OG Vogošća, *Operativni izvještaj (za period 25. 06-06. 07. 1992)*, Str. pov.broj 75/92, 7 July 1992.

[185] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995", Lista podataka o b/d: *Odbrana sela Tihovići*; **AARBiH,** OpŠO Breza*, Obavještajni izvještaj, Ob.br. 2/92*, Str.pov.broj: 263/92, 11 July 1992.

[186] **AARBiH,** MNO RBiH, *Bilten o aktuelnim zbivanjima na teritoriji RBiH na dan 11. jula 1992. godine*.

[187] **AARBiH,** RgŠO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-606/92, 14 July 1992, 08:00.

[188] **AARBiH,** RgŠO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-524/92, 7 July 1992, 08:00.

[189] **AARBiH,** RgŠO Sarajevo, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 02-722/92, 24 July 1992, 19:00.

In this period the process of complete formation of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade was finished. In the command for the attack of the commander of the Sarajevo Regional defence headquarters which was issued on 25 July 1992, the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade received its first battle assignment as a rounded military formation under its official formational name.[190]

The Brigade entered the composition of the Second operative group. According to the idea for the execution of the task for which it was formed, this operative group ordered the units from its composition into three tactical groups. The composition of the 1st tactical group was made up from the 1st Podrinje Brigade, a unit of the MUP, and one detachment from the composition of the Centar Municipal defence headquarters and Stari Grad. The units of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters made up the 2nd tactical group. The composition of the 3rd tactical group included the 13th Novo Sarajevo and the 15th Brigade, and parts of the 1st Sanjak Brigade and a units of the Novi Grad and Novo Sarajevo Municipal defence headquarters.[191]

The attack and breakthrough from the surrounding on 31 July was supposed to be achieved by a simultaneous actions of both operative groups on the territory of Sarajevo. Thereby the main forces were supposed to attack on the routes Nedžarići – Ilidža and Nedžarići – Dobrinja – Vojkovići. The Second operative group was supposed to attack with its main forces on the route Kromolj – Poljine – Blagovac – Semizovac and with its supporting forces on the route Žuč – Donja Jošanica – Krivoglavci – Svrake. The forces of the 1st tactical group were assigned the task to break the enemy on the front end and to achieve control over the villages of Izlaze, Poljine, Gornji Hotonj and feature tp 712, and then, with an encompassing activity from the north, gain control over Šućurovići, Blagovac and Gornja Jošanica, and thus in cooperation with the 2nd tactical group finally conquer Vogošća. The Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters, that is to say the 2nd tactical group was entrusted with the assignment to insert a part of their forces into Vogošća during the night, to support the forces of the 1st tactical group in their attack on Poljine with fire from the front of its defence, and in the final phase to cooperate with others in the liberation of Vogošća. The forces of the 3rd tactical group were supposed to attack on the route village Žuč – village Jezera – Gradac hill – village Donja Jošanica and in the closer task to master the line Uglješići – Donja Jošanica – Priboj, to continue its attack in the direction Priboj – Krivoglavci – Svrake and to cooperate with the forces of the 2nd tactical group in the gaining control over Vogošća.[192] The stated directions of activities are shown on ***Map 5***, which is a copy of the original command on the map of the commander of the Second operative group.

The command, conceived and written by all military standards and parameters of battle use of units, *was supposed*[193] to be delivered to units that, apart from the high battle morale, did not fully meet any of the standards of military organization or elements of battle readiness. The units were supposed to begin the attack in the early morning hours of 31 July, using the poor visibility in order to approach the enemy lines and achieving the effect of surprise.

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[190] **AARBiH,** RgŠO Sarajevo, *Zapovijest za napad*, Op.broj: 15, 25 July 1992.

[191] **AARBiH,** Komanda 2. OG, *Zapovijest za napad*, Op.broj: 1, 30 July 1992.

[192] **AARBiH,** Komanda 2. OG, *Zapovijest za napad*, Op.broj: 1, 30 July 1992.

[193] Even though the attack was carried out on the basis of it on 31 July, we state that the command was supposed to be delivered to the units, since it seems that not all units received it. Nisad Balta, the chief of staff of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters, therefore also the chief of staff of the 2nd Tactical group, claims that on the eve of the attack this Tactical group did not receive any battle documents. On their insistence, the courier brought them only the plan of connection, and not the command. Interview with Nisad Balda. Ibrahim Dervišević, who was intelligence officer in the Command of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade, writes in his book that on 31 July he did not know that the Brigade was in the composition of the 2nd Operative group. Dervišević, 133.

Even though in the first analysis of battle activities the commander of the 2nd operative group claimed that the attack of the 1st tactical group began according to plan at 2:30 AM,[194] this was not the case. The forces of the 1st Podrinje Brigade were late to arrive to their initial positions, and they assumed their battle formations on the slopes towards the village of Poljine in the late hours of the morning. They thus became at the very outset a target of deadly fire of the Serb artillery and rocket weapons. And under such fire a part of the forces of the 1st Podrinje Brigade, attacking across empty space, managed to reach enemy positions, break them and arrive to the south slopes of the Pretržanj ridge above Poljine, but this part of the unit, together with its main part, was forced to retreat south of the village Izlaze under the force of fire and burden of human losses. The remaining units of the 1st tactical group did not manage to conquer the attacked natural features in the region of Kromolj – Radava and had also suffered significant losses.[195]

The Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters acting as the 2nd tactical group did not insert its units into Vogošća during the night. Instead of that, it managed to insert one unit of platoon rank under the Hill Mujkića brdo with an assignment to, after the commencement of the attack, control and keep the Hill by creating conditions for the advance towards Vogošća in the second phase of the operation. The second unit was inserted into the region of Poljine with the same task. As the beginning of the attack was late, the inserted units came into danger of being discovered and destroyed, so the Municipal defence headquarters withdrew them, whereby the unit from Mujkića brdo came across a minefield during its retreat and suffered losses.[196] During the attack on Poljine, the task of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarter units was to fire from the line in support of the attack of the 1st tactical group, and to move in the potential second phase of the attack which was supposed to bring about the control of Vogošća, but which never materialized. [197]

The forces of the 3rd tactical group, which included the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade, according to the analysis of Mujo Kafedžić, the commander of the Second operative group, came to the assignment according to plan, but took too much time in the difficult crossing over the terrain of Žuč, not using the dark for getting closer and reaching enemy positions.[198] Therefore they achieved battle contact with the enemy from a disadvantageous position, in front of a minefield and under terrible artillery fire of the enemy. The attack began around 10.00 AM.[199] The 2nd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade achieved an initial success. Its fighters entered the enemy trenches on the positions above the Orthodox cemetery between the villages of Jezera and Živkovići. From there on the battalion was supposed to continue its attack via the southern slopes of Hill 850, but on this place they were stopped by strong artillery fire and forced to retreat. The 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade attacked from the direction of Orlić towards Hill 850. Without serious artillery support and with weak anti-armour assets, of which one recoilless gun was immediately discovered after firing and hit, the unit was halted near the Hill with a strong fire and with great losses. One company of the 1st battalion was ready in the region of Pajdaci.[200] (Directions of attacks of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade on 31 July 1992 are shown on ***Map 6***).

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[194] **AARBiH,** Komanda 2. OG, *Analiza dejstava jedinica 2. OG na dan 31. jula 1992. godine*, Op.broj: 16-7, 1 August 1992.
[195] Ibid.
[196] Interview with Nisad Balta.
[197] **AARBiH,** Komanda 2. OG, *Analiza dejstava jedinica 2. OG na dan 31. jula 1992. godine*, Op.broj: 16-7, 1 August 1992.
[198] Ibid.
[199] **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995“, Lista podataka o b/d: *Napad na kotu 850*.
[200] Dervišević, 138-139.

The command of the Second operative group attempted to continue the operation on its route from 1 to 3 August, but this was not possible any more.[201] Thus the attempts to break the siege of Sarajevo during the month of July were finished with an expensive failure.[202] After Poljine, the attempts of the ARBiH forces to break the siege of Sarajevo were transferred from the eastern to the western route. From 4 to 11 August heavy fighting took place in the area of Dobrinja, Airport settlement, Nedžarići and Stup. The advance of the ARBiH forces was measured only in meters of territory, and losses in tens of fighters taken out of formation.[203]

Nonetheless, these battles were not without effect. The engagement of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps on the lines of the Sarajevo siege was of aid to the forces of the Trnovo Municipal defence headquarters, the units from Igman and the 7th Brigade (Krajiška), which, in a well planned and decisively executed action on 31 July and 1 August, achieved control over the Rogoj saddle and liberated Trnovo.[204]

The used units of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade and the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters also suffered great losses in the attack on 31 July.[205] The lessening of losses and taking care of a significant number of wounded fighters on the route of Žuč was aided by the establishment of the Brigade medical station, which was founded during the preparations for this action and functioned on Žuč until the end of the war.[206]

The period after the first attempt of liberation of Hill 850 and the consolidation of units, was a period in which the members of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade, 1st Sanjak Brigade and the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarter units, as well as all other members of the Armed forces of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, swore their solemn oath.[207] These activities were performed from 13 to 24 August and presented an opportunity for the units to organize commemorative ceremonies during the break from the heavy fighting.

In the first half of August, while the battles on the western route took place, the forces of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade and the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters were engaged on defence in their zones of responsibility. The aforementioned battles on Dobrinja, Nedžarići and Stup, did not bring

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[201] **AARBiH,** Komanda 2. OG, *Dopuna Zapovijesti za napad Op.broj 1*, 01.08.1992; **AARBiH,** Komanda 2. OG, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj,* Op.broj: 16-8, 3 August 1992.

[202] The operation to de-block Sarajevo which was carried out on 31 July 1992, mostly known as the "action on Poljine" in the memories of the contemporaries, represents one of the most controversial ventures of the ARBiH on the territory of Sarajevo. After it the story about hundreds of fallen soldiers of the Army was being spread around the city. Such incorrect intepretations can be heard even today in Sarajevo and elsewhere, but also read in the numerous quasi-historical works. The truth is that in all units of the Sarajevo Regional defence headquarters during July of 1992, in the de-blocking operation and beside it, 105 fighters were killed and 416 wounded. **AARBiH,** RgŠO Sarajevo, *Pregled gubitaka za period 01.07.92 - 31.07.92.*

[203] **AARBiH,** RgŠO Sarajevo, IKM Nedžarići, *Presjek toka borbenih dejstava*, 11 August 1992.

[204] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 22.

[205] In the battle activities performed on 31 July 1992, from the composition of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade and the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters, the following fighters were killed: **Rašid B.Bešlija**, **Ibrahim Brkanić**, **Hakija Čavčić**, **Senad Ćatić**, **Ramo Drndo**, **Safet Efendić**, **Semedin Etemović**, **Ibrahim Kašmo**, **Salhudin Kulović**, **Ramiz Mahir**, **Mirsad Omerović**, **Mersal Plakalo**, **Teufik Šošić**, **Nihad Žero**. From the wounds sustained on Žuč on 31 July, **Zijad Oruč** died on 5 September 1992. Nineteen fighters were heavily wounded.

[206] Dervišević, 137.

[207] The text of the oath which the ARBiH members had to take was: "I swear that I will defend the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that I will conscientiously and in a disciplined manner perform all of my obligations and duties as a member of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that I will defend its freedom and honour, and that I will endure in that struggle". **Službeni list Armije RBiH**, Broj 2, 47.

a complete calm on the other sides. The battlelines were active every day, and the aggressor forces did not spare any infantry or artillery ammunition.

As the breakthrough from the surroundings on the western and south-western direction of the Sarajevo battlefield in the first half of August did not give the expected results, the Main Staff of the RBiH Armed forces planned a new operation under the code name "JUG-92" (SOUTH-92). The idea of the Chief of Staff consisted of breaking from the external side of the Sarajevo siege ring on the routes Hrasnica – Sokolović-Kolonija – Butmir – Nedžarići and Hrasnica – Sokolović-Kolonija – Ilidža – the Stup junction, with an auxiliary route on which the forces from Igman were supposed to join the forces of the Army of the RBiH on Dobrinja, across Vojkovići, Krupac, Gornji and Donji Kotorac. The forces from the vicinity were supposed to move towards these soldiers, according to a similar plan that they had during the beginning of the month. The auxiliary route of attack in the "JUG-92" operation was supposed to be on the line of Visoko – Sarajevo. The ARBiH forces arriving from the direction of Visoko were assigned the task to surround Ilijaš in the first phase, and then to continue their activities towards Vogošća. In that case the forces of the Second operative group from Sarajevo were to be launched in the direction of Vogošća.[208]

The response of the VSrRBiH Main Staff to the battle activities of the ARBiH around Sarajevo, but also to the activities of the ARBiH and the HVO on other battlefronts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, was formulated in the beginning of August with a directive titled "BOSNA-92". Concerning Sarajevo, the VSrRBiH Main Staff ordered that the de-blocking of the city had to be prevented at any cost, and this was the content of the first phase of the operation. In the second phase the forces were supposed to be regrouped in order to create conditions for the further narrowing of the Sarajevo siege ring and to improve the operative and tactical position of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps by opening the communications on the lines Sarajevo – Trnovo – Kalinovik and Višegrad – Ustiprača – Goražde, that were broken by the ARBiH.[209]

From the end of July and during the first half of August, the 1st Sanjak Brigade was engaged on the south-western route. Before the commencement of activities within the "JUG-92" operation, this unit, headed by its commander, was completely employed on this route of Sarajevo's de-blockade as the bearer of battle activities. The remaining engaged units, smaller shock units of the Sarajevo Regional defence headquarters or parts of other larger units, were subordinated to the Command of the 1st Sanjak Brigade.[210] During the "JUG-92" operation, which began on 23 August 1992, this group fought fierce battles on the territory of Stup, Otes and Azići. It was confronted by resilient armoured and mechanized forces of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps, that had defended the narrowest part of the siege ring with strong fortifications, a large number of tanks and armoured vehicles on a terrain that was most suitable for the use of armoured and mechanized units, and with an developed system of tough and concentrated artillery fire. The scattered advances of the ARBiH forces and their temporary successes had to be defended from strong counter-attacks of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps, whereby the weaknesses of the heterogeneous group of smaller units joined under the command of the 1st Sanjak Brigade were exposed. The coordination and cooperation were lacking, and even some instances of arbitrary decision making in the subordinate units.

[208] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 23.
[209] **ICTY**: GŠ VSrRBiH, *Direktiva za dalja dejstva Op.broj: 3*, Str.pov.broj: 02/5-92, 3 August 1992.
[210] Kahrović, 274.

This situation lasted until mid-September, when the attacking potential of the ARBiH forces was spent and when the Serb forces initiated a strong counter-attack. This counter-attack broke the ARBiH forces on 14 September in the region of Azići, forcing them to retreat thus bringing the defence of the complete route into question. All the available forces of the 1st Sanjak Brigade, along with the parts of the 1st and 2nd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade were introduced onto the endangered defence line during the night. Under extremely difficult circumstances, during the night and violent scouting, these units entered the abandoned territory and took up a new line of defence. In the heavy fighting which lasted until 17 September, during which the Serb forces used infantry, artillery and tanks, which was, considering the configuration of the terrain, especially testing for the defenders, the fighters of the 1st Sanjak and 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade managed to repel the attacks, stabilize and fortify the line of defence.[211] The parts of the 1st battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade remained on this part of the battlefield until the beginning of October.[212]

During the battles of the "JUG-92" operation on the territories of Dobrinja, Nedžarići, Stup, Otes, Doglodi and Azići the inferiority of the ARBiH units was exposed in the conflicts fought on the terrain suitable for the mass use of armoured and mechanized forces. On the other side, the liberation of Orlić Hill and the arrival of Sarajevo's defenders onto the Žuč plateau on 8 June 1992 proved to be of particular significance. The unsuccessful attempt of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps to occupy the Stup junction and achieve the planned division of Sarajevo along the line Nedžarići – Stup junction – Rajlovac, showed how important it was them to be able to attack on the routes Žuč – Briješće and Žuč – Boljakov Potok, from the tactically extremely advantageous positions that they had until 8 June. The Command of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps did not back down from the idea of attacking on this direction, into the back of the ARBiH units that were defending Stup, and it was completely logic that after the unsuccessful attack directed toward Stup, they attempted once again to take Orlić and other features that they had lost on the Žuč plateau. This task in the second phase of the "BOSNA-92" operation belonged to the Vogošća and Rajlovac Brigades of the VSrRBiH, which were supplemented by special Serb units present on the Sarajevo battlefield and a superior artillery support of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps.[213]

After the successful action in which Orlić, Volujak and Krstac were liberated, the forces of the Vogošća Municipal TO headquarters and parts of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters, i.e. of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade, established a new line of defence. By the end of June, activities on the arrangement of the line were partially focused on its correction and lessening of risk brought about by the distance of between 500 and 1500 meters to the enemy lines, on a terrain that was covered by tall trees and dense bushes. From the beginning this space was controlled by reconnaissance detachments, patrols and establishing of temporary cover guards. The most concrete thing that was achieved in that sense was the movement of the line from Orlić to the grasp of Hill 850, to a place called Three beeches ("Tri bukve"), where the defence lines of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade and Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters were connected. The established lines are shown on ***Map 4*** and ***Map***

[211] Kahrović, 287-294; Dervišević, 142-148.

[212] In the attempts to de-block Sarajevo and the battles on the territories of Nedžarići, Stup, Otes, Doglodi and Azići during August and September 1992, the following fighters were killed: **Radenko Abazović**, **Muzafer Avdović**, **Izudin Bajić**, **Taib Balta**, **Sinan Biberović**, **Dejzin Bikić**, **Hilmo Ćutahija**, **Jasmina Duraković**, **Rizo Isović**, **Mirsad Jamaković**, **Lutvija Juković**, **Zikret Kadrić**, **Mirsad Kešan**, **Edin Kulovac**, **Omer Lemeš**, **Edib Rondić**, **Edin Škamo**, **Jusuf Tahirović**.

[213] **ICTY**: Komanda SRK*, Borbeno naređenje Op.broj: 1*, 14.09.1992. godine u 10:00 časova.

6. This position offered good conditions for the attack on Hill 850, a fact checked during an attack on 31 July, even though without any achieved results. The problem was that this part of the line from Orlić to the Three beeches was not really completely occupied, but in fact remained as a kind of a covering guard of the positions on Orlić. Covering guards were also established from time to time in front of the 2nd battalion's line. On the eve of the Serb attack, on 17 September 1992, a group of fighters from the 2nd battalion was tasked with an assignment to engineer and occupy a covering guard in front of the line of the 2nd battalion near the village Živkovići, not far from the weekend cottage of general Baroš, but it proved to be too late for that, since this position had already been occupied by the Serb forces.[214]

On the morning of the following day, 18 September, one of the strongest Serb attacks on the plateau Žuč took place, and was certainly the most difficult trial that the fighters of the ARBiH were faced with on this area. After a fierce artillery preparation, an infantry attack of the Serb forces followed and was conducted in a way contrary to human decency and apt for inclusion into the chronicle of the most heinous war crimes committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In an attempt to achieve the imperative of re-taking Orlić under any cost, the war criminals from Vogošća placed in front of the battle formations of their soldiers a *living shield* of Bosniak inmates brought from the Vogošća concentration camps. The order for the use of imprisoned civilians in the *living shield* was given by Miladin Trifunović, the commander of the Vogošća Brigade of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps, and in the first day that this heavy war crime was committed 50 inmates were used. The positioning of these people in front of the charges of the Vogošća Brigade continued until the 23 September.[215]

The concentration of the Serb forces was conducted on the line from Hill 830 to Hill 850. The attack was carried out from Hill 850 towards the Three beeches and Orlić, and towards the positions of the 2nd battalion of the 13th Brigade on the Orlić – Volujak hill.[216]

The directions of the attack of Serb forces are shown on ***Map 7***.

In the attack of the Vogošća and Ilijaš Brigades of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps the effect of surprise was achieved. There were two reasons for this. The first one was in the fact that, even though there were enough signs of change in the behaviour of the Serb soldiers on their positions a few days before the attack, which were manifested in the increased level of disguise discipline[217] and the fact that on the previous day it was noticed that they occupied positions in the inter-zone, no adequate measures to prepare the defence were undertaken. The second, much more important reason for achieving the effect of surprise, consisted of the attack that during the attack the defenders found themselves faced with a formation of civilians placed as a *living shield* between themselves and the enemy. In the first moments of the attack this caused a true disturbance on the defence lines. The battle contact with the enemy was achieved by the cover guard of the 3rd company of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade, that had arrived on the positions of the Three beeches in the morning hours, practically at the same time as the Serb forces arrived from the direction of Hill 850. Despite the fact that this group accepted the battle,

[214] Enver Kazaz, "Ispod granice pakla, iz beznađa – u sunce slobode", **Ratni bilten** (Prva slavna motorizovana brigada Sarajevo), godina III, broj 12/13, 1994, 13-16; Dervišević, 149-152.

[215] The mentioned order carried the number 11/84 and was dated to 17 September 1992. In the daily reports of Branko Vlač, who was the administrator of the Vogošća concentration camp, the death of 7 and wounding of 15 inmates from the *living shield* was confirmed. **ICTY**: SrO Vogošća/Odjeljenje zatvora, *Bilten na dan 18.09.1992. godine*; *Bilten na dan 21.09.1992. godine*; *Bilten na dan 23.09.1992. godine*.

[216] Kazaz, 13-16; Dervišević, 149-152.

[217] Dervišević, 151.

introducing its own reserve from the region of Pajdaci, informed the superior command and requested reinforcements, on their right and left wing there was confusion and units withdrew from conflict. On the right wing, under the first hit of the enemy, the forces of the 1st Vogošća Detachment retreated. On the left wing, gradually retreating from the inter-zone, the 2nd battalion of the 13th Brigade accepted combat from the basic line of defence. This was an important moment, but the lines of the 2nd battalion were deep behind the positions of the fighters from the 3rd battalion, who resisted fiercely on their cover guard positions until 12.30. When, according to the dynamics of the battle, which was covered by a curtain of damning screams and cries of the inmates from the living shield that resonated through the thunder of the Serb artillery, it became absolutely clear that the attack of the enemy reached boiling point and that they could easily remain cut off on an exposed position, and considering that ammunition quantities were exhausted and that an extensive number of fighters had been taken out of the battle formation, this unit, led by the commander of the 3rd company and the deputy commander of the 3rd battalion, began its retreat towards Orlić. This withdrawal was made difficult by the evacuation of wounded fighters that they carried with them. Arriving to the basic line on top of Orlić, they were met with a disorganized defence. With the fighters that they encountered there, they organized a crucial defence relying on trench number 8, which was located on the plateau and which made possible the control of the whole Hill.[218]

On this location, on the very top of Orlić, the most dramatic part of the battle took place in which on 18 September and the following five days, its outcome was decided. Arriving within reach, about 20-30 meters away from the top of the Hill which could solve the issue of dominating the whole of the Žuč plateau, the Serb forces showed exceptional determination and ferocity, constantly pushing a *living wall* of Bosniak civilians in front of themselves. Having climbed to the Orlić plateau, the unit from the composition of the 3rd battalion, which had already overcome the psychological shock of encountering a *living shield* during a two-hour battle near the Three beeches, offered a more stubborn resistance, expressing great courage and sacrifice. In a battle lasting for more hours in close combat, the defenders managed to keep trench number 8 and the positions of the 3rd battalion on Orlić until the arrival of reinforcements. At the same time to the drama which was evolving on the top of Orlić, on the left wing the fighters of the 2nd battalion were engaged in battle with the enemy, who came very close to their positions using the same tactics and relying on the *living shield*, but they managed to contain them. After the forces of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Brigade retreated from the position of the Three beeches towards Orlić, from the direction of Ugorsko one unit from the composition of the company "Ugorsko" of the 1st Vogošća Detachment moved toward this position. In an attempt to re-take the positions the unit encountered already established Serb forces on the hill towards Orlić that defended the side of their attack from the forces of the ARBiH coming from the direction of Ugorsko, and which met it with fire. The unit retreated after the death of the commander of the company and the suffered losses. On 19 September the conflicts lasted until 7 PM. The following day, 19 September, at 7.15 AM, the deadly and long lasting artillery attack began along the whole line of defence. They were followed by infantry attacks, and this was repeated throughout the day. The fighters of the 2nd and 3rd battalion managed to defend their positions. After their attack was repelled, the Serb forces retreated from Orlić somewhat deeper toward Hill 850 not having achieved their job. The fighters of the 3rd battalion tried to improve their tactical position by clearing one old and ruinous trench from the Austro-Hungarian period some 20-50 meters in front of their positions, but they did not manage to complete the task and the enemy occupied the mentioned trench during the first attack on 20 September, but was not able to advance any further. Battles continued on 21 September.

[218] Kazaz, 15-16; Dervišević, 152-153; Interview with Salko Hajdarević.

Frustrated by the unbreakable resistance of the defenders, and its own four-day inability to take Orlić despite the use of enormous artillery fire, breaking the laws and customs of warfare by using imprisoned civilians as a *living shield*, the Vogošća Brigade used this fact and informed its superior command that it managed to occupy the Orlić Hill and that it would continue its battle activities. The only true thing in this report was that they were continuing their activities. The destructive shelling of the ARBiH positions from the early morning of 22 September was not followed by infantry attacks. The early morning artillery fire was repeated the next day, and was followed by a new and fierce infantry attack with the use of a *living shield*, that was once again, as in the previous days, finished with the failure of the Serb forces.[219]

In the battles led from 18 to 23 September, the forces of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade managed to remain on the basic line of defence which was established on 8 June. A truly wide belt of land located on no-man's land between the two lines came under the control of Serb forces. The newly established line of the Vogoša and Rajlovac Brigades of the VSrRBiH was very close to the lines of the 13th Brigade and the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters, on the Orlić plateau, with a distance of about 20-50 meters. (The lines of defence established on Žuč by 23 September 1992 are shown on ***Map 8.***) From these tactically advantageous positions the Serbs were constantly attempting to throw the ARBiH forces from the Žuč plateau. In this period, which they entered in a changed formation, the units which defended Orlić and paid for this defence a heavy price with the lives and blood of their fighters,[220] managed to resist.

The first more serious attempts of the Serb forces came already on 27 September, when they carried out successive artillery and infantry attacks towards Orlić from 10 AM to 3 PM, but these attacks were repelled.[221] Trying to occupy the Žuč plateau, the Serb forces, consisting mainly of the Vogošća Brigade members, strengthened with various charge and special units which were successively engaged on this route, attempted to apply various tactical surprises. After some unsuccessful improvisations,[222]

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[219] **AARBiH,** Komanda 13. novosarajevske Brigade, *Izvještaj o borbenim dejstvima na brdu „Žuč" dana 18. i 19. septembra 1992. god*, 19 September 1992; **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa - IKM, *Izvještaj o borbenim dejstvima*, Broj: 14/92, 22 September 1992; **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni izvještaj o b/d*, Broj: 19/92, 23 September 1992; **ICTY:** Komanda SRK, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj sa stanjem u 14:00*, Str.pov.broj: 10/74-367, 21 September 1992. godine; **AARBiH**, *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane Brigade (period 1992/93. godina)*, manuscript; **AARBiH,** Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995", Lista podataka o b/d: *Odbrana tt 876 Orlić*.

[220] During the defence of Orlić, in the period from 18 to 23 September 1992, from the composition of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade and the Vogošća Municipal defence headquartes, the following fighters were killed: **Edin Husejnović**, **Ismet Pozder**, **Mujo Šejto**, **Ekrem Čečo, Fadila Odžaković**, **Besalet Deljković**, **Enver Radončić**, **Redžep Bečović, Zahir Hasić**, **Ramiz Čolaković**, **Izudin Čelik**, **Tarik Čengić**, **Ćamil Hošić**, **Vahid Hurem, Ismet Škoro**. Thirty two fighters were heavily wounded.

[221] **AARBiH,** 1. mbr, Izvještaj Komandi 1. korpusa o aktivnostima 1. mbr za dan 27.09.1992. godine, Str.pov.broj:: 31/92, 27 September 1992.

[222] On the interesting internet forums of former warriors from Žuč, on which, as always, one can read everything, from the belated retroactive surges of courage and chauvinistic imagination, to interesting testimonies of authentic participants in the battles. In a tekst signed by the username *Vogošćanin Pravi* titled "Ratno sjećanje VI – kraj 1992. godine" (War memory VI – end of 1992) there is an interesting testimony about the idea of Vukota Vuković, the commander of the Vogošća Operative group, to take the top of Orlić by bringing a petrol storage tank on the top of the hill where it would be detonated (the author does not state who was supposed to drive the storage cistern, but considering the constant use of camp inmates during those September and October days of 1992, it is not difficult to conclude who would be driving the petrol cistern, author's remark) thereby frying the top of the hill and its defenders. This crazy idea caused great concern among the Serb soldiers, who sighed a breath of relief when it was abandoned. After this one, the next idea was to seize the top of Orlić with the use of an assault group equipped with flame throwers. The group was trained to use this equipment for several days, but during training it became obvious that this action would bring many risks and would not give any guarantees for success. Then colonel Vuković decided to cut the forrest and to send a tank to the top of Orlić. http://sokolac.slavicnet.com/sokolac/sokolac_zuc_forum.html

they again resorted to using the Vogošća prisoners in order to cut the forest and so prepare the ground for a tank attack towards Orlić. Through the created incision, on 7 October, they performed an attack directly on Orlić Hill with one T-55 tank. The tank had arrived to the defence line of the 3rd battalion, whose fighters unsuccessfully attempted to stop it with grenade guns and "Zolja" rocket launchers, but due to the heavy and slippery terrain it slid down from the top of Orlić on its northern slope. The crew left the tank through the exit on the floor, and in the following few days the Serb forces tried to destroy it by using artillery fire. As they were not successful, the members of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters managed to pull out the tank and bring it to Kobilja Glava, thereby seizing in it a full battle set of 45 grenades.[223]

[223] Dervišević, 159.

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(The forming of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. The Second Vogošća detachment. The joint Vogošća detachment. Anti-sabotage detachments of the Municipal defence headquarters of Vogošća. The defence of the Fočanska street)

Regardless of the intensive battle activities, concerning the organization and structure of the Army of the RBiH, the trend of quick changes and search for new solutions was continued. On the eve of the ambitious operation with the aim of de-blocking Sarajevo, with the code name "JUG-92", a decision was reached about the formation of corps within the ARBiH.[224] This act ordered the formation of the 1st corps of the ARBiH with its headquarters in Sarajevo. The order about the naming of the commander and the narrow part of command of the 1st corps was reached on 1 September 1992.[225] The command of the 1st corps actually began to function in the second half of September, after heavy battles which stopped the attacks of Serb forces on Stup and in Azići and in the middle of the attack on Orlić, which had been described on the previous pages. Therefore, the effective order of this command concerned the stabilization and fortification of the corps' defence lines, the sparing of ammunition and other battle assets, as well as preparing for life and work in winter conditions.[226]

After the Command of the 1st corps came to life, activities were begun on the forming of Brigades that it would comprise of. Within this process, on 28 September 1992 the 1st Mechanized Brigade was established. Its backbone was made up from the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade and Enver Šehović was appointed on the post of its commander.[227] Along with the 13th Brigade, the composition of the 1st Mechanized Brigade also included the 1st Sanjak Brigade, the 1st armoured battalion of the Sarajevo District defence headquarters, the "Husein-kapetan Gradaščević" Detachment and the Independent detachment of Isah Mulić.[228] Even though several units entered the composition of the new Brigade, its complete backbone was made up from the members of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. As a whole unit, only the Armoured battalion was included into the 1st Mechanized Brigade, and it had previously acted as an independent unit of the Regional headquarters of Sarajevo, i.e. of the District headquarters Sarajevo which was formed after the establishing of the 1st corps. Formed ex-territorially in comparison to the city municipalities and composed from a greater number of smaller units in the various parts of the city, the 1st Sanjak Brigade did not include its whole composition into the 1st Mechanized Brigade. The units from this Brigade continued their activities in the area on which they were formed, and only a small number of fighters and senior staff was included into the composition of the 1st Mechanized Brigade compared to the previous numerical state. The inclusion of the remaining two units into the Brigade had identical consequences.[229]

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[224] **AARBiH**, Predsjedništvo RBiH, *Odluka o formiranju korpusa ARBiH, zonama njihove odgovornosti i pretpočinjavanju*, Br. 02/1091-37, 18 August 1992.

[225] **AARBiH**, GŠ OSRBiH, *Naredba*, Pov.broj: 02/589-36, 1 September 1992.

[226] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1.korpusa, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 02/92, 19 September 1992.

[227] **AARBiH**, GŠ OSRBiH, *Naredba*, Pov.broj: 02/589-36, 1 September 1992.

[228] **AARBiH**, ŠVK OSRBiH, *Formiranje jedinica OS, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 02/1010-201, 28 September 1992.

[229] We are obliged to give an explanation regarding the chronology of the formation of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. Its formation was initiated on 1 September when an order about the appointment of the Brigade commander Enver Šehović was written. Considering that the Command of the 1st corps was in the process of being established, and that the battle activities were intensive, the formation process was slowed down. In the time of the battles on Žuč from 18 to 23 September, the reports to the Command of the 1st corps about the battles came from the advanced command post of

In the structure of the Brigade, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd infantry battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade were reformed into the 1st, 2nd and 3rd mechanized battalion. The Armoured battalion entered the composition of the 1st Mechanized Brigade as a whole entity. The Howitzer division (HAD) and the Mixed anti-armour artillery division (mpoad) were formed, along with an Engineering and Logistics battalion. The war formation along which the 1st Mechanized Brigade was structured predicted a Light Air defence artillery division (Lard PVO).[230] As the state of the battle assets and equipment remained unchanged, the Armoured battalion and both artillery divisions were far away from their formal nomination in a structural sense, and in the formations of division, the forming of the Air defence (PVO) was quickly abandoned and a Light artillery-rocket battery BOFORS (BOFI) and LPLO was built into the formation.[231] The artillery units were nonetheless formed in the formation of a division, even though, as has been mentioned before, they were far removed from the true force that the artillery divisions were supposed to posses. Therefore, despite the fearful name, the Howitzer division did not have a single howitzer at its disposal. It did not have any artillery weapons, since the two 82 mm grenade launchers and three 60 mm grenade launchers that it possessed, were considered as infantry weapons.[232] The Mixed anti-armour artillery battalion had two 82 mm recoilless guns and one 76 mm ZIS anti-armour gun. [233] Of the headquarter units, the Brigade had a Reconnaissance company, a Military police company, a Connection company, a Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) defence platoon and a Handling platoon.

The best situation for the filling out with personnel was in the mechanized battalions which represented a base for the fulfilment of newly formed units in the composition of the Brigade. However, during October they encountered problems. The intensive fighting and the great number of killed and wounded fighters threatened their capabilities to occupy the defence lines with an adequate quantity of people. This problem was solved with a new mobilization conducted in the beginning of October. The issue of filling out the detachments due to the suffered losses and the dissipation of personnel into other units was especially expressed in the 3rd battalion.[234] That is why the commander of the 1st Mechanized Brigade

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the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade, and the 1st Mechanized Brigade called its reports "the reports about the activities of the 1st Mechanized Brigade" and they do not contain information about battle activities. When the process of forming the 1st Mechanized Brigade was continued at the end of September, the appointments for seniors were written retroactively. Therefore, for instance, in the order about the appointment of the seniors, composed at the end of October, it stood that the appointment is to be considered from 1 September 1992. From the mentioned facts we did not conclude that there is a necessity to extend the existence of the 1st Mechanized Brigade to the period when the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade functioned, nor was it necessary for other units stated in the order about the forming of the 1st Mechanized Brigade from 28 September 1992. These retroactive appointment decisions can only bring confusion, such as in the case of Ibrahim Dervišević who writes about the 1st Mechanized Brigade in the battles for Orlić from 18 to 23 September and about his duties in that unit, which is incorrect, since the order which gives him the duty of chief of staff of the 1st Mechanized Brigade from 1 September was composed on 15 October 1992. The battles on Žuč in September of 1992 were truly carried out by the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade.

[230] **AARBiH**, ŠVKOSRBiH, *Privremena ratna formacija mehanizovane Brigade OS RBiH broj T-412.202*, Str.pov.broj: 02/1010-91, 17 September 1992.

[231] **AARBiH,** ŠVKOSRBiH/Odjeljenje za organizaciju OS*, Izmjene u Privremenoj formaciji (ličnoj), broj T-412.202, Mehanizovana brigada*, Str.pov.broj: 02/1010-336-1, 31 October 1992.

[232] **AARBiH,** 1. mbr, *Komandantu HAD-a, zadaci po naređenju komande*, Broj: 01-26/92, 15 October 1992.

[233] **AARBiH**, 1. mbr, *Komandantu mpoad-a, zadaci po naređenju komande*, Broj: 01-27/92, 15 October 1992. The information about the available artillery weapons do not contradict the information about the spoils of war that the units of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal TO headquarters and the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade attained in the battles for Pofalići and Orlić, which we have stated in this work and which included a significant number of howitzers, guns and mortars. The largest number of assets was given to the 1st Mixed artillery-rocket Brigade of the Sarajevo Regional TO headquarters. At the time of formation the 1st Mechanized Brigade only disposed of those assets which we have previously enumerated.

[234] The filling out of the Guard Brigade Delta caused problems of this kind (author's remark)

ordered on 20 October the mobilization of all militarily capable men until the age of 45 on the territory of Velešići and re-command of all members of the Velešići anti-sabotage detachment younger than 45 into the composition of the 3rd battalion.[235] A somewhat better situation regarding people at this time was in the 1st and 2nd battalion. The filling out of the Howitzer divisions was performed by taking parts of the 1st Sanjak Brigade, the artillery specialized personnel from the mechanized battalions and the newly mobilized people.[236] The filling out of the Mixed anti-armour artillery division was carried out by the inclusion of people from the mechanized battalions and the newly mobilized fighters.[237] The other units of the 1st Mechanized Brigade were filled out in the same way. The complete state of filling out did not change significantly by the end of October and in its composition the Brigade had a register of 1.849 people, which represented 57% of the envisioned formation. The state of weapons was 40% in comparison to the formation, and the state of ammunition was only with a half of a battle set in comparison to weapons.[238]

After the described battles on the territory of the municipality and in the initial phase of formation of the 1st corps, the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters set about the forming of a 2nd Vogošća Detachment. The appointing of the narrow part of the Detachment's command was completed on 5 September 1992 and Šaban Podžić was appointed to the post of commander.[239] With the forming of the 1st corps the Regional defence headquarters of Sarajevo was formed, and was made up from the municipal defence headquarters and area units from their composition, that had remained after the forming of the Brigades which entered into the composition of the corps. Until the end of September, the Sarajevo District defence headquarters gave an order through which it attempted to concentrate the existing area units, by creating six joint detachments. In the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters, on whose head Zuhdija Ožegović was appointed on 23 September,[240] of the 1st and 2nd Vogošća Detachment, a 3rd joint detachment of the Sarajevo District defence headquarters was formed.[241]

Already in October the structure of the Sarajevo District defence headquarter units had changed and the process of forming the Regional headquarter Brigades had begun. The remaining forces of the municipal headquarters were reformed into the spatial structure of anti-sabotage detachments. This process was not carried out in such a way on the territory of Vogošća. By the end of the first war year in the zone of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters a Brigade was not formed. The whole battle composition was reformed at the end of October into three anti-sabotage detachments. At the end of the year the 4th anti-sabotage detachment of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters had been formed. The anti-sabotage detachments of other municipal headquarters were area units composed mostly from older fighters tasked with securing the territory of certain settlements and preparing the reserve lines of defence. On the free territory of Vogošća the anti-sabotage detachments performed all kinds of battle assignments – attack activities, occupying the defence lines and securing the territory in the zone of responsibility of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. This was a unique case in the Sarajevo municipalities, whereas in the zone of responsibility of the 1st corps a similar situation was only present in the municipalities of Fojnica and Kiseljak.

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[235] **AARBiH**, 1. mbr, *Naređenje*, Broj: 01-37/92, 20 October 1992.
[236] **AARBiH**, 1. mbr, *Naređenje komandantu Haubičkog diviziona*, Broj: 01-7/92, 6 October 1992.
[237] **AARBiH**, 1. mbr, *Naređenje komandantu mpoad-a*, Broj: 01-9/92, 7 October 1992.
[238] **AARBiH**, 1. mbr, *Izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-57/92, 28 October 1992.
[239] **AARBiH**, OpŠO Vogošća, *Naredba*, Broj: 803, 5 October 1992.
[240] **AARBiH**, ŠVK OSRBiH, *Naredba*, Pov.broj: 02/589-46, 23 October 1992.
[241] **AARBiH,** OkŠO Sarajevo, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 3-1/92, 28 October 1992.

During the reformation of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarter units, their defence lines were constantly active, and not only those that were affected by the battle activities in the direction of Orlić. After a strong artillery attack on 19 October 1992 around 9.30 AM, from their position within the purpose industry "Pretis", the forces of the Vogošća Brigade of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps, supported by volunteers from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), performed a mass infantry attack on the positions of the 1st company of the 1st Vogošća detachment in the Fočanska street in Hotonj. The battles were fought in the reach of the streams of Kolačuša and Studenac, and near the building of Aleksa's house. In the first moment the Serb forces managed to gain control of two trenches of the 1st company, but they were stopped on trench number 4, and pushed back after intensive fighting. After the 1st company was reinforced by fighters from the composition of the 3rd company of the detachment and one unit of the Centar Municipal defence headquarters, the attack was successfully repelled and the Serb forces suffered great human losses. At one moment around ten Serb soldiers were cut off from the main body of their forces. Not being able to withdraw the killed and wounded, and de-blocking the group of the detached soldiers, the forces of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps began a new fierce shelling of the positions of the 1st Vogošća detachment and again used the criminal tactic of the living shield consisting of around ten imprisoned civilians from Vogošća.[242] Even though the attack was carried out by the Vogošća Brigade, the greatest number of their charges were volunteers from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Of the ten killed Serb fighters, three were from Vogošća, and for the other seven ones international transport had to be organized in order to transfer their bodies to Yugoslavia for burial. Beside the killed ones, Serb forces suffered 18 wounded soldiers in the attack.[243]

With the conversion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo into the 1st Mechanized Brigade, at the beginning of October there was a change in the structure of the units. The Pofalići I and Velešići detachments, the later 2nd and 3rd battalion of the 13th Infantry and 1st Mechanized Brigade, were engaged in the direction of Žuč from the beginning of battle operations and occupied defence regions in that direction. The Pofalići II Detachment, the later 1st battalion, from the start, apart from the assignment of securing a certain number of public buildings, occupied a defence line along the right bank of the Miljacka river towards Grbavica. In the middle of September the 1st battalion had a significant engagement on the stabilization of the defence of Azići. With the formation of the 1st Mechanized Brigade, its 1st battalion was assigned with the region of defence on Žuč, left tp 701 Arnautka, right tp 818 Volujak.[244] (The zone of responsibility of the 1st Mechanized Brigade and the distribution of the defence region of the mechanized battalions is shown on ***Map 9***).[245]

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[242] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni izvještaj o izvođenju b/d*, Broj: 299/92, 19.10.1992; **AARBiH**, *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane Brigade (period 1992/93. godina)*, manuscript. In the defence of the Fočanska street on 19 October 1992, the following members of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters were killed: **Rašid Bešlija**, **Adnan Čengić**, **Safet Džano** and **Krešimir Pintarić**. The Vogošća Municpal defence headquarters had five wounded soldiers in the battles during that day.

[243] **ICTY**: Komanda Brigade Vogošća, *Izvještaj o stanju i borbenim aktivnostima u z/o Vogošćanskog bataljona*, Str.pov.broj: 39/92, 19 October 1992.; Komanda Brigade Vogošća, *Izvještaj o stanju u z/o Vogošćanske Brigade*, Str.pov.broj: 41/92, 20 October 1992.

[244] **AARBiH,** 1/1.mbr, *Zapovijest za odbranu*, 01-06/92, 6 October 1992.

[245] The zone of responsibility of the 1st Mechanized Brigade was defined with the document: **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Zapovijest za odbranu op. broj 1*, Str.pov.broj: 42/92, 26 September 1992.

After the unsuccessful attempts to gain control of Orlić, the forces of the VRS managed again to transfer the focus of their offensive onto the rout Doglodi – Stup by the first half of October. The relatively peaceful period in the zone of responsibility of the 1st Mechanized Brigade was used for the consolidation of units and the engineering preparation of the basic and reserve defence line. The intensive works were performed especially on the route of the 1st battalion that was introduced on the new line of defence on 4 October. At that time, the defence lines of the 2nd and 3rd battalion were already well prepared and fortified near the third level of engineering preparation.[246] During the preparation of the 1st battalion's line, which was finished by 24 Ocober, the line was partially corrected to a tactically favourable position, and was moved forwards without fighting for some 150 meters. [247]

All these activities were conducted with the aim of securing the defence lines, but also for the creation of conditions for life and work of units in winter circumstances. In that regard, with the first cold and rainy days on the heights of Žuč, the lack of sufficient amounts of food and combat equipment, warm clothes, winter uniforms and boots, appeared as a problem. From the battle activities of the Brigade and the corresponding requests sent to the Command of the 1st corps, it could be noticed that on the lines the lack of necessary amounts of ammunition of all calibres was felt, as well as a deficiency of petrol. The first problems of filling out the units with personnel have already been mentioned. It can undoubtedly be said that in the first month of its warpath, the 1st Mechanized Brigade, of all that was necessary for war, only possessed enough battle morale and will of its fighters.

All units of the 1st corps were being prepared for the arrival of the first war winter, and this assignment was particularly difficult for those units within the Sarajevo siege ring. A significant deficiency of all energy fuels, including firewood, both for the units and the civilians in the city of Sarajevo, along with the need for wood which was to be used for the engineering preparation of positions, produced an uncontrolled cutting of forests on the liberated slopes of Žuč. The chopping of trees was so intensive that the Command of the 1st Mechanized Brigade attempted to stop it because the positions of its units were uncovered by the deforestation, and there was also a danger of mudslides. In that sense they requested from the superior command to refuse permission for tree chopping in this zone.[248]

During November of 1992 activities on the engineering preparations of the frontlines were continued, and were conducted on both sides of the front. On both sides constant scouting of enemy lines was carried out. The battle activities were reduced to daily exchange of fire from the basic lines of defence, whereby the members of the 1st Mechanized Brigade were forced to abstain due to the constant deficiency of ammunition. Already at this time the Brigade did not have at its disposal a complete battle set of infantry ammunition for each fighter, and it was an even more difficult situation regarding artillery ammunition. The Serb forces did not show any restraint in the use of all kinds of arms that they had in the daily exchange of fire. This classic pattern of trench warfare did not suit the 1st Mechanized Brigade, neither due to the resources it had, nor due to the essence of the tasks that it had been assigned. Because of this, attempts were made to step out of the created situation.

In the afternoon hours of 14 November the sabotage group of the 1st Mechanized Brigade destroyed 6 bunkers in the region of Orlić, and it was estimated that it put out of formation 12 enemy soldiers. The

[246] **AARBiH,** 1. mbr, *Izvještaj Komandi 1. korpusa o aktivnostima 1. mehanizovane Brigade za dan 4 October 1992. godine*, Str.pov.broj: 01-5, 4 October 1992.
[247] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Sumarni izvještaj o izvođenju b/d*, Broj: 410/92, 25 October 1992.
[248] **AARBiH,** 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-48/92, 23 October 1992.

action was performed without any losses on the side of the 1st Mechanized Brigade, but afterwards the Serb side responded by shelling the lines and one soldier was killed by the artillery fire.[249]

After this action, the fighting on the Žuč plateau was again reduced to daily exchange of fire and reconnaissance activities. Great things were being prepared on the side of the ARBiH. The VRS expected an ARBiH attack and was also preparing its own response. This will be the topic of the following chapter.

[249] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-88/92, 14 November 1992. The fighter of the 1st Motorized Brigade, **Davor Maričić**, was killed.

VI

(Operation "KOVERTA". The liberation of Hill 850 and Golo brdo. The battles for Mujkića brdo)

The attempts to break out from the surrounding and de-block Sarajevo which were undertaken during the summer of 1992 by the Armed forces of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina[250] were for the most part motivated by a wish to prevent a humanitarian catastrophe that was predicted for the population of the city under siege of the VRS. At the beginning of autumn, it seemed that the ensuing situation was going to assume an extremely tragic course. Immediately after the failure of the "JUG-92" operation, the OSRBiH headquarters began planning and preparing a new, by far the biggest and most ambitious military operation yet with the aim of de-blocking Sarajevo, with the code name "KOVERTA" (ENVELOPE).[251]

The idea of the operation was, essentially, a variation of the thoughts which had been tried out during the summer and which included attacks of units both from the inner and outer sides of the city's siege ring. The difference, compared to the previous attempts, that had, regardless of the extent of the battle activities, size of engaged forces and the sacrifices, and which nevertheless represented forced actions with many expensively paid improvisations, lay in the efforts to use the opportunity and prepare this operation in detail and in good time. Preparations started at the beginning of October. In an organizational sense the first to be formed were the tactical groups Igman and Visoko, and then it was ordered that a manoeuvre Brigade should be formed on the territory of Konjic and Jablanica, which was supposed to be used initially to break the siege ring around Sarajevo. By the end of November the Igman and Visoko tactical groups were renamed into operative groups in whose composition units from all the ARBiH corps, except the 5th corps from Bihać, were supposed to be engaged on the task of Sarajevo's de-blockade. The previous chapter has already dealt with details about the organizational changes of units within the city during September and October. In a logistical sense great efforts were made to ensure sufficient amounts of equipment and material and technical assets. In both cases activities were conducted with many problems. The planned Herzegovina Brigade was never formed, and there were constant problems regarding the engagement of units within the operative groups until the very end of the operation. The whole period of preparation was marked with great issues and conflicts in those commands which were supposed to carry out the operation, particularly in the part of the Supreme Command Staff which was active on the territory of Igman and Konjic, as well as in the Command of the Igman operative group. The planned acquisition of necessary assets was very difficult, and the transport of acquired assets proved to be especially challenging due to the strained relations and the beginning of the conflict with the HVO. At the moment when the beginning of the "KOVERTA" operation was proclaimed, not a single aspect of its preparation had been completed.[252]

The VRS possessed information about the preparation of the Army of the RBiH for the great operation of Sarajevo's de-blockade. Battles fought at the beginning of October on the territory of Doglodi, Azići, Otes and Briješće, that had been described on previous pages, as well as the offensive activities on the broader area of Igman and Trnovo, were carried out with the goal of preventing the preparations and

[250] The Armed forces of the RBiH consisted of the RBiH Army and the RBiH MUP.

[251] The operation truly bore the name "KOVERTA" and a number of preserved documents in the ARBiH Archives testifies to this. When after it began became clear that the VRS and the Serb media knew and used for propaganda purposes, not only the code name of the "KOVERTA" operation, but also its operative details, Sefer Halilović, the Chief of Main Staff of the RBiH Armed forces, began convincing himself and others that the operation "KOVERTA" never existed, and that the activities were performed according to the plan "SLOBODA" (FREEDOM).

[252] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 26.

commencement of this operation.[253] As the preparations for the operation moved on, the VRS had more insight into its content and level of preparation. Before the end of November, the commands of the VRS knew about the name of the "KOVERTA" operation and about its contents. They were rather well familiarized with the planned forces on the certain routes of activity, as well as with the attempts to acquire a more significant amount of weapons, ammunition and other military equipment. In that sense, they perceived it very seriously and expected that the operation, "if it was not hit initially with a decisive blow, would gain full momentum and achieve the set goal", i.e. the de-blocking of Sarajevo.[254] The units of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps were given their orders with the aim of preventing Sarajevo's de-blockade, and then to create conditions for controlling Otes, Kobilja Glava and Ugorsko. An additional strengthening of frontlines which kept the city under blockade was ordered. It included the building of shelters for each division, bunkers for firearms and guard for a group od 3-5 people, whereas for each fighter a standing shooting cover with an underground shelter was also built. All buildings had to be connected with roads and fortified so that they could protect the personnel from attacks by 155 mm howitzers, i.e. they were supposed to have a 150 cm thick covering layer of densely packed material.[255]

The initial plan of operation for the units of the 1st corps was formulated already by the end of October 1992. The idea consisted of an encompassing manoeuvre of joint compositions from the surroundings and units from the outer side, whereby the main forces were supposed to be engaged on the route Hrenovica – Podgrab – Ravna planina, and the auxiliary forces on the routes Kijevo – Gornji Kotorac and Dvor – Reljevo. Along these directions forces for the breakout of the surrounding were grouped into three sectors: "East", "West" and "Centre". Sector "Centre" was made up from the Joint detachment Širokača, of the 1st and 3rd Mountain Brigade, the 1st Mechanized and the 2nd Motorized Brigade. Other units were echeloned as defence forces, security forces, and forces for support and reserve.[256] Until the beginning of the operation there were a series of changes, regarding the distribution of forces, but also corrections of attacking routes, especially on the route of attack of the main forces. The direction of attack of the 1st Mechanized Brigade and its tasks were determined by its initial positions on Žuč and were not changed significantly.

And while the preparations of the ARBiH forces developed too slowly, and plans were changed and complicated, the first attack was undertaken by the VRS forces. An attack with two battalions of forces, strengthened with four tanks and several armoured transporters, supported by a strong artillery fire of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps, began on 1 December. On the route Doglodi – Bare – Otes, the forces of the 1st corps repelled the attack and maintained their positions. On the route Ilidža – Pejton – the underpass on the Željeznica river – Otes, the VRS forces broke the defence line, seized the underpass and two buildings in the Otes settlement. On the route Rajlovac – Zabrđe – Lemezovo brdo – Sokolje, the Serb forces had a good initial success and broke into Sokolje, but in the settlement itself they were defeated by the forces of the 2nd Motorized Brigade and were beaten back to their starting positions having suffered big losses.[257] Under daily attacks, the ARBiH defence in Otes became undone and the Serb forces occupied this settlement.[258] With this Sarajevo's defence was brought into the most critical

[253] **ICTY:** Komanda SRK, *Zapovijest za napad komandanta SRK („Kijevo-92")*, Str.pov.broj: 10/74-395, 1 October 1992., **ICTY:** Komanda SRK, *Zapovijest za naredna b/d*, Op.str.pov.broj: 10/74-427, 6 October 1992. In this part the VRS documents do not give an answer to the question through which information channels the information about the upcoming ARBiH offensive were gathered, so that, only mentioning that the VRS disposed of this information, we did not enter any speculation about their sources.

[254] **ICTY:** Komanda SRK, *Zapovijest za dalja dejstva Op.broj 11/92*, Str.pov.broj: 10/74-667, 26 November 1992.

[255] Ibid.

[256] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Zapovijest za napad Op. broj 3*, Str.pov.broj: 510/92, 26 October 1992.

[257] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 1226, 1 December 1992.

[258] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Razvoj b/d na Otesu u vremenu od 01-04. 12. 1992. godine, Izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 1383, 11 December 1992.

situation after the month of May and the Sarajevo-Romanija corps came within grasp of fulfilling one of the major goals that it had been tasked with in 1992: the dividing of he city along the line Nedžarići – Stup junction – Rajlovac. By reaching this line, the Serb forces would be able to open the most favourable route for exploiting their superiority in the armoured and mechanized units thus completely endangering the city's defence. In such a situation, the Supreme Command Staff of the RBiH Armed forces issued an order for the units to begin activities according to the "KOVERTA" plan.

On the basis of the command for attack given by the commander of the 1st corps, which was drafted on 26 October, the Command of the 1st Mechanized Brigade created a plan and an command for attack. The command and plan details were, due to reasons of secrecy, not reported to subordinate units until the order for the beginning of the operation was given. This was done in the evening hours of 4 December.[259]

Enver Šehović, the commander of the of the 1st Mechanized Brigade, decided to attack on the assigned route with all-encompassing activities, by grouping the main forces of the Brigade on the route Arnautka – village Jezera – Golo brdo, and the auxiliary forces on the route Orlić – Hill 850 – Kuta, with the aim of breaking the forces of the enemy along the attack directions with a strong and energetic attack, with supporting assets, thereby inflicting them greater losses. In a closer assignment the main forces were supposed to establish control over the line Vis – Golo brdo, and then advance forward and in the following assignment to occupy the line Gradac – Piskoč. The attack had to be performed by the mechanized battalions from their starting positions. On the main route the 1st and 2nd mechanized battalions attacked. The task of the 1st battalion was to attack along the route Uvala – village Smiljevići. After arriving to the Smiljevići region, the battalion was supposed to attack and gain control of "Šljivik", with the cooperation of its neighbours and supporting assets, and then to continue its activities towards the village of Jezera and arrive to the road Vis – Golo brdo, where it had to, after the arrangement of battle formations, continue its attack in the direction of Piskoč. The task of the 2nd battalion was to attack along the route Uvala – Baroš's weekend cottage – "Kamenjar". Cooperating with the reconnaissance-sabotage unit and with supporting assets, the battalion was supposed to gain control of the "Kamenjar" region, and then to follow the battle formation and continue its attack on the route Golo brdo - Gradac. On the auxiliary route of attack the 3rd mechanized battalion had an assignment to tie the enemy on its front end in the initial phase, and after creating conditions to advance its forces on the main course, it was supposed to gain control over the "Plato" region under the Hill 850, and then to continue the attack in the direction of the Hill. After gaining control of Hill 850, the 3rd battalion had to follow the battle formation, and securing the main route of the forces from side attacks, it was supposed to move on towards Kuta, and gain control of the line Gradac – Mujkića brdo, where it had to arrange its battle formation and prepare for the repelling of counter-attacks coming from the direction of Vogošća. The reconnaissance-sabotage group was tasked with the assignment of entering the region of Hill 850 and cooperate with the forces of the 2nd battalion in order to gain control over "Kamenjar", and to prevent the withdrawal of enemy forces from the "Plato" region on the route of attack of the 3rd battalion. The Armoured battalion provided support forces with two tanks, as did the Howitzer division and the Mixed anti-armour artillery division with assets at their disposal. The remaining Brigade units were assigned tasks within the framework of their basic purpose.[260] The idea and routes of attack along the command of the commander of the 1st Mechanized Brigade are shown on ***Map 10***.

[259] Dervišević, 189.

[260] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Zapovijest za napad 1. mehanizovane Brigade*, Str.pov.broj: 129/92, 4 December 1992. In the text we have stated that the plan and command of the commander of the 1st Mechanized Brigade were composed by the end of October. The shelf number and the protocol date of 4 December were probably the result of the fact that the act was protocolled only after it was reported on the briefing of the Brigade commander.

The time of the commencement of the attack was determined as 5 December at 5 AM. The dense morning fog, which was useful to the units only in the phase of approaching enemy lines, prevented effective activities of the tanks and anti-armour weapons that were supposed to support the infantry in attack.[261]

The moment in which improved visibility would allow the implementation of supporting assets was expected.

The attack started at 7 AM with tank fire, anti-armour guns and mortars towards the VRS lines. The attacking units used the fog and poor visibility to their advantage in order to approach unnoticed to the enemy positions. On the front end of the defence of the 3rd battalion on the top of Orlić, where the distance to the enemy bunker in front of the already mentioned trench number 8 was around twenty meters, a pass through the minefield was made and the bunker was destroyed by hand grenades, whereby the line was broken and the attack was continued towards the Hill 850. By the end of the day, the battalion had gained control over the "Plato" region and came within 50 meters of Hill 850. The VRS lines were also penetrated on the route of attack of the 2nd battalion which arrived to the hill south of Hill 850, in the region of the Orthodox cemetery. The route of attack of the 1st battalion went across the difficult open terrain, so its advance was stopped by strong enemy fire from anti-aircraft guns and machine guns.[262]

The attacking operations of the 1st Mechanized Brigade were followed on the left side by the 2nd Motorized Brigade with an attack in the direction of Vis, and from the right the forces of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters which supported the attack of the 3rd battalion, cooperating in the direction of Hill 850 and Mujkića brdo. In those areas where advances had been made, they were achieved at a price of heavy fighting for each trench, with an enemy who expected an attack in well-fortified bunkers connected with good paths. The defence of the VRS was supported by strong artillery fire shot at the forces of the attacking 1st Mechanized Brigade from the artillery positions of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps. Each meter of terrain had to be fought for, which as a result meant that heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, but that the 1st Mechanized Brigade suffered significant losses as well.[263]

The attack of the 1st Mechanized Brigade was continued under the same conditions on 6 December at 7 AM. The forces of the Vogošća and Rajlovac Brigade of the VRS had re-grouped during the night and fortified the defence of Hill 850 and the hill which it dominated. There were no further advances for the forces of the 1st Mechanized Brigade.[264] On the route of the 3rd mechanized battalion, where the arrival to Hill 850 was expected on 6 December, the attack was also halted after the death of the battalion commander Fikret Kavazović Roki. Mehmed Cero, commander of the 1st battalion, and Zahir Panjeta, commander of the 2nd battalion, were also heavily wounded and temporarily placed out of formation. As a significant number of commanders of all levels and other seniors were among the killed and wounded fighters, the critical moment of the battle approached. In such a situation the command over the 1st battalion was temporarily taken up by Ćamil Idrizović, who commanded until 10 December, when the commander post was entrusted, also temporarily, to Kerim Muminović.[265] In the 2nd battalion instead of the wounded Zahir Panjeta the command was assumed by his deputy Fehim Agić, who was also lightly

[261] Dervišević, 191.

[262] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, Dnevni borbeni izvještaj, Pov.broj: 01-130/92, 5 December 1992; **AARBiH**, *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane Brigade (period 1992/93. godina)*, manuscript; Dervišević, 192-193.

[263] On the first day of the attack on 5 December 1992 twelve fighters of the 1st Mechanized Brigade were killed and twenty three were wounded.

[264] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 01-132/92, 6 December 1992.

[265] **1/1. mbr**, Izvještaj 1. mehanizovanog bataljona sa ratišta Žuč, kota 850, Golo brdo i Perivoj od 5.12.1992. godine do 31.12.1992. g, Str.pov.broj: 03- /92, 31.12.1992. (Document kindly given by Ćamil Idrizović)

wounded the previous day, and the command post of the 3rd battalion during the fighting was entrusted to Salko Hajdarević.[266] At the beginning of attack on Hill 850, on Hum, from where he commanded the units of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters, in an attack on 5 December, the commander of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters Ejub Delalić was killed by an enemy grenade.[267]

During 7 December there was a break and a re-grouping of forces. For the continuation of the attack on 8 December along the route of the 2nd battalion towards the village Jezera two companies of the 1st battalion and a part of the military police company were introduced, and the reconnaissance-sabotage company was introduced onto the route of the 3rd battalion.[268] Progress was achieved in the attack and the VRS forces were completely broken in the region of the cemetery in the village of Jezera.[269] The left neighbour, the 2nd Motorized Brigade, advanced left from the village towards the Hill Vis,[270] thus bringing Hill 850 into semi-encirclement by the end of the day, but the VRS forces persistently defended the hill Vis – Golo brdo. The continuation of the attack was planned for the morning of 9 December.

The advance from the 8 December was achieved on the connection of the Vogošća and Rajlovac Brigades of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps. Because of this the two units of the VRS mutually accused each other.[271] This was in any case an advantageous situation for the fighters who continued their advance on the morning of 9 December, and around 10.30 AM arrived to Hill 850 and erected the flag of the Army of the RBiH on it. [272]

The liberation of Hill 850 represented a great success of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. For the achievement of a closer assignment defined in the command of the Brigade commander, it was still necessary to arrive to Golo brdo where the VRS forces consolidated and provided strong resistance. The defence of the remaining positions on Žuč was assigned to them as an imperative because of the political manoeuvre that Radovan Karadžić planned to undertake on 13 December. Under pressure of the international community regarding the situation into which the citizens of Sarajevo had been brought under siege and in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the SDS oligarchy planned to issue on that day a declaration that would proclaim to the world that it had achieved its war goals, and that, as far as they were concerned, a peaceful solution could be achieved. Therefore, on the 7 December the VRS units received an order that they must realize their war goals by the said 13 December, and after that enter the crucial defence of the achieved positions.[273] It would be very difficult to proclaim the end of the war in a situation in which the ARBiH forces would be able to descend down the slopes of Žuč towards Vogošća.

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[266] Dervišević, 194.

[267] Ejub Delalić was appointed commander of the Vogošća Municpal defence headquarters on 16 November 1992.

[268] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 01-133/92, 7 December 1992; Dervišević, 198-199.

[269] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj 01-135/92, 8 December 1992.

[270] **AARBiH** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dopuna redovnog borbenog izvještaja*, Str.pov.broj: 1334-1, 8 December 1992.

[271] **ICTY:** Komanda Vogošćanske Brigade, *Izvještaj o stanju*, Str.pov.broj: 104/92, 8 December 1992. That the problems in the Rajlovac Brigade were serious was confirmed by the course of events a few days later when the commander and the chief of staff of the VRS Rajlovac Brigade were forced to flee their command post in front of the rage of their subordinates. **ICTY:** Komanda SRK, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj sa stanjem u 18:00 časova*, Str.pov.broj: 10/74-729, 12 December 1992.

[272] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 01-136/92, 9 December 1992; **ICTY:** Komanda Vogošćanske Brigade, *Izvještaj o stanju*, Str.pov.broj: 109/92, 10.12.1992. The determination and endurance of the fighters from the 1st Mechanized Brigade in the performing of the assigned task is well shown by the fact that on the morning of 9 December, fleeing from the hospital, the wounded commanders of the 1st and 2nd battalion, Mehmed Cero and Zahir Panjeta, joined their fighters.

[273] **ICTY:** Komanda SRK, *Izmjene i dopune Zapovijesti za naredna b/d, Op.broj 11/92, Str.pov.broj: 10/74-667 od 26. 11. 1992. godine*, Str.pov.broj: 10/74-706, 7 December 1992.

That is why the resistance of the VRS forces was persistent and fierce, and the forces of the 1st Mechanized Brigade constantly suffered strong fire from all kinds of weapons from the direction of Golo brdo after they had arrived on Hill 850. The forces on Golo brdo were supported by the Sarajevo-Romanija corps artillery from their positions on Paljevo, Blagovac, Rajlovac and Vraca.[274] During the night of 10 December, as a reinforcement to the VRS forces, a unit of around 70 soldiers arrived so that the activities of these forces against the units of the 1st Mechanized Brigade, that had continued their attacks during the day, became even stronger. They were supported by a tank and a Praga from the region of Golo brdo. To these activities the 1st Mechanized Brigade responded with available artillery weapons. The anti-armour assets could not be deployed due the dense fog and diminished visibility.[275]

The attack of the 1st Mechanized Brigade on Golo brdo was repeated on 12 December. On this occasion a tank was used as support, but it was immediately hit by an enemy tank from Golo brdo, suffered light damage and was removed from the battlefield.[276]

The strong resistance of the VRS forces kept the units of the 1st Mechanized Brigade in reach of Golo brdo. The advance was slow but persistent. On the side route from Hill 850 towards Hill 830, the 3rd battalion made gradual progress. Not being able to use effectively the anti-armoured assets due to the dense forest, its fighters dug trenches thus approaching the enemy trenches one by one and destroyed them with hand grenades.[277] By 13 December the 3rd battalion arrived to Hill 830, the 1st and 2nd battalion gained control over the village Jezera and reached parts of the Golo brdo plateau, and the 2nd Motorized Brigade gained control over Vis and occupied the region above the village Perivoj.[278] The broken VRS forces gradually retreated towards Perivoj and Mijatovića-kosa on 14 December, still keeping the top of Golo brdo.[279] On 15 December a mutual attack was undertaken from the front and the left side on Golo brdo, supported by the fire of the anti-armour assets of the Mixed anti-armour artillery division. While the forces from the front and the right side tied the enemy defence with fire, a Brigade troop of military police entered into the enemy line from the left and destroyed the remaining resistance points. They arrived at the top of Golo brdo at 1.05 PM and erected the flag of the ARBiH on this strongest fortification of the VRS on Žuč.[280]

The following day, 16 December 1992, the forces of the 1st Mechanized Brigade undertook activities on restoring of the terrain, arranging of the unit battle formations, establishing and fortifying the newly attained defence line, and its connection with the left neighbour – the 2nd Motorized Brigade, and the right neighbour – the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters.[281] (A review of the initial and attained line, as well as the liberated territory in the attacks of the 1st Mechanized Brigade, 2nd Motorized Brigade and the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters in the period from 5 to 16 December 1992 are shown on ***Map11***).

As can be seen on the map, the attained line was much shorter and more favourable for defence. At the time of achieving this great success of the 1st Mechanized Brigade, this aspect was not given much

[274] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-139/92, 10 December 1992.
[275] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 01-140/92, 11 December 1992.
[276] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 01-141/92, 12 December 1992.
[277] Interview with Salko Hajdarević.
[278] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 1407, 13 December 1992.
[279] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-143/92, 14 December 1992.
[280] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, Dnevni borbeni izvještaj, Str.pov.broj: 01-144/92, 15 December 1992; **1/1. mbr**, *Izvještaj 1. mehanizovanog bataljona sa ratišta Žuč, kota 850, Golo brdo i Perivoj od 05.12.1992. godine do 31.12.1992. g*, Str.pov. broj 03- /92, 31 December 1992.
[281] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-145/92, 16 December 1992.

thought. Attention was directed towards Vogošća whose doors were now half opened. This was within the final goal of initiating the "KOVERTA" operation, whose course did not go along the ideal scenario. Victories on Žuč were by that time the biggest successes achieved by the ARBiH units engaged in the operation.[282] They provided the opportunity to exploit the success and use the evident disorganization of the VRS forces by the introduction of fresh fighters onto the routes of attack. The Command of the 1st corps was not able to give the fresh forces capable of immediately assuming attacking activities in the direction of Vogošća. It was expected that the forces who had conducted persistent and exhaustive fighting for 11 days, would continue their attack after arranging the battle formation, and that the forces attacking from Visoko in the direction of Vogošća should be reinforced.

The ARBiH forces who were attacking towards Vogošća, especially the 1st Mechanized Brigade, especially by 16 December, paid for their success with a large number of killed and wounded fighters.[283] Even though preparations for the attacking activities in the direction of Vogošća began immediately, a few days were still necessary for the units to bring themselves to the state of combat readiness in order to achieve their tasks. In the meantime, the preparation of the attained defence line was performed, the reparation of approach paths, and the pulling out and distributing of artillery weapons onto new positions.[284]

Even though on 19 December the Command of the 1st corps estimated that conditions had been met for the 1st Mechanized Brigade and the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters to continue their activities with the aim of gaining control of the features of Mujkića brdo (tp 772) and Hrastik,[285] the attack after the liberation of Golo brdo was not conducted along that route. On 20 December the attack was carried out by the 1st mechanized battalion reinforced by a Brigade sabotage platoon in the direction of the village Perivoj. An initial success was achieved and the enemy was taken out of the first trenches, but after that he managed to inflict losses and repel the attack of the 1st Mechanized Brigade by strong side fire and mortars.[286] The forces of the 2nd Motorized Brigade cooperated as the left neighbour in this failed attack.[287]

According to the evaluation of the Command of the 1st Mechanized Brigade conditions had not yet been made for continuing its attack towards Vogošća. The grouping of forces and assets of the VRS was visible on the route Dvor – Vogošća – Pretis and an increased number of tanks on territory of Rajlovac and Vogošća. The Vogošća Brigade fortified the second line of Vogošća's defence along the ridge Dvor – Piskoč – Gradac – village Donja Jošanica. In such a situation the Command of the 1st Mechanized Brigade requested from the Command of the 1st corps to have the forces of the Vogošća Municipal defence

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[282] The course of events will eventually show that these successes on Žuč would remain the biggest achievements of the RBiH Army during the operation "KOVERTA".

[283] In the battle activities, carried out from 5 to 16 december, from the composition of the 1st Mechanized Brigade and the Vogošća Municpal defence headquarters, the following fighters were killed: **Vahid Alibašić**, **Nezir Avdić**, **Samir Bajrović**, **Nazif Bajrović**, **Esad Bešlija**, **Rahmo Bašić**, Šaban Bećirević, **Ifet Bezdrob**, **Drenko Bjegović**, **Velibor Borovčanin**, **Mensur Bukva**, **Enes Čizmo**, **Sedad Čomor**, **Mevludin Delalić**, **Nezir Delalić**, **Ejub Delalić**, **Mirsad Dževlan**, **Haris Fazlić**, **Kemo Ferhatović**, **Smail Hadžović**, **Mirsad Hasanović**, **Mensud Herić**, **Hamdo Hodžić**, **Midhat Husko**, **Zijo Kajmović**, **Jasmin Kapo**, **Faruk Kavazić**, **Fikret Kavazović**, **Huso Kerić**, **Momčilo Mumović**, **Mladen Panić**, **Zijo Panjeta**, **Sehadin Pindžo**, **Hamdo Radonja**, **Enes Ramić**, **Hrustem Ramić**, **Safet Skenderović**, **Salko Spahić**, Željko Stanić, **Enver Suljević**, **Enver Šahović**, **Huso Šorlija**, **Rudolf Tomić**, **Rašid Uzunović**, **Meho Zuko**. Eighty four fighters were heavily wounded.

[284] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-150/92, 19 December 1992.

[285] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 1475, 19 December 1992.

[286] **1/1. mbr**, *Izvještaj 1. mehanizovanog bataljona sa ratišta Žuč, kota 850, Golo brdo i Perivoj od 05.12.1992. godine do 31.12.1992. g*, Str.pov.broj: 03- /92, 31.12.1992. The losses of the 1st Mechanized Brigade were four killed and 10 wounded fighters. The following fighters were killed: Šefket Komar, **Vahid Šačić**, **Adnan Murguz** and **Samir Radovac**.

[287] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 1475, 19 December 1992.

headquarters initially gain control over the Hrastik feature, and then they could occupy Mujkića brdo with joint forces, thereby creating conditions for the further advance towards Vogošća.[288]

In the following days the necessary agreements, preparations and plans were finished between the Command of the 1st Mechanized Brigade and the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters, for whose commander Nijaz Grebović had been appointed after the death of Ejub Delalić. With a strong and efficient artillery attack of the 1st Mechanized Brigade from Orlić, and with the cooperation of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade that had attacked in the direction of Kuta, the forces of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters had on 23 December attacked Mujkića brdo from the direction of Hrastik and the building of Šaban's house. The preparation of the attack was efficient and the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarter forces advanced to the top of Mujkića brdo, occupying all resistance points of the enemy that had controlled the Hill, apart from the last trench. From that trench strong resistance was put up by an M-84 machine gun known as the "sower of death". The fighting stopped with the arrival of night. The forces of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters that had performed the attack, considering that the persistent resistance from the last trench on Mujkića brdo was a consequence of its inability to safely retreat and that its crew would withdraw with the falling of dark, reported that Hill 772 Mujkića brdo was liberated,[289] and their commanders went to accept acknowledgments. This was a mistake. The crew of the last trench on Mujkića brdo did not leave its position with the falling of the night, but the forces of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters that had arrived to the Hill during the day had done so.[290] The forces that had commenced their approach towards Mujkića brdo on 24 December were met with fire from a defence that was consolidated during the night, from the additionally fortified and prepared positions of the VRS, and were not able to reach the Hill again. [291]

This failure, as it would later be proved, was a missed opportunity to liberate Vogošća, whose Serb population, after the VRS lost their positions on Žuč and the first attacks on Mujkića brdo, began leaving Vogošća in large numbers. In the following few days the forces of the Vogošća Brigade of the VRS turned Mujkića brdo into a true fortress, on which the whole last defence of Vogošća relied. The forces of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters and the 1st Mechanized Brigade again attacked this fortress on 26 December, but without achieving any results.[292] Two days later, on 28 December, a decisive attack was repeated again by the forces of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. The sabotage group of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters was supposed to carry out a surprise attack on Mujkića

[288] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-156/92, 21 December 1992.

[289] In the available archival sources we have not discovered the report of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters for 23 December 1992. The sources that were available for this event were: **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-159/92, 23 December 1992; **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov. broj: 1531, 23 December 1992; **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995", Lista podataka o b/d: *Napad na Mujkića brdo(23.12.1992)*; **AARBiH**, *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane Brigade (period 1992/93. godina)*, manuscript.

[290] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 1543, 24 December 1992. A part of the explanation of this course of events can again be found on the already cited internet forum, by an author with the username *Vogošćanin Pravi* in the text "Ratno sjećanje X - Borbe na Ježevima - Mujkića-brdo (1993-1994) god." (War memory X – Battles on Ježevi – Mujkića brdo (1993-1994)), in which he decribes the previous battle experiences of the Vogošća Brigade members. The essence is that in the cases when the ARBiH would, always with an element of surprise, break through the line – then the shredding of the line lengthwise would begin, and the VRS soldiers would usually retreat to the reserve line. When it comes to the battles from December and later on Mujkića brdo, the author emphasizes the difference that the VRS soldiers from Vogošća were well aware that the reserve position after Mujkića brdo was Belgrade. http://sokolac.slavicnet.com/sokolac/sokolac_zuc_forum.html

[291] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-161/92, 25 December 1992. In the attack on Mujkića brdo on 23 December 1992 **Salko Bajić** was killed.

[292] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 1559, 26 December 1992.

brdo, after which the forces of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade would be introduced on the Hill, and in further cooperation with the forces of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters overcome the line Kuta – Mujkića brdo – Hrastik. The forces of the 1st and 2nd battalion were in combat readiness so that in the case of a positive course of events, they could be deployed in attack towards the line Piskoč – Gradac.[293] In an initial phase of attack, in fighting on the Hill itself, several esteemed fighters and commanders of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters were killed, whereby the attack was terminated.[294]

On that 28 December 1992, the "KOVERTA" operation on the route Visoko – Ilijaš – Vogošća reached its culmination point. The forces of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters were engaged in serious attack on the Hill Mujkića brdo, with whose occupation the door to Vogošća's liberation would be widely opened. From the direction of Visoko, the forces of the 7th Muslim Brigade liberated the Hill Višegrad and entered the village Gornja Bioča with a part of their forces, whereby the door was open for the liberation of Ilijaš. However, none of these opportunities were realized and the ARBiH forces were returned to their starting positions having suffered great human losses. To which extent the situation was critical for the Serb forces, is testified by the fact that the Command of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps, in an attempt to fortify the shaken positions around Sarajevo, urgently requested the filling out of its units with 200 members from the composition of the Serbian MUP and 200 people from obligatory work duty, and that this request could not be met. On a meeting held on Pale on 29 December Radovan Karadžić and Momčilo Krajišnik, criticized the VRS and the Sarajevo-Romanija corps and wanted the guilty individuals for the losses on Žuč to be punished. On that occasion Karadžić ordered that the lost positions on Žuč should be regained before 2 January 1993, and that Žuč and Sokolje must never fall into the hands of the Army of the RBiH after that. The representative of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps Command was told that this assignment would be carried out by the Special Brigade of the Serb MUP from Trebinje, and that the Sarajevo-Romanija corps should prepare its forces for maintaining the positions on the conquered features.[295]

In an attempt to keep the tempo of the operation in the direction of Ilijaš, the Supreme Command Staff of the RBiH Armed forces involved the 17th Krajiška Brigade into the fighting instead of the 7th Muslim Brigade, and the attacks on that route were renewed.[296] In the direction of Vogošća attempts were repeated to gain control over Mujkića brdo and thus create conditions for further advance. The 1st Mechanized Brigade performed these attempts of occupying Mujkića brdo in the early morning hours of 12 January 1993. The sabotage platoon from the composition of the quartermaster company of the 1st Mechanized Brigade was sent to carry out the task. The attack was undertaken at the same time from the direction of Kute and Hill 830. It was immediately stopped by fierce fire of the VRS forces in which the quartermaster company commander Jusuf Juka Gojak lost his life.[297]

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[293] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Izvod iz Zapovijesti za napad*, 27.12.1992; **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. mbr, *Izvod iz Zapovijesti za prepad*, 27 December 1992. Exceprts from the command were approved by the commander of the 1st corps, Mustafa Hajrulahović Talijan.

[294] **AARBiH,** Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 1583, 28 December 1992; **AARBiH**, Materijali NIP „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995", Lista podataka o b/d: *Napad na Mujkića brdo(28.12.1992.)*; In this attack the following fighters of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters were killed: Šefik Halimanović, **Alija Kulo**, **Hakija Mršo**, **Remzija Vejo**. About the shocking drama of the suffering of the Mršo brothers on Mujkića brdo, of which the older Hakija was killed leading the attack, and when the younger brother Sejo was wounded in the leg next to the body of his dead brother, see the report: Šefko Hodžić: "'Nora' javlja vlastitu smrt", ***Vitezovi i Huni***, Sarajevo, 1996, 97-98.

[295] **ICTY:** Komanda SRK, *Sastanak sa predstavnicima Vlade Republike Srpske*, *Izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 10/74-839, 29 December 1992.

[296] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 28.

[297] Dervišević, 268. In the battle activities on Žuč on 12 January 1993 **Jusuf Gojak**, **Nesib Birindžić** and **Dubravko Anđelić** were killed.

On the lines attained in December, the fighters of the 1st Mechanized Brigade and the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters met the end of the first and the beginning of the second war year. The new year did not bring anything new: the difficult winter conditions on the slopes of Žuč and the everyday artillery and infantry activities of the VRS forces. The 1st Mechanized Brigade welcomed the end of 1992 in a somewhat better state regarding the filling out with personnel compared to the beginning of October. It numbered 2.500 registered people, which represented a filling out of 70% in relation to the formation. The effect of increase of level of filling out was in great part cancelled out by the great losses that the Brigade suffered in battles. By the end of the year, the number of killed fighters was 115, 8 fighters were considered missing, and 300 of them were taken out of unit formation as wounded. The level of filling out with personal weapons had significantly increased through the attaining of war booty in successful battle activities, but was still 50% in relation to the number of people and consisted mainly of infantry weapons of various kinds and models. The deficiency of ammunition for infantry and artillery weapons was a constant feature of the state of the units. Important amounts of ammunition seized as war booty were spent during the battles, so by the end of the year the Brigade had less than one battle set of ammunition per weapon, in total on the line and in the Brigade reserve. The filling of connection assets was 10% in relation to the formation. The constant lack of reserve parts and petrol for vehicles was evident. The state of combat equipment, considering the conditions in which the Brigade performed its tasks, was critical. Along the line of supply from the Command of the 1st corps by the end of the year the Brigade had received in full 950 pairs of boots, 420 overalls and 106 two part uniforms, which was far removed from the real needs of the unit.[298]

The stated manifold problems, connected to the filling with personnel and all kinds of material and technical assets, were much more easily overcome on the wave of optimism that had carried the 1st Mechanized Brigade after a series of military victories during December. At the beginning of February, the president of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Alija Izetbegović, arrived onto Žuč so that he could acknowledge its liberators by inspecting lines and talking to fighters.

[298] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mbr, *Analiza borbenih dejstava za mjesec decembar*, Str.pov.broj: 04/6-1, 18.01.1993.

VII

(12th Mountain Brigade. Combat operations in January and February of 1993. The 1st Motorized Brigade)

By the beginning of 1993 the Supreme Command Staff of the OS RBiH reached a decision that a Brigade should be formed from the forces of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. On 21 January 1993 the Brigade received its formation name the 12th Mountain Brigade and in it included four anti-sabotage detachments of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters, two anti-sabotage detachments of the Centar Municipal defence headquarters and three anti-sabotage detachments of the HVO and HOS od the Sarajevo District defence headquarters.[299] A few days after the Brigade was formed, the 3rd anti-sabotage detachment of the Novi Grad Municipal defence headquarters was included into its composition. Nijaz Grebović, the commander of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters, was appointed to the post of commander of the Brigade.[300] Within the composition of the Brigade three mountain battalions were formed with the commanders: 1st Mountain battalion Ale Numanović, 2nd Mountain battalion Tašo Dacić, 3rd Mountain battalion Enes Zeković.[301] The Brigade also had in its composition a reconnaissance-sabotage company, a logistics company, a connection platoon, a CBRN defence platoon and a pioneering platoon.

The forming of the 12th Mountain Brigade was a part of reorganization of units on the territory of Sarajevo in which the Brigades that were directly subordinated to the Supreme Command Staff and the Brigades from the composition of the Sarajevo District defence headquarters, entered the essential composition of the 1st corps.[302] This step was directed towards the simplification of the command and control structure on the territory of Sarajevo and making the organization of tasks on the defence of the city easier for the Command of the 1st corps. The regional and municipal headquarters of defence were denied their previous operative authorities with this move, and their remaining area units were successively included into composition of the Brigades. Due to the specific situation on the liberated territory of the Vogošća municipality, on which only anti-sabotage detachments were active under the command of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters, before they were put in the direct connection of the Command of the 1st corps, they were reformed into the 12th Mountain Brigade, through which parts of the units of the Centar Municipal defence headquarters and Sarajevo District defence headquarters were also included into the new organization of the 1st corps.

After its formation, the Command of the 12th Mountain Brigade began planning battle activities in which it was supposed to improve its tactical positions by arriving onto the Sjenička kosa (tp 703) in cooperation with the 7th Mountain Brigade on the right end of its defence line, and in cooperation with its left neighbour, the 1st Mechanized Brigade, continue its activities with aim of gaining control over the line Kuta – Mujkića-brdo – Hrastik. In this coordinated planning of the ensuing battle activities the 2nd Motorized Brigade was included as the left neighbour of the 1st Mechanized Brigade, in order to cooperate in the occupation of the village Perivoj and the feature Mijatovića-strana.[303]

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[299] **AARBiH**, ŠVK OSRBiH, *Naređenje*, Broj: 14/75-2, 21 January 1993.
[300] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naredba*, Pov.broj: 06/11-29, 27 January 1993.
[301] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naredba*, Pov.broj: 06/11-30, 30 January 1993.
[302] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 29.
[303] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Nastavak b/d, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-66, 27.01.1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mbr, *Zapovijest za napad*, 27 January 1993.

In the middle of these preparations of the ARBiH forces, it was shown that the VRS forces had consolidated on the Rajlovac – Vogošća route after several heavy defeats, and after a prolonged period of time, had expressed offensive activities. They initially attacked the defence lines of the 2nd Motorized Brigade on 27 January from the direction of Rajlovac and Zabrđe, and then the lines of the 12th Mountain Brigade from the direction of Mujkića brdo, applying chemical assets in the attack. In the zone of the 1st Mechanized Brigade they attempted to undertake a sabotage action on the positions of the 3rd battalion. All of these attempts were repelled.[304] An even stronger attack was carried out by the Serb forces on 28 January against the positions of the 2nd Motorized Brigade on Lemezovo brdo which they managed to temporarily conquer with strong infantry forces, supported by two tanks and an armoured transporter. By the end of the day the 2nd Motorized Brigade managed to return the lost positions.[305] The following day the planned attacks of the 1st Mechanized and the 12th Mountain Brigades were carried out. The forces of the 12th and 7th Mountain Brigades arrived to Sjenička kosa, 400 meters south-east from the building of the Clinical centre on Betanija, from which they were able to control the road Poljine – Vogošća. The whole action was performed without losses.[306] At the same time the forces of the 1st Mechanized Brigade attempted to gain control of the village Perivoj, village Kuta, and Mujkića brdo, but were repelled by strong fire. During the day, the units of the 1st Mechanized Brigade regrouped several times and repeated their attack, but each time without success.[307]

After these attempts, the intensity of the battle activities diminished. The temporary relative quiet in the 1st Mechanized and 12th Mountain Brigade was used for the additional engineering preparation of defence lines and the conduction of organized military training. This practice of performing organized and planned training with those parts of the forces that were not engaged on the defence lines in the 1st Mechanized Brigade was present throughout October and November, when the intensity of battle activities was somewhat lower due to the preparation of the December offensive.

The quiet period lasted until 16 February, when the 1st Mechanized Brigade attempted to use the forces of its 1st battalion to attack the enemy lines in the direction of Perivoj. The attack did not move far away from the line of the units' development and was prevented with the losses of one killed, two heavily and four slightly wounded fighters.[308] During the night the forces of the 12th Mountain Brigade attempted to perform a sabotage action on Mujkića brdo. Even though one company of the Special unit of the MUP was subordinated to the 12th Mountain Brigade for this attack,[309] the action was not successful. During 17 February there was a stronger exchange of fire along the lines of the 12th Mountain Brigade which were beaten with artillery fire.[310] The attempt to break the enemy lines in order to move the defence line of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade onto the tactically more advantageous positions, was carried out in the early morning hours of 19 February. The attack of the 2nd battalion was stopped with a strong

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[304] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-49, 27.01.1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj 01-53/93, 27 January 1993.

[305] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dopuna dnevnog borbenog izvještaja za dan 28.12.1993. godine*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-53, 29 January 1993.

[306] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-54, 29 January 1993.

[307] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-55, 29 January 1993.

[308] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-83, 16 February 1993. In this action **Muharem Kadrispahić** was killed. In the enemy shelling of the 1st Mechanized Brigade lines the fighter **Zlatan Karahmet** was killed.

[309] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Nastavak b/d, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-1104, 15 February 1993.

[310] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dopuna dnevnog borbenog izvještaja*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-92, 18 February 1993. During the combat activities, after a diversion attempt, two members of the 12th Mountain Brigade were killed: **Raif Duraković** and **Mehmed Kuršundžija**.

fire from the VRS artillery, and was completely terminated after the death of Fehim Agić Aga, the deputy commander of the 2nd mechanized battalion.[311] One combined company from the Brigade's composition, acting on the order of the Command of the 1st corps, was engaged in the defence of Stup and Azići in the period from 19 to 26 February.[312]

At the beginning of February the process of reorganization of the 1st corps was continued.

The Mixed artillery-grenade Brigade of the 1st corps was disbanded, and its parts distributed across units. On 16 February a 105 mm howitzer battery with personnel and material and technical assets was included into the composition of the 1st Mechanized Brigade.[313] With this the Howitzer division of the 1st Mechanized Brigade finally received its howitzers.

After the Brigades which had by then been subordinated to the Supreme Command Staff and the Sarajevo District defence headquarters had entered the essential composition of the 1st corps, which was done with the aim of making managing and commanding of Sarajevo's defence more efficient, it became evident that the achieved result again represented a complicated scheme with a large number of units on the connection of the Command of the 1st corps. Because of this there was another concentration of units and the reforming into Motorized Brigades. Within this activity, on 19 February, the 1st Motorized Brigade was created from the 1st Mechanized and 12th Mountain Brigade.[314]

Enver Šehović, the commander of the 1st Mechanized Brigade, was appointed to the post of commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade.[315] Jusuf Lošić was appointed deputy commander of the Brigade, and Nisad Balta for the chief of staff.

In the structure of the units there were no large differences in the formations of the mechanized and Motorized Brigade. The formation of the Motorized Brigade projected three Motorized battalions, a howitzer division and a mixed anti-armour artillery division, an engineering battalion, a logistics battalion, a light Air defence artillery-rocket battery BOFORS and LPLO, and of the headquarter units a reconnaissance company and a military police company, a connection platoon, a CBRN defence platoon and a maintenance platoon.[316]

Out of formation, the 1st Motorized Brigade kept within its composition an Armoured battalion commanded by Adnan Bijedić. Units of battalion rank that did not exist in the formation of the 12th Mountain Brigade entered as such from the composition of the 1st Mechanized Brigade, but they had to be filled out: 105 mm Howitzer division commanded by Omer Mulaomerović, Mixed anti-armour artillery division commanded by Hakija Harbinja, engineering battalion commanded by Mesud Skenderović, logistics battalion commanded by Munib Mujezin, light Air defence artillery-rocket battery commanded by Enes Čandić. Three Motorized battalions were created from the three mechanized and three mountain battalions. The 1st Motorized battalion, commanded by Zahir Panjeta, was created from the 1st and 2nd mechanized battalions. The 2nd Motorized battalion, commanded by Salko Hajdarević, was created from the 3rd mechanized and 2nd mountain battalion of the 12th Mountain Brigade. The 3rd Motorized battalion, commanded by Sabit Čaušević, was created from the 1st and 3rd mountain battalions of the 12th Mountain Brigade. The command and the headquarter units were filled out with seniors and fighters from both Brigades.

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[311] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01-87-2, 19 February 1993**;** Dervišević, 270.
[312] Interview with Salko Hajdarević. In these battles the commander of this company, **Zijad Alić**, was killed.
[313] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Rasformiranje marbr, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 06/13-43, 16 February 1993.
[314] **AARBiH**, ŠVK OSRBiH, *Organizacijske promjene RJ u zoni odgovornosti 1. korpusa*, *Naređenje,* Str.pov.broj: 14/75-11(a), 19 February 1993.
[315] **AARBiH**, ŠVK OSRBiH, *Naredba*, Pov.broj: 13/37-30, 19 February 1993.
[316] **AARBiH**, ŠVK OSRBiH, *Privremena formacija - lična - broj T-412.195: Motorizovana brigada*, decembar 1992.

As opposed to the situation during the formation of the 1st Mechanized Brigade, the 1st Motorized Brigade did not have problems regarding filling out with personnel. In relation to the number of 4.449 people that the Brigade was supposed to have according to formation, the 1st Motorized Brigade had at its disposal 4.709 people, i.e. 106%. In the structure of the senior personnel the Brigade had 23 active military personnel (13 officers and 10 non-commissioned officers), 138 reserve military seniors (82 officers, 56 non-commissioned officer), whereas 282 soldiers where distributed onto senior posts.[317] The state of the material and technical assets that the 1st Motorized Brigade disposed with on 2 April 1992 is given in ***Chart 3***.

Chart 3: The conditions of the material and technical assets of the 1st Motorized Brigade on 2 April 1993[318]

No.	Name of asset	pieces
1.	Automatic rifle	654
2.	Semi-automatic PAP rifle	328
3.	M48 rifle	275
4.	Sniper rifle	55
5.	Light machine gun	102
6.	Machine gun	5
7.	Antiaircraft machine gun	3
8.	Antiaircraft gun	5
9.	Rocket launcher	31
10.	OSA rocket launcher	1
11.	ZOLJA rocket launcher	14
12.	Recoilless gun	3
13.	Cannon	3
14.	ZIS 76 mm gun	1
15.	Mortar 60 mm	7
16.	Mortar 82 mm	2
17.	105 mm howitzer	4
18.	T-55 tank	3
19.	OT	3
20.	Combat armoured vehicle (BOV)	1

The joining of Brigades resulted with the uniting of the responsibility zones of the 1st Mechanized and the 12th Mountain Brigades. With the aim of getting to know the whole new zone, across its breadth and depth, with a focus on the zone of the former 12th Mountain Brigade, acting on the orders of the commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade, the narrow part of Command and the commanders of the Motorized battalions performed a reconnaissance of the terrain on 9 March. After the undertaken preparation activities, the Brigade's responsibility zone was defined along with the activity zones of the battalions, so the 1st Motorized Brigade was tasked with the assignment to organize the defence along the line: left

[317] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Operativne podatke, dostavlja,* Str.pov.broj: 05/7-176, 2 April 1993.
[318] Ibid.

Vis (tp 696), right Sjenička kosa (tp 703), across the depth Miljacka, excluded. The borders of the responsibility zone were left: Dvor (junction) – Vis (tp 696) - Arnautka – Buća Potok junction – the bridge over the Miljacka river on Otoka, right: Ober (tp 914) – Sjenička kosa (tp 703) – Museum – the bridge of Brotherood and Unity ("Bratstva i jedinstva"). The organization of defence on the line left: Vis, right: Mujkića brdo (south for 150 m), across the depth: Golo brdo, was the task of the 1st Motorized battalion. The defence on the line left: Mujkića brdo (south for 150 m), right: road for Vogošća, across the depth: Bušća, was organized by the 2nd Motorized battalion. The zone of activity left: Mujkića brdo – Donja Jošanica, right Dumača stream – tp 651. The line on the left: the road to Vogošća, right: Sjenička kosa, across the depth: Kobilja Glava, was defended by the 3rd Motorized battalion with a zone of activity left: road to Vogošća, right: Sjenička kosa – Ober (tp 914).[319] The zone of responsibility of the 1st Motorized Brigade and borders of the activity zones of Motorized battalions are shown on ***Map 12***.

The forming of the 1st Motorized Brigade and the preparation of the new zone were performed in the backdrop of constant engaging of units with occasional problems. In the night of 27 February, on the connection of the former 12th and 7th Mountain Brigades on Sjenička kosa, the forces of the 7th Mountain Brigade left several trenches during the night, which the VRS forces exploited in the morning and, covering the front end with artillery fire, managed to enter the abandoned trenches.[320] This caused a movement and worsening of the tactical positions of the 1st Motorized Brigade forces on the right end of the defence. The Serb forces performed an infantry attack on 18 March in the region of Mujkića brdo, which was repelled without any change to the defence lines. On the same day, two VRS bunkers were neutralized on tp 703 by fire from Brigade artillery.[321] A strong attack was carried out on 19 March on the positions of the 2nd Motorized Brigade on Lemezove brdo, where the VRS temporarily occupied the first line of trenches, which the forces of the 2nd Motorized Brigade managed to return back by the end of the day. This attack encompassed a part of the line of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade, but in this area it was successfully beaten back. On the same day the 1st Motorized Brigade shot artillery fire at the enemy who regrouped and refortified in the region of Sjenička kosa.[322] The line on Sjenička kosa was not peaceful in the following days. The commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade ordered the forces of the 3rd Motorized battalion, which kept positions in this region, to be reinforced by one platoon from the light Air defence artillery-rocket battery and the Howitzer division, which were used as infantry units.[323] On 25 March the VRS forces sought to approach the positions of the 1st Motorized Brigade by digging approach trenches.[324] By the end of the month the engineering preparation and fortification of attained positions was continued. The accent was placed on the arranging of positions in the former zone of the 12th Mountain Brigade, on Sjenička kosa, Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering and Fočanska street.[325] At all time the enemy acted with artillery and infantry fire along the defence lines of the 1st Motorized Brigade.

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[319] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Zapovijest za odbranu Op. broj 3*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-206, 8 April 1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Zapovijest za odbranu Op. broj 3*, Str.pov.broj: 01-95/93, 11 April 1993.

[320] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Upozorenje o slabostima u rukovođenju i komandovanju*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-131, 28 February 1993.

[321] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-18, 18 March 1993.

[322] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-19, 19 March 1993.

[323] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Inžinjerijsko uređenje i držanje položaja, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-59/1, 23 March 1993.

[324] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-25, 25 March 1993.

[325] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-28, 28 March 1993.; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-32, 1 April 1993.

Summing up the experiences from the first month of activity in the forming and functioning of the 1st Motorized Brigade, its Command noticed a certain number of weaknesses in the organization of defence and on 20 March ordered them to be eliminated. Special focus was placed on the fact that the regions of defence within the Motorized battalions were not yet divided along the companies, and the fact that on a certain number of places the visibility of the line and the firing system were not good. The deadline for the removal of the noticed deficiencies was 23 March.[326] Bringing the situation to such a level in which the enemy attack could be received serenely and in which offensive activities could be planned did not go as quickly as required. The previously noticed faults were not removed and were not the only ones which endangered the efficient organization of defence. Therefore the commander of the Brigade issued a new order in which he defined the measures to eliminate the flaws in the organization of the defence, with a realization deadline set for the end of March.[327]

Planning a continuation of the battle activities with the aim of breaking through the surrounding in Sarajevo, but also extending the military operations on the other parts of the Bosnian and Herzegovinian battlefields, a new concept was conceived on the level of the Supreme Command Staff of the RBiH Armed forces which was aimed at changing the strategy of warfare. The idea consisted of forming, training and equipping smaller charge groups and detachments that could be deployed in the breaking of enemy lines and also in a partisan kind of warfare in the enemy's hinterland. The forming of charge groups of battalion rank, that were supposed to be unified on the Brigade level into a charge detachment, within the 1st corps was ordered on 10 March.[328] The order was carried out in the 1st Motorized Brigade as well. Already by the end of March Brigades were requested to constantly and by plan utilise the charge groups, detachments and the reconnaissance-sabotage units for independent offensive actions in the depth of the enemy battle formations.[329]

During the first half of April, the measures ordered by the Command of the 1st Motorized Brigade for the improvement of defence organization proved to be justified. In the region of Menjak, on 10 April, the VRS forces attempted to conduct a diversion, but were prevented in doing so and beaten back with inflicted losses.[330] On the right end of the defence, in the region of Sjenička kosa, on 12 April, they attacked and managed to enter into a trench on the line defended by the forces of the 3rd battalion. In close combat the fighters of the 3rd Motorized battalion managed to prevent the attack and pushed the enemy outside of their defence line.[331]

Ordering their own ranks after the performed reorganization and in expectation of the intensified battle activities scheduled for Spring, on 15 April 1993 the 1st Motorized Brigade marked the first anniversary of the creation of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The activities regarding the marking of this anniversary were conducted in all units of the Brigade's composition. At the ceremony in the Command of the 1st Motorized Brigade, attended by the member of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, dr. Mirko Pejanović, deputy commander of the Supreme Command Staff of

[326] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Poboljšanje organizacije odbrane, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-44/1, 20 March 1993.
[327] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Otklanjanje uočenih slabosti, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-62, 27 March 1993.
[328] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Formiranje jurišnih grupa i jurišnih odreda, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-150, 10 March 1993.
[329] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Angažovanje izviđačko-diverzantskih jedinica, jurišnih grupa i odreda*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-193, 31 March 1993.
[330] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-193, 10 April 1993.
[331] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-43, 12 April 1993.

the RBiH Armed forces, Stjepan Šiber, and the commander of the 1st corps, Mustafa Hajrulahović Talijan, honours and acknowledgments were awarded to the best individuals and military collectives of the Brigade. The military police company of the 1st Motorized Brigade was proclaimed as the best unit, and a written commendation was awarded to the mortar platoon commanded by Meho Kula. Written commendations of the 1st corps commander were awarded to eight fighters and seniors of the Brigade, and a certain number of fighters and seniors received written commendations of the Brigade commander along with packages of food products as a kind of incentive measure.[332] The only slim shadow that loomed over the marking of the anniversary of the ARBiH's formation in the 1st Motorized Brigade was the fact that the Brigade did not receive a collective war acknowledgment, established for this anniversary, the honorary title GLORIOUS or KNIGHTLY.[333]

In the second half of April, on the basis of the development of events on the Bosnian and Herzegovinian battlefields and the information estimates, significant activities of the VRS were expected on the Sarajevo battlefront. With the aim of preventing possible surprises, the commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade ordered the increase of combat readiness of units on the lines to the highest degree, the strengthening of reconnaissance-sabotage and information gathering activities towards the enemy, the securing of forces for the intervention on the endangered routes and the securing of battalion reserves, the increased intensity of training with those units that were not directly engaged on the defence lines improving their combat readiness for use in tasks, ensuring the safety and integrity of the connection system, as well as further activities on the preparation and fortification of positions. [334]

The expected large-scale activities of the VRS on the Sarajevo battlefield did not occur during the month of May. Even though the activities of these forces along the lines of the 1st Motorized Brigade was constant, with artillery, sniper and infantry fire, there were no mass attacks. There were some activities conducted by sabotage groups. A sabotage group numbering 5-6 soldiers of the VRS attempted on 28 May to enter the region of Golo brdo from the direction of Perivoj. The group was discovered and broken, one member was killed, and some of the others were wounded.[335]

During May the VRS did not strongly attack the defence lines of the city, but it did plan and prepare an operational basis for its large summer operation. Before all, during March, with an offensive on Srebrenica along with the support and direct involvement of the forces of the Yugoslav Army and the State Security Administration of Serbia, using also the territory of Serbia as a basis for the attack against the ARBiH forces in the Srebrenica enclave,[336] they conquered the areas of Cerska and Konjević-Polje, thereby narrowing the free territory around the town of Srebrenica, reducing it to the urban zone with a narrow surrounding which was protected by the UN and demilitarized according to an agreement with the Supreme Command Staff of the RBiH Armed forces. In the further continuation of activities this agreement was applied to Žepa. After that, the activities of the VRS were moved towards Goražde, where the ARBiH forces were suppressed along the route Rogatica – Ustiprača, and by taking of Kacelj and Kožalj they managed to achieve a connection between the Sarajevo-Romanija and Herzegovina corps of the VRS, thus breaking the only unsecured path which connected Goražde with the remainder

[332] Zahir Dervišević, "Armija slobode i mira", **Ratni bilten Prva motorizovana brigada** (Sarajevo), broj 9, juni 1993, 6-7.
[333] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Informacija o stanju morala*, Str.pov.broj: 01-107, 20 April 1993.
[334] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Smjernice za dalji rad*, Str.pov.broj: 01-101, 17 April 1993.
[335] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-88, 28 May 1993.
[336] ***Balkan Battlegrounds: A Military History of the Yugoslav Conflict, 1990-1995***, Volume I, CIA, Office of Russian and European Analysis (Washington, DC), 2002, 184.

of the free territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and turning Goražde into the third enclave in Podrinje. With this the operation the VRS approached the Sarajevo area. In that sense the loss of Ravni nabožić in the zone of the operative group Visoko that the VRS forces occupied during April proved to be very significant. On the Trnovo battlefield the forces of the Herzegovina corps of the VRS took Jakomišlje from the direction of Kalinovik, and the Sarajevo-Romanija corps conquered Očađelo and Crni Vrh, thereby endangering the defence of Trnovo.[337]

The conflict of the HVO with the forces of the ARBiH, which was conducted purposefully by the para state of the Croat Republic Herceg-Bosna, as the outpost of the leadership of the Republic of Croatia, ever since the actualization of the Vance-Owen peace plan began transforming from a series of local battles into a true war. This development tied the free forces of the operative groups Visoko and Igman, as well as the forces from the composition of the 3rd and 4th corps of the ARBiH which were engaged in the operation of de-blocking Sarajevo during December and January. Beside that, at the time of preparation and performing of the armed solution with the legal bodies of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the HVO did not permit any supplying of the Armed forces of the RBiH across the territory that it controlled. The supplying of the Bosnia and Herzegovina defence forces was reduced to very limited sources of their own purpose production. Because of that, it was not only impossible, in the potential revival of the operation to de-block Sarajevo, to engage significant forces from the outer side of the siege ring, but the possibilities for efficient defence of the attained positions were also brought into question.

The Supreme Command Staff of the RBiH Armed forces nevertheless planned, and within the framework of the given possibilities, prepared a new operation to de-block Sarajevo. In the command of the commander of the 1st corps, Mustafa Hajrulahović Talijan, drafted at the beginning of May, there was nothing new in comparison to the ideas of de-blockade from the previous year. The only difference was that this time the forces "for a simultaneous attack from the front and the temporarily captured territory" from the outside were occupied in conflict with the HVO on the route of Visoko and the very difficult position that Goražde and Trnovo were brought into on the Igman route. They, as well as the forces inside, conducted their battle activities in utmost deficiency of all kinds of material and technical assets. The break from the surrounding was planned on more routes with a focus on the directions: tp 850 – Gradac – Paljevo and Stup – Kasindolska street – Butmir. The task of the 1st Motorized Brigade was planned on the route: Mujkića brdo – Gradac – Vogošća – Vogošća junction.[338]

The whole plan, complicated to the same extent as the operation plan to de-block Sarajevo, as it should have been considering the operative and tactical positions, as well as the ratio of forces on the battlefield was, by the end of May, reduced to the attempt to break trough by the concentration of forces and assets on the Trebević route, and to try to exploit the potential attack after that. The bearer of this task was the 1st Mountain Brigade. The task of the 1st Motorized Brigade was to achieve the artillery preparation of attack with one tank, one 76 mm ZIS gun, one 82 mm recoilless gun and two 105 mm howitzers, and then to neutralize enemy fire coming from the VRS positions in the region of Blagovac and Pretržanj. One light company of the 1st Motorized Brigade was prepared to be included onto the route of attack within the composition of the third echelon of the 1st Mountain Brigade in case of potential exploitation of success. The third echeleon of the 1st Mountain Brigade was composed of units in rank of a light company and one part of supporting assets was given by the 2nd Knightly and 101st Motorized

[337] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 31-32.
[338] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Zapovijest za napad Op. broj 2*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-227, 5 May 1993.

Brigade. Beside these two, the 9th and 102nd Motorized Brigades also lent their supporting assets to the 1st Mountain Brigade.[339] The attack was carried out on 30 May. The artillery preparation was relatively good and the forces of the 1st Mountain Brigade penetrated the enemy line in attack and gained control over the Vidikovac and the bobsleigh track. Arriving to this line they did not manage to develop, and they were forced to return to the initial positions after the VRS had answered with strong artillery fire on a great number of people concentrated on a small area.[340]

The heavily paid failure on Trebević was a convincing confirmation of the fact that the Army of the RBiH came into a situation where it did not meet any conditions for the breakthrough from the surrounding and de-blocking of Sarajevo, in the way that it had been attempting to do for the 14 months of war. This was the essence of the analysis that was reported by the Command of the 1st corps to the Presidency of the RBiH and the Supreme Command Staff of the RBiH Armed forces a day after the failed attack on Trebević. In this analysis all the negative factors were cited which followed the development of the 1st corps and the undertaking of combat operations of its units, as a justification for the failure to perform the basic assignment of the corps. While the strong joint forces of the VRS approached Sarajevo in the largest and most serious attack on the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, leaving the 1st corps without any depth of its own territory, its Command suggested to its Supreme Command some imaginary offensive activities in greater depth of enemy territory during the ensuing period.[341] With the acts of the Supreme Command Staff and the Command of the 1st corps other measures were formulated which were intended to portray that the situation was being kept under control, rather than truly contributing to that control. Their outreach was not greater than the order for gathering volunteers from the Sarajevo units in order to send them to the defence of Goražde, at a time when the siege around Sarajevo was tightening and the only road towards Goražde was permanently cut off.[342] This was not the time for such measures. On 8 June the Presidency of the RBiH replaced the head commander of the Armed forces of the RBiH, introducing the post of commander of the Supreme Command Staff of the RBiH Armed forces and naming Rasim Delić to that duty. The change on the position of commander of 1st corps had to wait the end of the VRS offensive.

In a poor development of events in the first half of June 1993, after the failed attempt to breakthrough on the Trebević route and in the toughest moments for the defence of Goražde, a trace of hope was returned by a successful action of the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade that had on 12 June, with a surprise and courageous attack of its reconnaissance-sabotage units, entered the trenches of the VRS on the Mijatovića-strana, thus managing to complete a true enterprise by gaining control of a firm enemy stronghold. With a part of its forces the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade entered Zabrđe.[343] Cooperating in this attack, the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade attacked the enemy on its route towards Perivoj. Beside the significant support given to the left neighbour in the occupying of Mijatovića-strana and the initial temporary advance, the attack did not yield any other results and the 1st Motorized battalion returned on its initial positions.[344] The activities of the 1st battalion were expressed on 13 June, and its forc-

[339] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Izvođenje aktivnih borbenih dejstava, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-247, 26 May 1993.
[340] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Informacija o toku današnjih b/d*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-319-1, 30 May 1993. In this action thirty fighters were killed and more than sixty were wounded.
[341] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Analiza nekih iskustvenih aspekata izvođenja b/d*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-320, 31 May 1993.
[342] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Upućivanje snaga kao pomoć IBOG Goražde, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-256, 1 June 1993.
[343] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Informacija o b/d u zoni 1. korpusa*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-335, 13 June 1993.
[344] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Vanredni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-104-1, 13 June 1993.

es performed a stronger attack on 14 June.[345] The line of contact with the enemy remained unchanged, the 1st battalion was returned to its starting positions having suffered significant losses, and the forces of the 1st Motorized Brigade along the whole line of defence came under fierce artillery fire.[346] The forces of the 2nd Motorized battalion performed a diversion in the region of Hrastik on 15 June.[347]

[345] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-105, 14 June 1993.

[346] In the attack on 14 June the following fighters were killed: **Munever Čota**, **Imer Elezi**, **Omer Muhić**, **Samir Rizvanović**, **Sead Šabanović**, **Nurko Ušto**. From the artillery fire with which the Serb forces responded along the whole length of the 1st Mechanized Brigade line, the following fighters were killed: **Mehmed Kljuno**, **Bajar Kojić**, **Ismet Nušević**, **Zajko Suljević**. During the attack on Perivoje nine fighters were killed, the units had a great number of wounded and injured due to the shelling of the defence lines.

[347] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-106, 15 June 1993.

VIII

(Operation "LUKAVAC-93". Battles for the defence of Vis, Golo brdo, Hill 850 and Orlić)

According to the contents of the battle activities, the second half of June already at its beginning foreshadowed that for Sarajevo's defenders times of difficult ordeals were approaching.

Immediately after the success of the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade on the Mijatovića-strana and the battles in the zone of the 1st Motorized Brigade, a VRS attack followed. On 15 June the forces of the tactical group Vogošća regrouped the front end of the defence of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade, and after a strong artillery preparation, on 16 June, half an hour after midnight, commenced an infantry attack on the line between the Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering and Kolačuša. At the same time a chemical weapons attack was undertaken on the positions of the 2nd battalion on Mujkića brdo. Not moving the defence line, the 2nd battalion repelled the Serb attack by 2.30 AM. In the morning and during the day of 16 June the Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering, Hotonj, Barice, Grahovište, Jezero, Žuč and other city settlements were shelled from the artillery positions of the VRS on Blagovac, Nahorevska brda and Krivoglavci. In the afternoon one more chemical weapons attack was carried out in the region of Golo brdo.[348]

This attack was a part of the introduction for the forthcoming events, in the same way as the VRS artillery attacks against the lines of the 1st Motorized Brigade and the civilian settlements, with which in the following days a correction of fire was undertaken along with preparations for the continuation of the offensive. The VRS activities were continued despite the fact that an agreement signed on 15 June 1993 between the ARBiH, HVO and the VRS about the cease of conflict activities (fire, movement, engineering works, etc.) came into power on 18 June at 12 PM.[349]

Starting from the basics of the agreement between Karadžić and Boban, the state of the conflict between the HVO and the ARBiH, as well as from the created international political relations of the most important factors towards the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, by the end of June 1993 the Main Staff of the VRS, headed by Ratko Mladić, estimated that the time was ripe for the final blow of the Serb war machine, whose consequences, in combination with the aforementioned factors, would bring about the decisive division of the country and the international recognition of the para state that was created by force of weapons of the Yugoslav army. They thought that for the reaching of the final goal in the forthcoming operation the following aims should be met: inflict as many human and material losses to the ARBiH as possible; prevent the ARBiH to gain control of the structures of the purpose industry in Vogošća, Rajlovac and Hadžići; occupy Trnovo and establish communication along the line Trnovo – Dobro Polje – Foča; occupy a wider region between the mountains of Igman, Bjelašnica, Treskavica and Jahorina, on which the ARBiH forces were to be defeated and thrown back towards Ivan-sedlo; gain control over the crucial features on Igman and Bjelašnica in order to prevent the ARBiH manoeuvre from and towards Sarajevo, thus preventing the de-blockade of the city, creating conditions for gaining control over Sarajevo and achieving a physical connection of the Romanija plateau with Herzegovina. The operation received the secret name "LUKAVAC-93". Activities on its realization were ordered to all corps of the VRS. The task bearer was the Sarajevo-Romanija corps in cooperation with the Herzegovina corps (on the route Rogoj, Trnovo, Treskavica and Bjelašnica) and the Drina corps (on the route towards

[348] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-107, 16 June 1993. In the repelling of the attack, **Hasib Dudo** and **Ivan Paradžik** were killed. Two fighters were wounded.

[349] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-270, 17 June 1993.

Goražde). Beside that, both of the Krajina corps, the Drina and the East Bosnia corps of the VRS each formed one joined Brigade subordinated to the Sarajevo-Romanija corps in the activities on its route of attack. The Guard Brigade and the 65th protection regiment formed a combat group of two battalions in strength and reinforced by Brigade support, as a reserve to the Main Staff of the VRS in the interventions along the threatened routes. Apart from the direct engagement in the zone of the operation, all of the VRS corps were tasked with the assignment to perform certain battle activities and act with the aim of inhibiting the ARBiH forces in their zones.[350]

Acting along the directives of the Main Staff of the VRS, the commander of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps decided to group the main forces in attack on the route Jahorina – Trnovo and in the area between the mountains of Jahorina, Igman, Bjelašnica and Treskavica, while the auxiliary forces were deployed on the north-western part of their zone with the aims to stabilize the defence of Rajlovac and Vogošća, prevent the taking of the purpose industry complex in Vogošća, Rajlovac and Hadžići by gaining control of Vis, Golo brdo, Žuč i Orlić, reaching the Igman plateau, conquering Trnovo and establishing control over the road between Kijevo and Trnovo, and the aforementioned area between the mountains, in order to connect the Sarajevo valley and the Romanija plateau with Herzegovina, thereby creating conditions to achieve control over the city of Sarajevo.[351]

On the auxiliary route of attack of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps, on the north-western part of its zone, the tactical group Vogošća (the Ilijaš, Vogošća, Rajlovac and Koševo Brigades of the VRS) with the MUP forces (regular and war militia with the parts of the Special Brigade of the RS MUP), in cooperation with the 2nd Romanija Motorized Brigade, the Igman light Brigade and the Ilidža Brigade, received a task to improve tactical positions towards Mijatovića-strana and Zabrđe in the first phase, and then to remain prepared for actions in the task of gaining control over the line Vis – Žuč – Orlić, the continuation of activities and occupying the line Sokolje – Golo brdo – Hum.[352]

The VRS could not completely disguise the concentration of the great number of forces and assets along the routes on which it intended to attack. The Supreme Command Staff of the RBiH Armed forces and the Command of the 1st corps had information about the movements and regrouping of VRS forces already by the end of May. By the beginning June, estimating that the direction of the offensive would move towards Trnovo and Igman, the Command of the 1st corps issued certain orders to the operative group Igman.[353] Within the measures ordered by these acts, two attacks were undertaken towards Miljevina and Dobro Polje, but they did not achieve longer lasting results because they were performed with smaller forces on a bigger area, without enough material and technical assets and without sufficient reservists.[354] After that the Command of the 1st corps ordered the forces of one unarmed Motorized battalion from the composition of the 101st Motorized Brigade to be transferred across the airport runway onto Igman.[355]

As opposed to the estimates from the beginning of June, at the beginning of July, analysing the development of events, the Command of the 1st corps came to a wrong conclusion about the upcoming movements of the enemy and coordinated their activities according to them. Namely, they evaluated that a general attack on Sarajevo was imminent, with 17.000 VRS soldiers being involved with the aim

[350] **ICTY**: GŠVRS, *Direktiva za dalja dejstva VRS Op.broj 5*, DT Pov.broj: 02/2-479, 25 June 1993.
[351] **ICTY**: SRK, *Zapovijest za dalja dejstva*, Str.pov.broj: 20/15-767, 26 June 1993.
[352] Ibid.
[353] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Pojačene mjere b/g*, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-257, 1 June 1993. **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-261, 6 June 1993.
[354] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 33.
[355] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-277, 21 June 1993.

of capturing the city and that the attack would initially be undertaken in the direction of Dobrinja, and then that it would synchronously be continued from more directions towards Stup.[356] As can be gathered from the stated elements in the command of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps, both the main and auxiliary routes of attack of the VRS forces were planned completely differently. The only thing from the estimate of the Command of the 1st corps that was remotely close to the real plans of the enemy was the direction of Stup, but it still did not mean a synchronized attack from more directions, but merely a demonstrative attack of the Ilidža Brigade towards Stup, in order to facilitate the activities of the tactical group Vogošća towards Mijatovića-strana. The first attacks of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps on the north-western part of its zone carried out on 3 and 4 July, brought additional confusion and prolonged the expectation of the general attack on the city, while at the same time the defence of Trnovo broke down under the attack of the main VRS forces.

During June the Command of the 1st Motorized Brigade and the units from its composition undertook a number of measures with the aim of engineering preparation and fortification of defence lines, improving of firing system, combat security and unit discipline. The combat readiness of the Brigade was improved by additional training. On 25 June the Command of the 1st corps reviewed all elements and evaluated the combat readiness of the 1st Motorized Brigade in general as VERY GOOD, which meant that the unit was prepared to perform the most complex battle assignments.[357]

In this state the Brigade awaited the beginning of the July offensive of the VRS.

On 3 July, around 3 AM, the forces of the 1st Motorized Brigade noticed from their lines the grouping of enemy forces in the region of Perivoj. The full combat readiness of units was ordered. After a strong artillery attack initiated at 4.45 AM, the forces of the tactical group Vogošća carried out an infantry attack on the defence lines of the 1st and 2nd Motorized battalions in the wider region of Mujkića brdo, with the focus of attack centred on the connection of units along the route Kuta – Mujkića brdo. The attack was performed in such a way that the VRS infantry units, using the protection of the precise artillery fire, managed to arrive very close to the positions of the 1st Motorized Brigade, and then, at the moment when the artillery fire stopped, they carried out a swift and efficient attack. On the line of the 1st battalion the Serb forces took five advanced trenches. By the end of the day the forces of the 1st battalion managed to retrieve three of the five lost trenches. On the part of the line of the 2nd battalion in the region of Mujkića brdo, the Serb forces penetrated the defence and conquered the positions stretching along the line Šaban's house – Glavica – Zabukve. The infantry attack was also carried out on the part of the line of the 2nd battalion towards the Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering and Pliva, but in this sector it was successfully beaten back. The VRS forces used intensive fire to tie the forces of the 3rd battalion, but no infantry attack ensued. On the parts of the line behind the lost positions, the forces of the 1st and 2nd Motorized battalions occupied reserve positions and organized the defence. At the same time, along with attacks on the 1st Motorized Brigade, on the left end of its defence, attacks were carried out on the positions of the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade in the region of Vis and Mijatovića-strana, as well as on the right end, where artillery attacked the lines of the 9th Motorized Brigade in the region of Sjenička kosa. The following day started according to the same scenario, with early artillery fire and a continuation of infantry attacks which exchanged with intensive shelling along the whole length of the line. The forces of the 1st Motorized Brigade managed to repel the attack this time, to keep their positions, and they invested efforts into returning the positions that were lost during the previous day.

[356] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-291, 1 July 1993.

[357] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Provjera b/g u 1. mtbr, izvještaj i naređenje za otklanjanje nedostataka*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-282-1, 26 June 1993.

The toughest situation was in the zone of the 1st battalion, so reinforcements consisting from a part of the Military police company and a group of 15 fighters of the 2nd independent battalion,[358] were added to this battalion. By the end of 4 July these units succeeded in taking of the remaining two trenches which were lost on the previous day.[359]

The intensive artillery fire of the VRS was continued during the following day, but infantry attacks were not renewed. Defending the lines and enduring great artillery fire that the Serb forces shot from their permanent artillery positions of the units from the composition of the tactical group Vogošća and the positions of the corps' artillery group which fired onto the zone of the 1st Motorized Brigade 155 mm howitzers from their battery and 130 mm missiles of the cannon platoon from Crepoljsko, 155 mm howitzers from their positions on Gradište and 128 mm missiles from Multi-grenade launchers from Gnjilo brdo,[360] in the period from 3 to 5 July 1993, the forces of the 1st Motorized Brigade suffered losses of 28 killed and 48 wounded fighters.[361] The unit of the 2nd independent battalion also suffered losses, and in retrieving the positions of the 1st battalion on 4 July had one fighter killed and seven wounded.[362]

In the following several days, despite the temporary standstill in the VRS attack, to the fore came the worsening of the positions of the 2nd battalion on the Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering with the fall of one part of the line along Šaban's house – Glavica – Zabukve in the wider region of Mujkića brdo. The battalion did not spare efforts to retrieve the lost positions. With the precise shots of the anti-armour weapons of the Mixed anti-armour artillery division from the positions on Orlić, in the evening of 9 July two enemy trenches were destroyed, and then with a brave action of its sabotage group, the 2nd Motorized battalion conquered and on 10 July re-occupied the lost positions.[363] Thereby, the defence line of the 1st Motorized Brigade was re-established to the point as it was on 3 July 1993.

Temporary losses of positions in the previous days represented a kind of a shock for the defenders of Žuč. From the beginning of the war, which has been dealt with earlier, with determined struggle, they managed to exclusively move forward the defence lines and free territory of Sarajevo. They never lost a part of their line, beside the part of the inter-zone occupied by combat security during the VRS attack in September of 1992. The experience of losing lines on 3 July was the first of its kind. Apart from this shock, the great losses and exhaustion of fighters after several days of non-stop fighting, and the expectation of the enemy offensive, they requested that a possibility be found for the relieving and resting of fighters from the 1st Motorized Brigade and to strengthen their defence lines. On 12 July the Command

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[358] On 3 July the Command of the 1st corps ordered the 2nd independent battalion to prepare one detachment due to the situation on Žuč, and to send one platoon to the village Jezare as a reinforcement to the 1st Motorized Brigade. **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Angažovanje jedinice, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-299, 3 July 1993.

[359] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-124, 3 July 1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-125, 4 July 1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1/1. mtbr, *Analiza toka borbenih dejstava dana 03/04.07.1993. godine*, Str.pov.broj: 10-2003/93, 12 July 1993.

[360] **ICTY**: SRK, *Zapovijest za dalja dejstva*, Str.pov.broj: 20/15-767, 26 June 1993.

[361] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-126, 5 July 1993. The following fighters were killed: **Ohran Alibašić**, **Semir Arifhodžić**, **Asim Balović**, **Duran Banda**, **Mustafa Baraković**, **Admir Bačvić** (Gbr Delta), **Hajrudin Bećirević**, **Atif Brdarić**, **Sulejman Čelik**, **Miroslav Dobrić**, **Džemail Đozo**, **Rešad Hatić**, **Esad Hećo**, **Muhamed Hodžić**, **Zahid Hodžić**, **Duran Holjan**, **Muhidin Kabil**, **Hasan Kamenjaković**, **Salahudin Klačar**, **Nikola Kozić**, **Hamid Kremo**, **Predrag Marković**, **Muhamed Muhotić**, **Sehid Preljević**, **Esad Smajlagić**, **Bakir Šetkić**, **Safet Vražalica**, **Sakib Žero**.

[362] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-125, 4 July 1993.

[363] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-131, 10 July 1993; **ICTY**: Komanda TG Vogošća, *Vanredni borbeni izvještaj za dan 09.07.1993. god. sa stanjem u 23:00 časova*, Str.pov.broj: 02/2-2, 9 July 1993.

of the 1st corps ordered the immediate building, reparation and occupation of the second defence lines of all units which were in combat contact with the enemy on the territory of the city. The superior command did not undertake any other measures of reinforcements until the new VRS attacks. Achieving the mentioned order for the building and occupying of the second defence line, the commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade ordered that all buildings of the second line must be connected with paths, and on the basis of experience from the previous battles, he ordered the relocation of the shelter for people from the structure of the first line and the building of division shelters 100-150 meters behind the first line. Engineering units, units of the Civil protection and workers' units were engaged in the digging and arrangement of the second line. Also, on the basis of previous experience, he ordered the recount of the divisions and the additional training of the battle activity "division in defence".[364] Due to an extremely difficult situation in the 1st battalion, which had problems with the organization of shifts for the occupying of the line because of the losses suffered the previous day, the forces of this battalion were reinforced with groups of fighters and parts of the units from the Engineering, Logistics and Armoured battalion, light Air defence artillery-rocket battery and the traffic service of the Brigade.[365]

In that time the VRS forces advanced towards Trnovo. The Serb forces conquered the main defence point of Trnovo, the Rogoj saddle, on 10 July. The following day they entered Trnovo. Battles were continued along the new defence lines of the 1st corps on the slopes of Bjelašnica where the VRS attack coming from the direction of Trnovo was stopped. After that, Ratko Mladić regrouped his forces and changed the directions of the attack. On 17 July, attacking from the direction of Ilidža, the VRS forces conquered the important Golo brdo on Igman. On 19 July from the direction of Kalinovik ARBiH defence lines were penetrated in the region of Ljuta, and from there the VRS forces continued their advance towards Bjelašnica.[366]

Beside the usual "daily portion" of artillery and infantry fire delivered to the defence line of the 1st Motorized Brigade, no other VRS activities were noticeable until 18 July, when the concentration of these forces was detected in the region of Mujkića brdo.[367] The artillery attack of the VRS became more intensive on 20 July and was performed many times and with surprise fire. On the same day, the VRS forces installed a multi-grenade launcher on Saračevac, north of the zone of the 1st Motorized battalion. The Howitzer division of the 1st Motorized Brigade did not have enough ammunition for the weapons that could be used to fire on this location.[368] At the same time, as reinforcement of the VRS forces, the ad hoc formed 2nd Drina light infantry Brigade from the Drina corps of the VRS arrived to Vogošća.[369]

On 21 July the intensive artillery and tank activities were carried out against the positions of the 1st Motorized Brigade on Barice, Jezera and Žuč.[370]

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[364] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Posjedanje i uređenje II linije odbrane, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-230-1, 12 July 1993.
[365] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Odlazak na borbeni zadatak, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-252, 7 July 1993.
[366] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 33-34.
[367] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-138, 18 July 1993.
[368] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-140, 20 July 1993.
[369] In this provisional composition of the Drina corps, which included the light infantry battalion of the Zvornik light infantry Brigade, the strengthened company of the Milići-Vlasenica light infantry Brigade and the strengthened platoon of the Bratunac light infantry Brigade, 642 soldiers arrived to Dobrinja. In the composition of these units there were groups of chetnik volunteers from Serbia. Beside the infantry weapons, the units also had their own supporting assets. **ICTY**: *Analiza borbenih dejstava 2. drinske lpbr u operaciji „LUKAVAC-93" u vremenu od 19.07 - 02.08.93.g.*
[370] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-141, 21 July 1993.

The units of the tactical group Vogošća and the additional forces of the VRS and the Serb MUP were prepared for attack on 22 July half an hour before midnight. Due to the strong rain, the beginning of the attack was delayed. The VRS forces arrived to their initial positions at 3 AM. The attacking forces were grouped into two echelons. In the first echelon attacks were performed by assault groups from the composition of the Brigade's tactical group Vogošća and parts of the Special Brigade of the RS MUP with the aim of penetrating the defence lines of the 1st Motorized Brigade. Forces of the 2nd Drina light infantry Brigade were engaged in the second echelon. The whole battalion of the Zvornik light infantry Brigade was deployed on the main route of Mujkića brdo – Žuč (tp 850) – Orlić, behind the lines of the Ilijaš Brigade charge unit, with an assignment to protect the sides and wings of the first echelon and to, after the conquest of the line, occupy the attained positions. On the auxiliary route, village Perivoj – Golo brdo, behind the assault groups of the Vogošća Brigade, the remaining forces of the 2nd Drina Brigade followed with the same task.[371] The routes of attack of the VRS forces are shown on ***Map 13***.

Battles began on 22 July at 6.45 AM. The artillery attack of the VRS was deadly. It was followed by infantry attacks in the regions of Golo brdo, Mujkića brdo and Hrastik. The infantry attacks were successfully repelled, but were continued with artillery and the use of chemical weapons in the region of Orlić.[372] Beside the positions on Žuč, the lines on Sjenička kosa and Šip, as well as the settlements of Briješće and Sokolje were shelled. On that 22 July around 1500 artillery projectiles fell on Sarajevo.[373]

The following day, 23 July, began and ended according to the same scenario as the previous one. From the early morning the VRS artillery shot at the positions of the 1st Motorized Brigade with varying calibre arms from their firing locations of corps artillery group of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps, but also from the positions of Brigade artillery groups on Tukovi, Tihovićka brda, Blagovac, Poljine and Vogošća. This time the pronounced concentration of fire and infantry attacks was on the route of Golo brdo. After the artillery attack on the defence lines, the fire was transferred along the depth of the zone of the 1st and 2nd Motorized Brigade and fired at the settlements of Sokolje, Briješće, Boljakov and Buća Potok, and the fire was followed by the infantry which attacked the lines of the 1st battalion on Golo brdo. Throughout the day the defence of the 1st Motorized Brigade withstood this roller coaster of terror and death. At the end of the day, the strength of the defenders waned in the last attack carried out around 7 PM and gave in on the part of the line of the 1st battalion, so the enemy occupied three trenches of the first defence line of Golo brdo. The forces of the 1st battalion occupied the second line of defence. During the night reinforcements were sent to the endangered sector: one company of the 1st Mountain Brigade, one company of the Novo Sarajevo MUP, a platoon of the Guard Brigade "Delta" and a platoon of the reconnaissance-sabotage company of the 1st corps.[374]

Apart from these reinforcements, the units from the 1st Motorized Brigade were regrouped so that the line on Golo brdo was stabilized and withstood a new series of infantry attacks from the direction of Perivoj, which exchanged with series of artillery cannon-fire. Two chemical weapons attacks were also carried out with tear gas on Orlić and the broader region of Žuč. Enver Šehović, commander of the Brigade, made efforts to organize a counter-attack and return the lost positions. During the day, attempts to return the lost positions did not give any results. Stopped in the direction of Golo brdo, the VRS forces

[371] **ICTY**: *Analiza borbenih dejstava 2. drinske lpbr u operaciji „LUKAVAC-93" u vremenu od 19.07 - 02.08.93.g.*
[372] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-142, 22 July 1993.
[373] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-380, 22 July 1993.
[374] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-381, 23 July 1993.

attempted to stretch the defence of the 1st Motorized Brigade with attacks on the lines of the 3rd battalion performed on 24 July at 9 AM and 1 PM. The forces of the 1st corps attempted to stretch the Serb forces and relieve the units on Žuč by attacks from the zones of the 5th, 101st and 102nd Motorized Brigades.[375]

These attempts did not bring any relief to the defenders of Žuč. Neither did the signed truce which came to power on 25 July at 10 AM. At that time the activities of the VRS were intensified on the line of the 1st Motorized Brigade. The defence forces beat back three repeated infantry attacks on Golo brdo. In the region of Mujkića brdo the VRS performed another chemical attack.

Infantry attacks in the direction of Golo brdo were continued on 26 July, with constant and deadly artillery on Golo brdo, Mujkića brdo and Hrastik, but also on the settlements of Ugorsko, Barica, Hotonj and Kobilja Glava. The toughest situation was on the part of the northern side of Golo brdo, where the positions of the 1st battalion were located, that had been lost the previous day. On 26 July a company of the Special unit of the RBiH MUP was introduced on that part of the line, consisting of young policemen without much military experience. Along with them, two platoons from the composition of the 1st battalion remained on this part. In the afternoon hours, due to the severe fire from the guns, howitzers, tanks, mortars and multi grenade launchers, especially from the positions of the VRS on Tukovi, the defence forces moved from the northern side to the last line of defence, on the watershed of Golo brdo. The company defending the left end of the 1st battalion towards Vis, was reinforced by the quartermaster company of the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade.

In the evening hours a counter-attack was attempted with the goal of retrieving the lost positions. The idea which the commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade chose involved the use of a tank that was supposed to eliminate enemy crews in the attacked trenches with quick fire and by using the element of surprise and psychological shock. The sabotage platoon of the 2nd battalion had to capitalize on the tank's activities and seize the destroyed trenches. This platoon had excelled in a similar way a couple of weeks previously by returning a part of the lost line on Mujkića brdo. The tank managed to arrive on Golo brdo and fire two grenades towards the enemy, and then got stuck at one side in a deep trench which represented the only safe communication towards the positions from the north side of Golo brdo and passed across the uncovered wasteland which gave the name to the hill, and crossing it represented an impossible mission. The tank closed this only trench towards the top of the hill. During the night fruitless efforts were made to pull it out. At the same time the decimated and exhausted forces of the 1st battalion were withdrawn from the middle part of the line from the village Jezera towards Golo brdo. On this part a company of the police detachment "Laste" was introduced. The right side towards the Hill 830 was strengthened with one platoon from the composition of the 1st Mountain Brigade.[376]

The morning of 27 July began with the Serb artillery exercising their precision by shooting a still target of the stuck tank on Golo brdo. It was hit at 9 AM and burnt for a long time detonating the grenades that remained in it. Encouraged with this success, the VRS forces continued their artillery and infantry attacks, also using chemical weapons on eight occasions. The defence forces withstood on the watershed of Golo brdo with their determination and fire of the 1st Mountain Brigade from the right end,

[375] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-142, 22 July 1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-384, 24 July 1993.

[376] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-145, 26 July 1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-386, 26 July 1993; **AARBiH**, *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane Brigade (period 1992/93. godina)*, manuscript; Dervišević, 294-295.

and with the fire of the 2nd battalion from the direction of Hill 830, which had the possibility of efficient firing across the north side of Golo brdo. The unit of MUP and the platoons of the 1st battalion on that part were completely cut off. In an attempt to supply them with water and ammunition, members of the sabotage platoon of the 2nd battalion were hit by strong enemy fire. The situation worsened from hour to hour. Expecting the fall of Golo brdo, commander Šehović ordered the evacuation of the forces from the village of Jezera and the retreat to reserve positions. In the afternoon hours the defence on Golo brdo was broken.

The situation was brought to the very ruin with the death of the commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade Enver Šehović and the commander of the 1st Motorized battalion Zahir Panjeta. In the part of the cycle of attacks in which the Serb forces began transferring artillery fire across the depth of the layout of the 1st Motorized Brigade, which signified the commencement of the infantry attack, grenades began falling on the village Jezera where the advanced command post of the 1st Motorized Brigade was stationed. At that moment, outside the protected building of the advanced command post, the commanders Šehović and Panjeta were surveying the development of the situation on Golo brdo. Two grenades exploded almost simultaneously in their direct vicinity thus killing them both.[377] In that way the symbol of the 1st Motorized Brigade, its first commander Enver Šehović, was killed on his command post.

The infantry attack on Golo brdo, which had begun with this shelling of Jezera, resulted with the conquering of the top of the hill by the VRS forces from the northern side. The forces of the MUP and the 1st battalion that had been retreating from that area, not being able to use the trench blocked by the stuck burnt tank, suffered great losses during their withdrawal. By dusk the remaining forces of defenders also retreated from Golo brdo. On the defence line of the 1st battalion only a part of its forces remained on the left end towards Vis, strengthened by reinforcements from the 2nd Knightly Mountain Brigade and a platoon of the 1st Mountain Brigade on the right end towards Hill 830. During the night there were great problems with the occupying of a new defence line towards Golo brdo and its connecting, even though additional forces from the reserve of the 1st corps, from the MUP and a strengthened platoon of the 2nd Mountain Brigade, as well as a part of the Brigade's own forces were introduced. By the misty morning, fortunately, the line was nevertheless occupied.[378]

In the following hours, days and nights, the newly established line was being hastily dug and prepared to a measure in which it could sustain the attack of the Serb forces. Arranged in such a manner, it would practically remain unchanged until the end of the war. The change of the defence lines and the territory lost during the July offensive is shown on ***Map 14***.

The conquering of Golo brdo caused euphoria in the tactical group Vogošća and within Vogošća itself. The commander of the tactical group, lieutenant colonel Dragan Josipović commended the assault groups of the Ilijaš and Vogošća Brigades that had performed the final attack, and the names of individuals who excelled in these battles were read out in the programme of radio SRNA.[379] This euphoria

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[377] From the same grenades the brother of Zahir Panjeta, **Esad Panjeta**, and **Zlatan Kalamujić**, the driver of the 1st corps Command, were killed. What kind of disorder the event of 27 July brought about in the Brigade, the loss of Golo brdo, the suffering of a great number of fighters and especially the killing of Brigade commander and commander of the 1st battalion, is shown well by the fact that none of these events had been recorded in the daily battle report of the Brigade.

[378] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-146, 27 July 1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-387, 27 July 1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-388, 28 July 1993; Dervišević, 304-305.

[379] **ICTY**: Komanda TG Vogošća, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj za dan 28.07.93. god. sa stanjem u 15:00 h*, Str.pov.broj: 02/3-23, 28 July 1993.

came after the problems which the tactical group Vogošća had on Golo brdo the previous days, when it was left on 25 July by a unit from Bratunac on the incentive of the chetnik volunteers from Serbia. On this incentive Vogošća was left of their own accord by one half of the 2nd Drina light infantry Brigade.[380] When they managed to conquer Golo brdo despite of these problems, the joy was inevitable, but also useful to the ARBiH forces who had been attempting to organize the defence. When they renewed their attacks in the direction of Golo brdo on the following day, they were met by a newly established defence of the 1st Motorized Brigade and the arriving units of the 1st corps, and along with them a perspective of having to suffer for every meter of territory. Their attack diminished. Even though they kept the intensity of the artillery activities, and attempted to increase the potential disorganization of the ARBiH units by using chemical weapons and tear gas, their advance was halted. The last such attempt was conducted by the VRS forces on 30 July, attacking the line of the 1st battalion on the route Golo brdo – Hill 850 and the line of the 2nd battalion towards Šaban's house. In the preparation of these attacks, they committed 36 chemical hits with tear gas. The lines of the 1st Motorized Brigade were already stabilized and the attacks were successfully beaten back.[381]

On the main route of attack the events were also developing in a positive manner for the VRS, since on 28 July they entered the village of Rakitnica, set it on fire, and continued their progress along the route Rakitnica – Lukavac – Bjelašnica. In the next three days they conquered Šiljak and Hojta, and on 1 August they occupied the top of Bjelašnica. The paradox of the situation from the end of July was in the fact that the 1st corps was not successful in its attempts to de-block Sarajevo during 1992 and in the beginning of 1993 by breaking from the surrounding, and that the urban area was de-blocked in a sense during the peak time of the offensive and success of the VRS. The tunnel Dobrinja – Butmir under the airport runway was broken on 30 July and during the night first reinforcements were sent to the defence of Igman and Bjelašnica.[382]

In the first days of August the main issue for the end of the difficult battle for Sarajevo was the question of keeping what were practically the last defence positions of the ARBiH on the Igman mountain and protecting the communication Hrasnica – Pazarić. The fall of these lines, as the last goal of the "LUKAVAC-93" operation would have completely cut off Sarajevo from the remaining free territory thus making its defence impossible. Along with all the efforts which the Army of the RBiH invested in the defence of Igman, of decisive importance was the course of political negotiations in Geneva and the opinion of president Alija Izetbegović that negotiations could be continued only after the cease of the VRS attack.

The first assignment of the new commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade Ramiz Bejić[383] was to stabilize the defence lines, order the state and reinforce the almost completely broken 1st Motorized battalion. To the post of commander of the 1st battalion after the death of Zahir Panjeta, the chief of the CBRN defence of the 1st Motorized Brigade Hidajet Čehić was appointed during the course of battle events. After the VRS offensive had ended, the duty of the commander of the 1st Motorized battalion was taken up by Sabit Čaušević. Many changes were necessary on command posts in the companies, platoons and

[380] **ICTY**: *Analiza borbenih dejstava 2. drinske lpbr u operaciji „LUKAVAC-93" u vremenu od 19.07 - 02.08.93.g.*
[381] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-149, 30 July 1993.
[382] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 34.
[383] Bejić was appointed to the duty of commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade after the death of Enver Šehović. **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naredba*, Pov.broj: 06/11-178, 28 July 1993.

divisions of the 1st battalion and in the other units of the 1st Motorized Brigade due to the large number of fighters and seniors having been taken out of formation during battle.[384] Changes in the division of responsibility zones were dictated by the change of line. The new connection of the 1st and 2nd battalion was 150 meters south of Hill 830.[385]

[384] In the combat activities from 22 to 31 July the following fighters were killed: **Zulfo Adilović**, **Dževad Agić**, **Mujo Alihodžić**, **Redžo Bajrić**, **Zijad Bečić**, **Zoran Bender**, **Ramiz Berberović**, **Sead Bilalović**, **Husein Biščević**, **Laris Bugarin**, **Emir Cicvara**, **Izet Delić**, **Amir Demirović**, **Alija Drugovac**, **Muhamed Džananović**, **Ševal Hafizović**, **Nasuf Hajdarević**, **Huso Hrvat**, **Zdravko Jelić**, **Uzeir Kajgana**, **Arslan Karišik**, **Refik Kobiljak**, **Halil Ligata**, **Vito Majstorović**, **Ivica Miletović**, **Nedžad Muhović**, **Murat Mukladžija**, **Muharem Nišić**, **Esad Panjeta**, **Šaban Panjeta**, **Zahir Panjeta**, **Agan Pekmez**, **Hasan Ramić**, **Hamed Redžović**, **Velimir Samardžija**, **Miodrag Stanić**, **Mujo Šatara**, **Enver Šehović**, **Mirsad Tanović**, **Hikmet Tarahija**, **Branko Tešan**, **Elvir Vatreš**, **Mesud Vehab**, **Muhamed Zakomac**, **Edin Zorlak**. The total number of killed members of the 1st Motorized Brigade during the July offensive of the VRS was 86 figters and seniors. The number of wounded was several times higher, which meant that practically the whole battalion was taken out of action. Units which came as reinforcements to the 1st Motorized Brigade during the July offensive also suffered great losses. Only the special unit of the MUP had 18 killed fighters in these battles.

[385] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Zapovijest za odbranu Op. broj 3*, Str.pov.broj: 01-331/93, 13 August 1993.

IX

(The autumn defensive in 1993. The 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. Operation "PANCIR 2")

During the August of 1993 the filling out and ordering of the situation in those units that were shaken by heavy battles during July was the priority task of the 1st Motorized Brigade. By the beginning of August the Brigade fell down to 3.387 people.[386] Issues of the filling out with soldiers caused many problems and was resolved through the secretariat of defence but had not been solved in the required way by the beginning of September. Therefore, the question of reserve in the case of attack against the positions of the 1st Motorized Brigade was temporarily solved by the superior command with the engagement of MUP units as Brigade reserves. The planned reserves consisted of one company from the Police Station Novo Sarajevo (50 policemen) and one company from the Police Station Novi Grad (70 policemen) as the reserve of the 1st battalion, and one more company of 70 policemen from the Police Station Novi Grad as the reserve of the 2nd and 3rd battalion.[387] The issue of filling out of seniors of all levels was solved by sending candidates, exceptional fighters, for courses in the Recruit-education centre of the 1st corps.[388]

Beside that, the defence lines were feverishly being fortified; the newly established lines in the region of Golo brdo, as well as the old ones, since the damage caused to them by the enemy's artillery were great. The VRS also performed the fortification of their lines. The mutual proximity of positions and the common surprise attacks of the artillery, snipers and other infantry in the conditions of intensive work on the arrangement of the line resulted in the daily killing and wounding of members of the 1st Motorized Brigade.

The general state in the ARBiH units, and not only in the 1st Motorized Brigade, was evaluated as complex. The difficulty and the outcome of the July offensive, the suffered losses, the announcements of a political solution and end of battle activities on the basis of the negotiation platform in Geneva, for which it has already been said that they played a role in the halting of the attack on Igman, had as a consequence the diminishing of discipline, calculations regarding the outcome of the war and the individual engagement, with instances of disobedience and obstinacy, the flourishing of smuggling and other illegal acts. Emergency measures had to be undertaken to overcome this state.[389]

Dedicating themselves to this task and the necessity to fortify and secure the defence lines of the city and the remaining positions on Igman and Bjelašnica as much as was possible, the units of the 1st corps, for whose head Vahid Karavelić was appointed on 18 August, moved by the end of the summer and beginning of autumn 1993 into a complete defensive.[390]

Apart from the first line, the second and the third defence lines were also being prepared in the zone of the 1st Motorized Brigade. In order to relieve the forces of the 1st Motorized Brigade and create conditions for its units to have the possibility of equal distribution of burden in the occupation of lines and securing of their own reserves, in the beginning of October the Command of the 1st corps gave a part of the defence line in the Brigade's zone to the Guard Brigade "Delta". With one company from its composition this Brigade occupied the part of the line from Hill 830 (inclusive) to Ljehovača, between the right end of the 1st battalion and the left end of the 2nd battalion.[391]

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[386] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Podaci o popunjenosti jedinica 1. korpusa*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-398, 5 August 1993.

[387] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Izvod iz ZAPOVIJESTI za odsudnu odbranu i napadna borbena dejstva*, Str.pov.broj: 01-375, 2 September 1993.

[388] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Upućivanje kandidata na kurs, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-327-1, 18 August 1993.

[389] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-344-1, 24 August 1993.

[390] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 35.

[391] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-416-1, 7 October 1993.

In the middle of October, after all undertaken measures, the Command of the 1st corps controlled the combat readiness in the 1st Motorized Brigade. The control was carried out in the Command of the Brigade and in the 3rd Motorized battalion. All of the elements that were controlled in the Command of the 1st Motorized Brigade received a positive evaluation. At the time of control in the 3rd battalion, 137 soldiers were on their positions, and 200 in preparation. There were no special buildings for the accommodation of the fighters in preparation, since they had to stay in houses due to the specific terrain in a settled place. The arrangement of buildings for action and protection was evaluated as good, the blocking of the front end was conducted, and the distribution of buildings for activity provided a good fire system. The main problems accentuated by fighters on the line concerned issues with clothing and footwear, as well as the problems regarding the feeding of soldiers' families. [392]

These good assessments of the state in the 1st Motorized Brigade were an indicator that the orders of this unit were arranged and that the lines were stabilized. The Brigade did not engage its forces in the zone of the 1st corps outside the city, into which other units began sending their parts already from the beginning of August. In the second half of October it was estimated that the state in the 1st Motorized Brigade was stable enough so that its forces too could be engaged outside the city. One detachment of artillery fighters from the composition of the Howitzer division were sent to the first of such assignments on Igman, and they were followed by a division from the composition of the Military police company engaged on the military and police issues on Igman.[393]

Regarding battle activities in this period, on 23 October the VRS forces attempted to carry out an infantry attack on the positions on Golo brdo and on the Hill 830. Three assault units of the Serb forces took part in the assault. The attack was discovered on time, readily received and successfully repelled, whereby losses were inflicted to the enemy. Four automatic rifles and a smaller amount of ammunition were captured.[394]

The quiet war autumn of 1993 on the Sarajevo battlefield did not pass in complete silence of guns. Even though the war tone was sustained with occasional artillery and infantry activities of the Serb forces, and even with attempts of infantry attacks, battles on the front towards the VRS stopped being the main issue of survival at one point. The clash of the state with undisciplined commanders of certain Sarajevo Brigades,[395] i.e. a conflict with self-will and parallel lines of command in the Army of the RBiH, by the end of October threatened with the opening of a potentially much greater and more dangerous internal front. In order to forestall possible complications, the Command of the 1st corps, before the beginning of the police action of arresting the undisciplined commanders, ordered the full combat readiness of its units and issued a command for the crucial defence of the city.[396] A part of the units of the 1st corps, among which were parts of the 1st Motorized Brigade, were ready and engaged in the blockade of certain communications in the city.[397] The whole action of arresting was ended with unnecessary and innocent victims, and without grave consequences for Sarajevo's defence.

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[392] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Izvještaj o kontrolnom obilasku 1. mtbr*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-441-1/93, 17 October 1993.

[393] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Upućivanje artiljeraca 1. mtbr na Igman*, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-467-1, 13 October 1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Privremeni smještaj i angažovanje na vojno-policijskim poslovima na prostoru Igmana, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-453, 21 October 1993.

[394] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-254, 23 October 1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Analiza b/d od 22- 24.10.93. godine*, 25 October 1993.

[395] This was the case of arresting the commander of the 10th Mountain Brigade, Mušan Topalović Caco, and the deputy commander of the 9th Motorized Brigade, Ramiz Delalić Ćelo.

[396] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Zapovijest za odbranu Op.broj 4*, Str.pov.broj: 05/7-466, 25 October 1993.

[397] Dervišević, 322.

The wet and cold November of 1993 brought about another period of relative respite on the Sarajevo front and in the zone of the 1st Motorized Brigade. The armies were quiet in their trenches, with occasional shots and mortars coming from the Serb side, and with rare responses from the side of the 1st Motorized Brigade, due to the chronic deficiency of ammunition of all kinds and calibres. The concentration and activities of the VRS, after the ARBiH forces liberated Vareš from the HVO forces at the beginning of November, was directed towards the Olovo – Vareš route.[398] Expressing offensive activities its forces managed to achieve progress in this direction.[399]

Even though this was expected for the first anniversary of the Army of the RBiH, due to the series of glorious victories during 1992, the collective military award the honorary title **GLORIOUS** was awarded to the 1st Motorized Brigade on 14 December 1993.[400] In the explanation of the Decision of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina it was stated that the acknowledgment was awarded for the general contribution to the preservation of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, for a series of successfully organized and executed actions which defended the broad free territory in the zone of its responsibility, and with it the RBiH as a whole, and for the continuously confirmed courage, determination and sacrifice of its fighters in the execution of battles and other tasks, and for the expressed care and protection towards the citizens and material and technical assets.[401]

The VRS began showing some more intensive activities in the zone of the 1st Motorized Brigade on the Sarajevo battlefield from the beginning of December. It soon moved its troops. The forces of the VRS, developed into three battle groups, on 9 December attempted to conduct a violent reconnaissance in the region "Pretis" factory – Sjenička kosa, in order to wedge into the battle formation of the 3rd battalion in the direction of the settlement Nizovi. During this attempt the VRS artillery shot across the depth of the battle formation of the 1st Motorized Brigade. The forces of the 3rd battalion repelled the attack and inflicted losses to the enemy, without suffering any losses themselves.[402]

The intensive shelling was continued in the following days. Movements of the VRS units in the depth of its formation became more frequent, and after another attempt of violent reconnaissance in the region of Hrastik, which was discovered and prevented on time, the Command of the 1st Motorized Brigade concluded that an enemy offensive was being prepared.[403] In the several following days the VRS continued with an intensified artillery activity, grouping of forces and scouting of certain parts of the defence lines of the 1st Motorized Brigade. The reconnaissance activities of their forces in the region of Mujkića brdo were noticed on 20 December.[404] On the next day the artillery attacks, along with the use

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398 From November 1993 to May 1994 the VRS conducted several consecutive and connected operations on the Olovo-Vareš and the Sarajevo battlefields, with the code names "PANCIR", "PANCIR 2", "STRELA-94".

399 Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 36.

400 **AARBiH**, Predsjedništvo RBiH, *Odluka*, PR broj 02-136-786/93, 14 December 1993. The collective war acknowledgment in the form of awarding honourary titles in the RBiH Army was introduced on the occasion of its first anniversary and the first acknowledgments of this kind were awarded on 14 April 1993. The honourary title was awarded in two levels: GLORIOUS and KNIGHTLY and did not have a certain materialisation. The awarded honourary title became an obligatory part of the formational name of the units, had to be included on seals, markings and flags of the Brigade that had received it, whereby the military merits of the unit were emphasized and testified on the occasion of its each mention. Mesud Šadinlija: "Počasni nazivi - kolektivna ratna priznanja u Armiji Republike Bosne i Hercegovine", **RADOVI FILOZOFSKOG FAKULTETA U SARAJEVU**, Knjiga XIV/1 (Historija, Historija umjetnosti, Arheologija), Sarajevo, 2010, str. 321-328.

401 Zahir Dervišević, "Naša brigada – slavna", **Ratni bilten** (Prva slavna motorizovana brigada Sarajevo), godina III, broj 12/13, 1994, 7.

402 **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dopuna dnevnog borbenog izvještaja*, Str.pov.broj: 87-280-1, 9 December 1993.

403 **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-287, 16 December 1993.

404 **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-291, 20 December 1993.

of chemical weapons, were exceptionally intensive, and the concentration of Serb forces was observed in the region of Blagovac.[405]

In the afternoon hours of 21 December the infantry attack was initiated. It was preceded by a long artillery preparation which encompassed the zones of the 102nd and 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade, and especially the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. The attack was carried out in the hours before afternoon in the regions of Golo brdo, Hill 850, Hill 830 and Fočanska street. The attack was beaten back, and the forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade had five wounded fighters. [406]

The attacks of the Serb forces on 22 December began at 8 AM with a strong artillery preparation from the Brigade artillery positions from the composition of the Vogošća tactical group units and the artillery positions of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps. The attack was supported by armoured forces; two tanks on the Perivojska kosa and three tanks in the region of Treskin dol. Infantry attacks on the regions of Vis, Golo brdo, Hill 830, as well as in the area under Hrastik and towards Glavica were repeated many times. The attacks were exchanged with artillery fire and chemical assults conducted in the region of Hrastik and Ugorsko. The attacks were repelled and the attacker suffered losses. The losses of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade were two killed and one wounded fighter.[407] On the following day, 23 December, the attacks were continued according to the same scenario, with the difference being that artillery attacks were intensified and the number of chemical hits significantly increased; over 50 were registered.[408] In the attack which followed in the afternoon with the focus in the direction of Šaban's house, parts of the Special MUP Brigade of the VRS were included. The attack was stopped, and the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade had five killed and many wounded fighters.[409]

Beaten back the previous day, the Serb forces started the shelling of the front end of the defence of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade on 24 December at 8.30 AM, transferring occasionally their fire across the range of its responsibility to shoot at settlements.[410] In these activities they managed to destroy one weapon of the Mixed anti-armour artillery division, an 82 mm recoilless gun in the region of Vis.[411] The regrouping and strengthening of the Serb forces was registered in Rajlovac and Vogošća on 25 December, but aside from the artillery activities, there were no other offensive attacks of these forces.[412]

The peak of attack of the Serb forces took place on 27 December. In the early morning a unit from the composition of the 72nd special Brigade of the Yugoslav Army took with it parts of the Vogošća Brigade

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[405] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. mtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-292, 21 December 1993.

[406] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov. broj 05/6-539, 21 December 1993.

[407] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-540, 22 December 1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-293, 22 December 1993. **Redžo Nuhanović** and **Izudin Valjevčić** were killed. The heavily wounded **Kemal Kurbegović** died from the suffered injuries on 27 December in the Koševo hospital.

[408] A lot has already been said about the use of chemical assets by the VRS against the ARBiH lines. The used assets were war gas of the irritation type. Their use is not only confirmed by the ARBiH documents. Having spent large amounts of these chemical assets during the winter offensive, the Main Staff of the VRS ordered in May of 1994 additional amounts of the asset marked 8600-CE-405 to be sought out in the storage warehouses Ušivak. **ICTY**: GŠ VRS, *Stanje MTS ABHO u Kasarni Ušivak*, Str.pov.broj: 07/16-34, 31 May 1994. Acting on this order, the Sarajevo-Romanija corps Command established that 190 barrels of 200 kg each of this asset were located in Ušivak.

[409] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-541, 23 December 1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-294, 23 December 1993. The following fighters were killed: **Mirsad Bičo**, **Rasim Kelemiš**, **Abdulah Mekić**, **Azem Paro** and **Stanoje Tomić**.

[410] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-542, 24 December 1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-295, 24 December 1993.

[411] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Izvještaj o borbenim dejstvima (načelnika artiljerije)*, 3 January 1994.

[412] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-543, 25 December 1993;

into an attack on Sjenička kosa and Orahov brijeg.[413] The Serbian specialists managed to approach the line of the 3rd battalion on Sjenička kosa unnoticed, to gain control over two trenches where they captured two soldiers.[414] Having passed through the line of the 3rd battalion, they entered into the unfinished building of the clinical centre. On the ground floor of the building they were blocked by the 3rd company of the 3rd Motorized battalion. In a two-hour close combat, conducted mainly with hand grenades, the attackers were completely broken having suffered great losses. The second group which commenced an attack on Orahov brijeg was discovered at the last moment and was broken in a direct infantry clash by fire shot from the line of the 3rd battalion. On 27 December the special forces of the Yugoslav army and the added VRS units from Vogošća suffered heavy losses in the failed attempts to take the defence lines of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. They left seven dead soldiers behind them, of which six belonged to the 72nd Special Brigade of the Yugoslav army. Of those six two were officers. The battles carried on until dusk. The losses of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade were two killed, two heavily and five lightly wounded fighters. The confusion of the beaten Serb forces was used by a group of six Bosniak inmates from the concentration camp in Vogošća, who were used by the Serb forces within the battle activities, and who managed to reach free territory.[415] After the special forces of the Yugoslav forces were completely beaten on Sjenička kosa and Orahov brijeg, the VRS and VJ forces in Vogošća calmed down on the following day. There were no activities from their side until the afternoon hours. The occasional artillery activities began only from 3.30 PM.[416]

During the December phase of the Serb offensive on Sarajevo, the focus of their attack was on the route of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. There were expressed activities on the routes of other Brigades of the 1st corps as well: 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade, 102nd Motorized Brigade, 15th Motorized Brigade, 5th Motorized Brigade, but all the units of the 1st corps managed to defend their positions. By the end of the second war year the Serb forces continued their artillery activities against the lines of the 1st corps and the city of Sarajevo, but there were no serious infantry attacks.

From the beginning of 1994, the VRS conducted daily intensive shelling of the defence lines of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade and the urban area. On 4 January over 2.000 missiles fell on the defence lines of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade and 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade. In the zone of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade there were movements and regrouping of the enemy, but no infantry attack took place. The attack was carried out in the zone of the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade on Mijatovića-strana.[417]

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[413] This was a unit of the Yugoslav Army which was formed in 1992. These were special forces, composed from professional officers, non-commissioned officers and contracted soldiers. At the time of its engagement in Vogošća, the unit was stationed in the Yugoslav Army barracks in Avala near Belgrade. The unit was brought to Vogošća by the Yugoslav Army colonel Milorad Stupar. Fifty specialist and fully equipped soldiers came to Vogošća. Thirty of them took part in the attack on 27 December. **ICTY**: Suđenje Momčilu Perišiću, IT-04-81-T, 15. mart 2010, Svjedok: Zlatko Danilović, Transkript, 11037-11039.

[414] **Mirsad Ćulović Ruža**, was massacred with a knife. He survived and remained heavily disabled. **Fahrudin Karavdić Fedan** was captured and taken to Vogošća, where he was later killed. Dervišević, 328.

[415] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/6-545, 27 December 1993; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-298, 27 December 1993; **ICTY**: Suđenje Momčilu Perišiću, IT-04-81-T, 15. mart 2010, Svjedok: Zlatko Danilović, Transkript, 11037-11039 **AARBiH**, *Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane Brigade (period 1992/93. godina)*, manuscript. From the composition of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade the following fighters were killed: **Hasib Kijamet** and **Abaz Zeković**. The suffering of Fahrudin Karavdić was mentioned earlier.

[416] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 87-299, 28 December 1993.

[417] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 13/9-4, 4 January 1994.

The artillery attacks on the defence lines and the unselective shelling of settlements were continued during the following two days. Not having the means to respond to the artillery fire, the Command of the 1st corps ordered the undertaking of sabotage actions towards the positions of the VRS. In the zone of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade the sabotage action was performed on 6 January in front of the front end of the 3rd battalion, with activities of the sabotage group against two enemy bunkers.[418]

The VRS forces did not decrease their artillery attacks after the sabotage actions of the 1st corps units. They continued intensive activities, especially on 11 January, when they performed a preparation of their infantry attack, which was repeated many times in the direction of Vis and Golo brdo. The forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade managed to repel these attacks successfully.[419]

The following days the VRS activities against the defence lines of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade were continued by the various guns and weapons with varying intensity. The intensive shelling of the lines of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade on 17 January with weapons of various calibre, was supported by the VRS tanks from Blagovac and the region of Šućur-house, but also from Trebević, so that an infantry attack was to be expected. However, the infantry attack did not take place, but the aforementioned activities caused heavy losses to the Brigade. A tank grenade shot from Trebević hit the shelter from the south-east side of the hill Vis – Golo brdo, which was used as accommodation for the part of the reserve of the 4th company of the 1st battalion. People with personal weapons and anti-armour assets were in the shelter at the time. Hitting the cover, made from iron rods and a 110 cm thick layer of soil, the grenade penetrated the shelter and activated hand grenades and containers of the "OSA" rocket-launchers. On that occasion five fighters of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade were killed and one was heavily wounded. [420]

The intensity of artillery attacks was sustained on a same level throughout January, with occasional escalations and use of extremely devastating and deadly power. This was the case with the cannonade across the defence lines of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade on Žuč performed on 26 January, when rockets of great calibre and the modified avio-bombs equipped with rocket motors were used.[421] These modified bombs of great devastating potential, which left behind enormous craters in the ground after they had exploded, were used on 29 and 30 January.[422] In the meantime, the VRS offensive on the Olovo – Vareš battlefield lasted, with success in the region of Donje Kruševo in the phase initiated on 10 January, but was halted and the counter-attack of the 1st corps managed to retrieve the greatest part of the lost positions.[423]

The poor results of their offensive actions on the Olovo – Vareš battlefront, and especially on the Sarajevo front, the Serb forces still compensated with the shelling of the defence lines of the 1st corps and the unselective artillery attacks on the urban settlements that the 1st corps defended. One of the mortars which was fired on Sarajevo on 5 February caused a massacre on the Markale market killing 68 and

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[418] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Informacija o realizaciji aktivni b/d*, Str.pov.broj: 16/9-6-2, 6 January 1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 02/20-3, 6 January 1994.

[419] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 02/20-8, 11 January 1994.

[420] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dopuna dnevnog borbenog izvještaja*, Str.pov.broj: 02/20-13-1, 17 January 1994. The following fighters were killed by a tank grenade: **Samed Aljević**, **Husein Badžić**, **Dervo Dedović**, **Hasan Kapur**, **Hajrudin Mujakić**. During the day, from the strong artillery fire on the line of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade the following fithters were killed: **Rasim Bašić**, **Kemal Džihanić**, **Pašaga Šabić**, and one more fighter was wounded.

[421] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 16/9-26, 26 January 1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dopuna dnevnog borbenog izvještaja*, Str.pov.broj: 14/9-29, 29 January 1994.

[422] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dopuna dnevnog borbenog izvještaja*, Str.pov.broj: 14/9-29, 29 January 1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 14/9-30, 30 January 1994.

[423] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 38.

wounding 163 citizens of Sarajevo.[424] This massacre initiated the slow and indifferent mechanism of the international community. With the mediation of the UNPROFOR an agreement was reached about a ceasefire and the withdrawal of heavy artillery in the zone 20 km from the centre of Sarajevo. The agreement came into power on 10 February with the ultimatum of NATO issued to the Serb forces, which was supposed to ensure the implementation of this agreement.[425]

The agreement was abused in various ways. The Serb forces brought disfunctional artillery weapons from the whole VRS to group it and bring it under the control of the UNPROFOR, while at the same time the functioning weapons were masked and disguised on suitable locations.[426] Despite of that, the agreement announced the end of the VRS offensive and a beginning of a much calmer period on the Sarajevo battlefield.

[424] Merisa Karović: "Zločini na Markalama", **Prilozi za proučavanje historije Sarajeva**, broj 6, Muzej Sarajeva, Sarajevo, 2008, str. 97-108.
[425] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 38.
[426] **ICTY**: GŠ VRS, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 03/4-114, 9 February 1994.

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(Personnel and organizational changes during 1994. The arrival on Bjelašnica. Preparations for the autumn offensive)

The signed agreement about the ceasefire and the placing of heavy artillery under the control of UNPROFOR on the territory 20 km from the centre of Sarajevo, which came into power on 10 February 1994, signalled a beginning of a new phase in the development of the 1st corps of the ARBiH and the 1st GLORIOUS Motorized Brigade. The changes were expressed in the personnel and organizational sense, but also in the aspect of the changed focus of activity and zone of the Brigade's engagement.

On 14 December 1993 Vahid Bogunić was appointed commander of the Brigade,[427] but due to the battle activities and the VRS offensive, the handover of the duty was performed in the second half of January 1994. The changes on the command posts in the battalions began in the autumn of the previous year. On 12 Ocober 1993 Tašo Dacić was appointed to the duty of commander of the 1st Motorized battalion. On 25 November Šefćet Baždarević was appointed to the duty of commander of the 2nd Motorized battalion, and the previous commander of this battalion, Salko Hajdarević, was named the commander of the Logistics battalion. By the end of January 1994 a Mixed artillery division of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade was formed by the joining of the Howitzer division and the Mixed anti-armour artillery division.[428] Omer Mulaomerović was appointed to the duty of commander of the Mixed artillery division on 4 February. Mirsad Babačić was named commander of Military police company, while Enes Zeković and Adnan Bijedić remained on the posts of commanders of the 3rd Motorized battalion and the armoured battalion. By the beginning of January 1994 the Guard Brigade "Delta" was disbanded and its fighters were distributed in the composition of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade.

Organizational changes occurred also on the other side of the front. As a consequence of persistent failures to break the forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade on the hights of Žuč and the liberated territory of Vogošća, on the day of the Markale massacre on 5 February, the commanders of the Vogošća and Rajlovac Brigades, due to the poor management, commanding and failing to execute the assigned tasks, were both dismissed and the disbanding of the tactical group Vogošća was ordered. With the same order the conversion of the Vogošća, Rajlovac and Koševo Brigades into battalions was regulated, and these battalions made up the formation of the 3rd Sarajevo infantry Brigade. In the composition of this Brigade, the formation of one assult infantry battalion was also ordered to be formed from the units of the disbanded Brigades and the Ilijaš infantry Brigade with the base in military barracks in Semizovac.[429]

In the shadow of the VRS offensive which lasted from December 1993 to the beginning of February 1994 a strong offensive of the HVO forces took place on the Kiseljak-Fojnica battlefront. Also, on the same day of the Markale massacre on 5 February, the HVO executed an attack on the Kiseljak route, penetrated the ARBiH lines near the village of Velika Sotnica and set fire to the village. The grouping of the HVO forces and their activities announced a broader offensive, but it did not materialize. The high snowfall slowed down the HVO activities, and then on 23 February 1994 in Zagreb an agreement was signed about the cease of fire between the HVO and the ARBiH. By the signing of the Washington agreement on 18 March 1994 the conflicts between the HVO and the ARBiH were definitely ended.[430]

This was an extremely important moment for the future development of events.

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[427] **AARBiH**, Predsjedništvo RBiH, *Naredba*, Broj 02-111-822/93, 14 December 1993.
[428] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 26-14, 30 January 1994.
[429] **ICTY**: GŠ VRS*, Preformiranje dela jedinica SRK i DK, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 02/2-25, 5 February 1994.
[430] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 38.

Namely, in the summer of 1993 the VRS offensive in Podrinje and the broader region of Sarajevo brought great losses to the ARBiH forces, narrowed their operative basis and manoeuvre space, thus forcing them to crucial defence, practically on the edges of the remaining free settlements. In such a difficult moment the conflict with the HVO escalated. It did not endanger militarily the Army of the RBiH, but it did occupy great forces and stretched them on a long and intersected front against two enemies. Even more importantly, it cut off the connections with the Republic of Croatia and all the hitherto active lines of supply. The regime in Belgrade, which was in many ways involved in every aspect of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, both publicly and secretly, directly and indirectly, from the political, financial, logistical support to the political project executed by Radovan Karadžić, to whom Serbia created, financed, supplied, supported the military and police both in an informational and personnel sense, and all the way to the direct involvement of units of the Yugoslav Army, Serbian MUP and the State Security Service of Serbia in the battles in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which represented open gestures of military aggression against another sovereign and independent state, went one step further in September of 1993. Through its information outpost in Velika Kladuša, led by Fikret Abdić, they activated the project of the Krajina autonomy, which brought about the fratricidal conflict of Abdić's supporters with the forces of the 5th corps of the ARBiH. The VRS forces and the Serb forces from Croatia entered the battles in Krajina on Abdić's side, bringing the 5th corps into an extremely difficult position. With the rise in intensity of the conflict of the HVO with the ARBiH, significant forces of the Croatian army entered the battles on the side of the HVO. By the beginning of winter the new VRS offensives towards Sarajevo, Olovo and Vareš were renewed. After they had ended in the wider region of Sarajevo, Maglaj was attacked and brought into a difficult position. After that Goražde was next in line, since it was in an especially challenging position due to the deep and complete surrounding of the VRS around it. In that situation the ending of the conflict with the HVO was of crucial importance for the forces of the ARBiH which were stretched to the maximum and overburdened, and kept their positions only with the utmost effort.

The free territories of Hadžići, Fojnica, Kiseljak, Kreševo, Visoko, Breza, Olovo and Vareš entered the zone of responsibility of the 1st corps again from the end of 1993. On the HVO attacks and the preparation of its broader offensive on the Kiseljak – Fojnica battlefield at the beginning of February, the Command of the 1st corps responded by moving a part of its forces from the territory of Sarajevo, which were liberated by the end of the VRS offensive, to the free territory of Hadžići. After the HVO attacks from Kiseljak were stopped, the Command of the 1st corps began preparing a counter-offensive which would solve the problem of these forces and their unpleasant activities from both sides of the corps' zone, and then to do what was in its power to relieve the defence of Goražde. As the conflict with the HVO was rapidly approaching its end, this meant that all the following activities could only be planned towards the VRS.

The idea of the commander of the 1st corps, Vahid Karavelić, was to stretch the Serb forces with operations on the two opposing ends of the responsibility zone of the 1st corps, to force them to close down the routes and thereby relieve the pressure on Goražde. On the Olovo – Vareš route an operation "DŽEP-94" (POCKET 94) was planned, which was supposed to neutralize the result of the previous VRS offensive on this area, executed under the name "PANCIR" (ARMOUR). On the Bjelašnica route a movement of units was planned and the occupation of the area towards the border with the 4th corps, which was endangered with the expressed intentions of the VRS to act across the space of Bjelašnica and Visočica towards Ivan-sedlo. By achieving this manoeuvre, the VRS forces would subsequently accomplish the remaining unfulfilled goals of the "LUKAVAC-93" operation and cancel out the recently achieved aspects of improvement of the position of the 1st corps, and this was not to be allowed. Therefore, the units

of the 1st corps continued to remove their forces from the urban area, in order to be able to forestall the potential VRS activities and create conditions for their own battle activities towards Goražde.

The planning of these battle activities became possible because the agreement about the ceasefire and the relocation of heavy artillery was being implemented, and because the UNPROFOR occupied certain control points for the surveillance of the agreement, and among others the positions on Žuč, Vidikovac, Mojmilo, Dobrinja and on the Bridge of Brotherhood and Unity ("Bratstva i jedinstva").[431] The 1st corps could therefore take additional forces and relocate them from Sarajevo, so until 20 February it took one company each from all the Brigades on the urban territory onto the area between Hrasnica and Hadžići. A part of the heavy weapons which could be transported were transferred through the tunnel, and the remaining arms were left in the "Marshall Tito" barracks and placed under the control of UNPROFOR. Additional forces were prepared for the quick transfer outside of Sarajevo.[432]

Conditions were created in which it was possible to separate parts of the forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade from the permanently unsettled and difficult defence line on Žuč and move them to the area outside of Sarajevo. The first company of fighters from the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade was sent to perform tasks in Pazarić on 16 February.[433] After that preparations were continued for the relocation of stronger forces. Personnel for the exit was chosen, located to the barracks in Velešići, and this part of the unit was trained every day. Groups of fighters were sent to the terrain outside of the city in order to create conditions for the exit and acceptance of the unit on the ground. The scouting groups performed a detailed reconnaissance of the Bjelašnica terrain in an attempt to determine the distribution of enemy forces.[434] The joining and coordinating of the activities of the 1st corps units on the free territory of Hadžići was performed by the Command group Pazarić and on whose head was the deputy commander of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade Ibrahim Dervišević. The commander of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade ordered the formation of one battalion of combined composition, as a temporary formation for the exit and execution of assignments in the area of Bjelašnica. The command of this battalion was combined from the senior of the Brigade Command and the Commands of the 1st and 2nd battalions. Two companies in its compositions were also from the composition of the 1st and 2nd battalion. By the end of March the relocation of the 3rd company from the composition of the 3rd Motorized battalion was ordered.[435]

The activities of the command group Pazarić expanded daily with the influx of new forces. There were difficulties with creating conditions to accommodate people due to the lack of materials and assets for the adaptation of destroyed buildings planned for the lodging of the units, so that the military barracks Pazarić were mostly used as a base for the newly arriving forces. The reconnaissance activities on Bjelašnica were also expanded and the presence of the forces was increased. By 19 March one company of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade was transferred to the region Čuhovići – Dugo polje with a task to occupy the line Orlovac – Gradina – Crveni klanac – Dugo polje – Strug, from where it was supposed to continue scouting activities and create conditions for the arrival of one more company.[436] Beside the

[431] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 14/9-41, 10 February 1994.
[432] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Sedmična analiza*, Str.pov.broj: 11/9-55, 21 February 1994.
[433] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 02/20-43, 16 February1994.
[434] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 02/21-02, 14 March 1994.
[435] The commander of this provisional battalion was the commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade Tašo Dacić. The company commanders were: 1. Dževad Buljubašić, 2. Džemal Smajkan, 3. Mukadem Vatreš. **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dopuna privremenog naređenja jedinici privremenog formacije za izlazak van z/o 1. Smtbr, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 26-42-1, 14.03.1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 26-47, 31 March 1994.
[436] **AARBiH**, Komandna grupa Pazarić, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 02/21-04, 19 March 1994.

sending of its own forces to the area of Bjelašnica, the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade contributed to the defence of Igman by re-commanding of one part of its fighters to the composition of the newly formed 1st Bosniak Mountain Brigade, which was a duty of all other Sarajevo Brigades as well. By 20 March, 150 soldiers and 62 pieces of infantry weapons were re-commanded from the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade to the 1st Bosniak Mountain Brigade.[437]

The forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade on the territory of Bjelašnica and Pazarić were gradually brought to the planned level according to number and composition. At the same time changes in personnel were conducted and people retreated to Sarajevo for a break. With the situation in Goražde becoming more complicated, the forces from the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade and the other units of the 1st corps which were planned for the Bjelašnica route were quickly brought to the regions of distribution. Until the beginning of fighting, four companies were relocated from Sarajevo, with necessary parts of supporting units from the composition of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade.

By the beginning of April the VRS forces almost completely broke the defence of Goražde and the battles were transferred to the outskirts of the town. The Command of the 1st corps sent several groups of volunteers towards Goražde via Bjelašnica and Treskavica and via the territory of Trnovo which was controlled by the VRS, with as much ammunition as the men could carry in their backpacks. All the available forces from the territory of Hrasnica, Igman, Pazarić and Tarčin, including the arriving forces from Sarajevo, were concentrated on the area of Bjelašnica between Dugo polje and the village Lukomir by 9 April. The 82nd Mountain Brigade was withdrawn from the battlefield in central Bosnia and sent to Bjelašnica. All of these forces initiated their movement in the direction of Goražde on 9 April.[438]

The combined battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade had previously sent a company to the region of Sinanovići, which acted as a vanguard and sent scouting patrols towards Jabuka (tp 1489), on the route of the march of the moving units. The remaining three companies, with 82 mm mortars and a part of the background platoon, marched on 9 April along the route Čuhovići – Lukomir – Crveni klanac – Umoljani – Tušila – Sinanovići. With a company each, the battalion from the composition of the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade closed down the routes Bjelašnica – Žuti cvijet – Žuljsko brdo and Visoka glava – Vukova glava – Oštro brdo, one company was subordinated to the 82nd Mountain Brigade, and the other was left in the village of Bobovica as a reseve. The battalion of the 1st Bosniak Mountain Brigade arrived to the region of Tušila in a marching formation. The forces of the 82nd Mountain Brigade with a company from the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade also in a marching formation reached the region of Jabuka, passed it and lowered themselves to the foot of the Treskavica mountain. Marching behind the column of the 82nd Mountain Brigade, the battalion from the composition of the 4th Motorized Brigade came to the region of Jabuka and then sent a part of its forces to the region of Puzim (tp 1776) where they connected with the forces of the Independent battalion "Bjelašnica", while another part of their forces was sent towards Previt (tp 1337).[439]

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[437] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Sedmični borbeni izvještaj*, 20 March 1994. The initial formational name of the 1st Bosniak Mountain Brigade was 1st Muslim Mountain Brigade, but the name was quickly changed. Using the name of the 1st Bosniak Mountain Brigade instead of the 1st Muslim Mountain Brigade, which was effectively used at the time of re-command of fighters of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade, we evade confusion and mix-up with the later formed 1st Muslim light Brigade stationed in Pazarić.

[438] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 39.

[439] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Sedmična analiza*, Str.pov.broj: 18/9-110, 17 April 1994.

The movement of the units was carried out in very difficult weather conditions, with a constant blizzard and abundant snowfall, which had reached the height of over one meter on the day of the march. The units were not equipped nor prepared for fighting in such extreme weather conditions and on heavy mountain terrain. These conditions quickly exhausted the fighters in the marching formation. The Command of the 1st corps stopped the movement of the units on the aforementioned points. The units did not have any conditions for the accommodation and lodging, and the paths were mostly obstructed by the heavy snowfall. It was impossible to keep the units on the attained lines until the arrival of more favourable weather conditions for the continuation of battle activities, so the majority of forces were withdrawn to temporary bases or more suitable regions of distribution. From the composition of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade one strengthened platoon remained in the village Sinanovići, as a battle security, with the task to scout the region of Jabuka, while the remainder of the forces were returned to the region of the village Čuhovići, apart from one company which was withdrawn to the barracks in Pazarić. Along with the part of the units of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade, the platoon of the 82nd Mountain Brigade also remained in Sinanovići. [440]

The following days enormous efforts were invested into the clearing of the paths, which would allow the transportation of necessary assets for the creation of conditions for the accommodation and lodging of units on Bjelašnica. Until the weather conditions had improved, it was impossible to do anything of major significance. In the meantime, the VRS offensive on Goražde reached its boiling point. The incapacity of the ARBiH forces to intervene on this route was complete. After warnings in the form of NATO air strikes on certain VRS goals around Goražde and under the pressure of the international factor, in the night of 23 April UNPROFOR entered Goražde and spread out across the line of separation of forces.[441] This prevented the fall of Goražde and averted the catastrophe of tens of thousands of its inhabitants and refugees who had arrived to the town from the territories occupied by the Serb forces.

The forces of the 1st corps on Bjelašnica were only then able to create conditions for partial movement and by the end of April the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade occupied the following locations: Derino brdo, Dajanovo brdo, Jabuka and Lugov vrat.[442] The whole initial period of the units' stay on Bjelašnica was accompanied by problems in logistical support. Combat assets of all kinds were lacking, among which the clothes and footwear were a first class problem. Building materials were also deficient, along with petrol, and the difficult conditions in which the fighters performed their tasks required an emergent establishment of all elements of medical service. With the aim of achieving more efficient command and control, along with creating a direct insight into the situation on the ground, by the end of April the Command group Pazarić relocated its command post to Lukomir.[443]

At the time when the focus of Brigade's activities was transferred to the Bjelašnica route, in the basic zone of responsibility of the Brigade in the defence of Sarajevo, on the line from Vis to Sjenička kosa, measures were being undertaken not to allow the decrease in the number of people and assets caused by the exit of units outside of the city to negatively reflect on the combat readiness in relation to the newly established situation on the battlefield. The VRS forces which stood across the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade, mainly respected the agreement regarding the use of heavy artillery weapons and had generally

[440] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Sedmična analiza*, Str.pov.broj: 18/9-110, 17 April 1994.
[441] **AARBiH**, ŠVK OSRBiH*, Stanje na ratištu RBiH za 24.04.1994, Informacija*, Str.pov.broj: 03/161-98, 25 April 1994.
[442] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/9-123, 30 April 1994.
[443] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 26 April 1994.

decreased their activities, but had nevertheless conducted daily provocations with the use of infantry weapons, grenade guns and hand-grenade launchers. The probable reason for these activities of the forces of the 3rd Sarajevo infantry Brigade of the VRS was in the fact that they too removed a part of their forces from the city territory after the agreement and engaged them in the offensive against Goražde, and after that had ended they were again sent on the Olovo – Vareš battlefield, so that with intensified activities they attempted to mask the diminished presence of their forces on the positions. After the NATO attacks around Goražde, the VRS intensified their activities on the Sarajevo battlefront. In order to forestall possible surprises, measures of increased combat readiness were ordered, and the Command of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade ordered the preparation for use of all weapons which had a calibre higher than 12.7 mm and the planning of their firing position.[444]

During May in the Brigade's zone on Bjelašnica the tasks were still executed by the combined compositions of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. The conditions for the stationing of one unit in the region of Sinanovići – Jabuka were created gradually. By 13 May one more company from Čuhovići was re-located to Sinanovići.[445] The reason for this reinforcement of the part of the forces in Sinanovići was the necessity of occupying and connecting a new defence line. The new defence line Dajanovo brdo – Jabuka – Lugov vrat was occupied by the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade on 9 May.[446] Soon the remainder of the unit was transferred to Sinanovići. Further activities concerned the engineering preparation of the defence line and its connecting with the neighbours. By 15 May the line was connected with its right neighbour the 82nd Mountain Brigade in the region of Lugov vrat.[447] The defence line of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade established in May 1994 is shown on ***Map 15***.

Soon after the occupying of a new defence line on Bjelašnica, there was a heavy incident with tragic consequences on the part where the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade connected with the 82nd Mountain Brigade on Lugov vrat. On previous pages we have mentioned volunteer groups that had moved to Goražde during the culmination of the offensive against this town. Immediately after the summer offensive of the VRS in 1993, in which the last communication was cut off and Goražde was placed under a deep and complete surrounding of the VRS forces, an action was initiated under the code name "KURIR" (COURIER). It consisted of sending ARBiH volunteer groups that were supposed, in greatest secrecy, to move across VRS controlled territory for several days, and carry to Goražde small amounts of material and technical assets with components for purpose industry, and return from Goražde with the initiating embryos for the production of infantry ammunition which was produced by the Goražde company "Pobjeda". After the ending of the March-April VRS offensive, one large group within the "KURIR" action started moving towards Sarajevo. Due to a mistake of the 1st corps Command, this group was not informed about the newly established defence line in the region of Jabuka. Seeing engineered and ordered positions on Lugov vrat in the night of 23 May, they assumed that these were positions of the VRS. Not being able to go back, they decided to attempt a breakthrough. In a short battle which ensued, five fighters of the 82nd Mountain Brigade were killed and two were wounded, while one fighter from the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade was wounded, and in the column arriving from Goražde one fighter was

[444] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-209-1, 18 April 1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-217-1, 20 April 1994.
[445] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 13 May 1994.
[446] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dopuna: dnevni operativni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/9-133-2, 10 May 1994.
[447] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 15 May 1994.

killed and three were wounded.[448] After the battle had begun, the units in Sinanovići, the battalions of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade and 82nd Mountain Brigade were alarmed and the forces from the camp spaces went to intervene. Some luck in this great misfortune was contained in the fact that mutual communication and identification was achieved at that moment. Otherwise the column from Goražde could have been surrounded and broken on the territory of Sinanovići, with probable great losses on both sides.

This incident did not influence the continuation of the initiated activities on Bjelašnica. After the defence line was established further organizational changes were performed directed at creating conditions for the continuation of offensive activities.

Before all, temporary coordination bodies, such as the command group Pazarić, were included into the system with changes of formation of the Command of the 1st corps, whereby the Commands of the operative groups, as temporary compositions, were organized in the composition of the staff – command of the corps, and executed their tasks on the territory on which the operative group was formed. On 18 May 1994 by the order of the Command of the 1st corps operative groups were formed with centres in Pazarić, Visoko and Vareš. The OG-1 Pazarić was composed from the following Brigades: 9th Mountain Brigade, 82nd Mountain Brigade, 1st Bosniak Brigade, 1st Muslim light Brigade and 1st Mixed artillery division. The following unit parts were subordinated to the Command of the OG-1 and executed tasks in its zone of responsibility: battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade, battalion of the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade, battalion of the 5th Motorized Brigade, two companies of the 4th Motorized Brigade and the 1st light Air defence artillery division, while the units themselves remained on the direct line of communication with the Command of the 1st corps.[449]

The Command of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade estimated that it was a much more efficient solution to send compact units, its Motorized battalions with parts of supporting units, to the assignments outside of the city, rather than to form combined compositions for every change. They concluded that this was made possible by the establishment of a defence line in the assigned region, the creation of basic conditions for the accommodation of people, connecting supply lines and getting used to all other elements necessary for the functioning of units on the ground, and especially considering the duty of organizing the defence in two zones. Already by 11 May it ordered the command of the 2nd battalion to initiate preparations for the assuming of the region of defence on Bjelašnica in a one-month shift from 1 June, and the commands of the 1st and 3rd battalion to plan the forces which they will use to take over the defence line of the 2nd battalion on Žuč.[450]

The Brigade was also a part of the broader organizational changes in the 1st corps. The Mixed artillery division of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade, beside the fact that it was stationed in Sinanovići with one supporting company, also re-commanded a part of its fighters to the composition of the 1st Mixed artillery division which was formed within the OG-1 Pazarić.[451] A part of the Engineering battalion was re-located from Sarajevo with the task to repair and maintain roads in the zone of the 1st corps.[452] The armoured battalion, which entered the composition of the Brigade as an independent unit, exited the

[448] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 24 May 1994.
[449] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 91-92.
[450] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Pripremno naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 22-106, 11 May 1994.
[451] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Smjena čete za vatrenu podršku na lokaciji Sinanovići, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 22-154-1, 17 June 1994.
[452] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Izlazak vojnika inž.bat za potrebe GOP-a 1. korpusa, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-328-2, 26 June 1994.

composition of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade in June 1994 and was reformed into the 1st Armoured battalion in direct communication with the Command of the 1st corps. A part of the men remained in the composition of the Brigade and were transferred to new duties.[453]

The conditions for the successful execution of organizational changes, created by the implementation of a one-month general cease of battle activities on the whole battlefield of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 10 June at 12 AM, were extremely favourable. According to the change in the situation on the battlefield created with the ending of the conflict with the HVO, the Main Staff of the RBiH Armed forces decided to have the ARBiH prepared for the planned liberating operations. One aspect of the preparations was the forming of operative groups in the way that was already explained. The other one was the forming of manoeuvre battalions in all Brigades. These battalions were formed from the personnel best prepared for combat from the composition of the Brigade who were equipped adequately for the role they were assigned in the offensive activities. In the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade a manoeuvre battalion was formed as the 4th Motorized battalion. Its forming began on 8 June 1994 by appointing members of the battalion's command. Elmedin Čaušević was appointed commander of the 4th Motorized battalion, with Ademir Raščić as his deputy.[454] The battalion was formed quickly and already by the end of June it began performing combat assignments by taking over a part of the defence of the 3rd battalion from Orahov brijeg to Sjenička kosa. These rearrangements of the parts of the defence line of the battalion which arrived to the Bjelašnica terrain, were common practice and in them responsibility was given not only to the Motorized battalions, but also to other units from the composition of the Brigade. After the forming of the 4th battalion, the commander of the Brigade assessed that due to the rearrangement of people, a rearrangement of the battalion's regions had to be performed as well, and this was done by defining the constant region of defence of the 4th Motorized Brigade along the part that it was previously assigned.[455] Beside the tasks in the assigned region of defence, the 4th battalion also conducted additional terrain training.

The general state in which all these activities were undertaken during the spring and summer of 1994, apart from the positive aspects brought with the ceasefire and the relieving of people from active battles, also had another side to it. The opening of roads towards Croatia and the new policy of the RBiH Government directed towards the renewal of economic activities, brought about a sudden influx of merchandise and an opening of trading and catering buildings, that sprung up in the settlements and along military communications in areas where they did not exist before, just like mushrooms after the rain. The intensive negotiating activities of the international mediators and the quiet on the fronts all of a sudden created an almost peace-like atmosphere and an expectation of a quick resolution of the war. This state showed that not everybody was equally engaged and burdened in the defence of the country. The influx of goods on the disordered Bosnian and Herzegovinian war market, and even the influx of the material and technical assets for the equipping of the Army of the RBiH, quickly created a strong contrast in relation to the achieved social security and material protection of soldiers and their families, and were a cause of their growing dissatisfaction.[456]

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[453] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, 23 June 1994.
[454] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Naredba*, Pov.broj: 07/6-67, 8 June 1994.
[455] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Preuzimanje rejona odbrane, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 22-177, 8 July 1994.
[456] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, 20 July 1994.

The peace-like atmosphere as a consequence of the ceasefire and the announcement that the war will be ended by political solutions on the basis of suggestions of the international negotiators, were a trigger for one more negative appearance in the Sarajevo units of the 1st corps which had been felt in from the spring of 1994. Faced with announcements that the war could finish with a defeat of the idea of a united and multi-ethnic Bosnia and Herzegovina for which the Army of the RBiH fought, one part of its members of Serb nationality became afraid that the last shot of the war would find them on the wrong side of the future division lines. This caused frequent cases of Serb soldiers running across the lines of defence. These instances happened mostly during the night from the positions and their number became significant. The damage from these traitors and fugitives running to the enemy side was not only indirect and political, undermining the political platform of the Presidency of the RBiH and political goals of the war waged by the ARBiH, but it was also direct and concrete because along with the people the Serb side also received information about the state of the ARBiH, about the preparations and plans of battle activities.[457] One of the important features of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade of which its members were rightly proud of, was the multi-ethnicity of their senior and soldier composition.[458] At this moment in time, in its formations the cases of deserting and running away of the soldiers of Serb nationality to the enemy side also became frequent.

The stated problems, and particulary the problem of social security and material provisions for the soldiers and their families was solved in time along with the possibilities that the state could afford, but before the effects of the measures for the improvement of the soldiers' social status could be felt it was necessary to execute the assigned tasks and overcome the negative effects of the diminishing war morale as a significant element of combat readiness. The Command of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade, along with the commands of units from its composition, did what was possible in the given circumstances. They attempted to improve the military order, increase the discipline and responsibility for the execution of all kinds of assignments, vigilance on the lines and the motivation of the fighter and senior compositions. An important aspect of these attempts was the right and complete informing of fighters, which was the primary task of the bodies for morale, information and religious issues. Apart from that, the attempts of the Command of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade to overcome the stated problems moved in the direction of improving the living and working conditions in the units, to an extent that was possible. A special accent was given to the improvement of conditions in which the units on Bjelašnica performed their tasks. During June and July the Brigade logistics organized the chopping and cutting of wood for the construction of lodging buildings. By the end of July the building of cottages for the accommodation of fighters in winter conditions was initiated.[459] Members of the Logistics and Engineering battalion, with the aid of several able craftsmen from the composition of the Motorized battalions, managed to build a real military barracks on the location of Gluhača near the village Sinanovići, in a short period of

[457] During 1994, of all the deserters from the ARBiH 244 of them joined the ranks of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps, which was almost equal to the number of recruits used to fill out the Sarajevo-Romanija corps during the year. This is only the number of runaways that had remained in the Sarajevo-Romanija corps. The number of those who ran away and left the territory of Sarajevo is much bigger. This was a pronounced tendency in this formation of the VRS. The total number of deserters from the Sarajevo-Romanija corps during 1994 was 1675. **ICTY**: Komanda SRK, *Referat o stanju b/g Korpusa za 1994. godinu*, Str.pov.broj: 20/04-29, 28 January 1995.

[458] The essence of true multi-ethnicity is not in the counting of people along the ethnic principle but in their equality. Therefore, we will not engage in analysing percentages and numbers. In the parts of this book which contain registers of seniors of the 1st Motorized Brigade and a list of its members are to be found arguments for our claim about the multi-ethnic composition of the Brigade and are available for everyone to see.

[459] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Naređenje*, Pov.broj: 22-196, 29 July 1994.

time, and with a series of nice, and for mountain conditions, comfortable quarters. With the best camp on the plateau of Bjelašnica, the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade legitimized itself as a militarily ordered and disciplined collective.

During the summer the effects of opening of supply lines for the Army of the RBiH were beginning to be felt. Beside the effort and labour of its builders, the building of the camp space in Gluhača was possible by virtue of the improved technical supply of the unit. The nourishment of fighters in the unit, and especially the food fighters were getting on the ground, was significantly improved. By the end of the summer other segments of quartermaster security were improved and the fighters received uniforms and military boots. The order of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade which arrived in April onto the Bjelašnica almost like an exotic guerrilla, in completely inadequate uniforms sown from blankets and sleeping bags, and whose large number of fighters trod the meter thick layers of the Bjelašnica snow in sneakers, a few months later began to represent a well organized military unit even according by its external appearance. At the same time, the fighters were also aware that the ARBiH warehouses were more full with ammunition than was ever the case during the war, that new and missing amounts of weapons were acquired and that in the ensuing combats they would not be forced to count the bullets shot at the enemy and quietly suffer their artillery cannonades.

All of this gradually improved the morale, returned the firmness to the collective and increased combat readiness. During the summer all the parts of the Brigade on Bjelašnica were rotated. The personnel got to know the terrain and adapted to the conditions in which it executed its tasks. The 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade received the beginning of the autumn and a continuation of battles for the liberation of the country as a completely ready unit, well worthy of its tasks.

XI

(The liberation of Mlakva, Šljemena, Javorska kosa and Poljica. The liberation of Pandurica and Borikovac. The occupying of the line Dujmovska brda – Kilavac – Orlica. The liberation of Glavica, Proskok and Prečko brdo. The 1st Knightly Motorized Brigade)

By the beginning of September the Bjelašnica and Treskavica offensives, for which the units of the 1st corps had prepared during the summer, were in the closing stages of their preparation. The forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade represented an important element in the realization of the whole idea of the activities. In the final phase of the preparation, Vahid Bogunić, the commander of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade, was appointed to the duty of chief of staff of the 1st corps, and on 28 August 1994 Ibrahim Dervišević, who was his deputy, was appointed to the post of commander of the Brigade.[460] On his new post Bogunić was an important link for maintaining the preparation for the operation, and Dervišević, since as commander of Command group Pazarić he practically established the distribution of the forces on Bjelašnica in April, was well aware of the situation and the tasks in hand, so that the handover of the commanding duties was not felt in the dynamics of the Brigade's preparation.

The command of the commander of the OG-1 Pazarić for attack on the Bjelašnica – Treksavica route, was approved by the commander of the 1st corps on 7 September 1994. The essence of the idea consisted of having the OG-1 forces attack the enemy along the route Tušila – Đevigrad (tp 2034) – Rogoj – Grebak, and along the auxiliary routes of Igman – village Ledići – village Slavljevići and Jabuka – Siljevac (tp 1448) – Kalinovik from their attained line of Obješenjak to the left and Previt to the right, with the aim to simultaneously act against all the elements of the enemy's battle formation, to break the enemy on its front end by injecting a part of their forces in the enemy's rear and by encompassing activities and cooperation with the 4th corps forces, to inflict the enemy human and material losses, and thereby gain control of the wider plateau of Treskavica in the first phase and cut the communication Kalinovik – Ljuta by reaching the line Brezova glava – Proskok (tp 1273) – Hojta (tp 1672) – Borikovci – Ogorjeli kuk – Turov stan – Kozija luka – Nikoline stijene – Mali Treskač – Kula (tp 1783) – Debelo brdo (tp 1304). In the case of a positive course of events on the battlefield, the operation was supposed to have two more phases with the aim of liberating the municipalities of Kalinovik and Trnovo and to cut the communications Sarajevo – Foča, Foča – Kalinovik, Kalinovik – Nevesinje and Kalinovik – Gacko. These assignments were carried out by the units from the composition of the OG-1: 1st Bosniak Mountain Brigade, 82nd Mountain Brigade, battalions of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade, 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade, 4th Motorized Brigade, 5th Motorized Brigade, with a reserve in the forces of two companies of the 2nd Mountain Brigade, one company of the 1st Muslim light Brigade and one company of police, supported by the assets of the 1st Mixed artillery battalion and the 1st Light Air defence artillery division.[461]

The task of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade was to quickly and energetically break the enemy at the front end of his defence and to gain control of the line Borikovci – Poljice by attacking from their initial positions of Dajanovo brdo on the left and Lugov vrat on the right, in cooperation with its left neighbour the 5th Motorized Brigade and its right neighbour the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade, along with inserting reconnaissance-sabotage groups into the enemy's rear. The connection with the left neighbour was to be achieved on Borikovci, and the connection with the right neighbour on Ogorjeli kuk. The left neighbour, the 5th Motorized Brigade, was supposed to gain control of the Bijela lijeska – Borikovci line from its starting position of Debela međa – Dajanovo brdo, and ensure the connection

[460] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naredba*, Str.pov.broj: 06/7-190, 28 August 1994.
[461] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Zapovijest za napad*, Str.pov.broj: 3/727-2, 7 September 1994.

with the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade on the northern slopes of Borikovac. The connection with the right neighbour, the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade, which had the task to gain control of the line Ogorjeli kuk – Čardak (tp 1445) – Turov stan – mountaineering refuge of Kozija luka, in the region of Ogorjeli kuk was secured by the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade.[462]

By the beginning of September, the region of defence held by the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade was taken up by the 2nd Motorized battalion in a regular rotation of units. Beside the 2nd battalion and the parts of support units, the 2nd company of the manoeuvre 4th Motorized battalion that was subordinated to the 2nd battalion arrived to the camp of Gluhača.[463] Along with the reconnaissance-sabotage groups of the 2nd and 3rd battalion, these were the forces planned to execute the task that the Brigade was assigned.[464] In order to be trained for the accomplishing of battle tasks in difficult conditions such as those expected on the peaks of Bjelašnica and Treskavica, one more company of the 4th battalion exited Sarajevo on 13 September and was stationed in Suhodol near Tarčin.[465]

Thorough preparations of the upcoming battle activities were undertaken. After the scouting of the VRS battle formations, attack plans were created on the level of all units, and the units were supplied with adequate amounts of material and technical assets. In order to deceive the enemy, several activities were performed, among which was a radio-deception carried out by the Brigade's radiomen who organized a virtual network in which they intensively exchanged ciphered telegrams of nonsensical content.[466] The response was also prepared to the potential attack of the VRS in the Brigade's zone in Sarajevo, if such an event would occur at the time of the operation on Bjelašnica.[467]

Along with all of these preparations, the initial time of the beginning of the attack, planned for 15 September, was moved back. As the reason why the attack was prolonged, the participants often quote the case of Sreto Milaković, a member of the 2nd Motorized battalion who defected to the enemy side.[468] The command of the 1st corps had reasons for this delay, among which the worsening of weather conditions was one, and the other was the VRS offensive on the Nišići plateau, known as the "BRGULE-94" operation, which managed to shake the positions of the 1st corps on this part of the battlefield in mid-September, and on which the Command of the 1st corps focused its attention on at the time. In the available sources we could not identify other potential reasons, or the confirmation to which one of the possible reasons caused the Command of the 1st corps to delay the beginning of the attack, but it is certain that the mentioned defection was not one of them.

The defect occurred on the night of 15 September. The VRS security bodies did not have enough time to finish the interrogation of the defected soldier before the planned time when the attack was supposed to commence, nor did they have the time to undertake measures for the fortifying of lines on the Bjelašnica route. Only the several days long delay allowed them to achieve concrete measures, but these measures were not undertaken solely on the basis of the information carried by the defected soldier. From the various sources of information, of which many were defected ARBiH soldiers from the Sarajevo area who

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[462] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Zapovijest za napad*, Str.pov.broj: 3/727-2, 07 September 1994.

[463] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Izlazak 1/4.mtb na lokaciju s. Sinanovići, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 22-242, 5 September 1994.

[464] Interview with Šefćet Baždarević, commander of 2/1 Glorious Motorized Brigade.

[465] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Izlazak jedinice na obuku u otežanim uslovima, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 22-254, 12 Septembar 1994.

[466] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Naređenje za radio-obmanjivanje*, Str.pov.broj: 26-86, 23 August 1994.

[467] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Izvođenje ofanzivnih b/d, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-485-1, 11 Septembar 1994.

[468] On 15 September 1994, around 6 PM, Sreto Milaković ran away to the enemy side. **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 16 Septembar 1994. Some participants and some authors, such as Ibrahim Dervišević, cite this desertion as the only reason why the beginning of the attack was prolonged. We present here the facts which negate this opinion.

have deserted before Milaković, the VRS had a quite precise image about the number of units stationed outside of Sarajevo, and the locations and routes of their concentration. Ever since April they had expected an offensive and took adequate regular measures in order to strengthen their positions. According to their informational estimations, the most probable focus route of the activities of the 1st corps was the simultaneous attack of the OG-3 units and forces from the city in the direction of Vogošća. For the attack expected on the Bjelašnica – Treskavica route, they evaluated that it would most probably be only demonstrative in character with an insertion of smaller forces in the depth of their battle formation. Potential complications were only expected in the case of a simultaneous attack of forces from Goražde, and in that sense they undertook irregular preventive measures. Within the regular measures with which they secured the defended routes, they executed the occupying and fortifying of distinguished dominant features along the depth of their formation, such as the positions on Poljice and Borikovci, along the depth of formation of their 1st Guard Brigade along the route of attack of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. The 1st Guard Motorized Brigade of the VRS executed the occupying and engineering ordering of these features continuously during May, June, July and August.[469] The extraordinary measures were being implemented from 16 September and they concerned the control of the territory with patrols, the scouting and blocking, with focus placed on areas between the stronger objects, on paths and roads which lead to the possible routes of attack, with the aim of joining the forces from Goražde with the ARBiH forces from Bjelašnica that they had expected. Toward the OG-1 forces the territory was controlled by the 2nd Sarajevo light infantry Brigade on the routes: Dujmovići – Dejčići – Proskok – Dubrave – Presjenica, Umčani – Gaj, valley of the Presjenica river – Lučevik – Ilovice – Orlovac – Sjedeća glava – Bosanska međa, with a focus on the route Ledići – Gaj – Maskara.[470]

By the end of September the VRS prepared a real answer to the evident and persistent preparations of the 1st corps. An operation with the code name "KRIVAJA-94" was launched in order to prevent the joining of the 1st corps forces with the ARBiH forces from Goražde, and to push back the ARBiH forces from the attained lines on the slopes of Bjelašnica and Visočica. This was the task of the Sarajevo-Romanija, Drina and Hercegovina corps, and the 1st Guard Motorized Brigade of the VRS. With the aim of executing it, apart from the parts of mentioned units that were already present in the battle formations on the territory between the mountains of Igman, Bjelašnica, Treskavica and Visočica, an additional concentration of forces was undertaken: combat groups of 700-900 soldiers from Rudo, Čajniče, Foča and Miljevina; personnel along with material and technical assets of the 1st Guard Brigade of the VRS that was engaged in the operation "BREZA-94" on the Bihać front (in the rank of one Motorized battalion), and a strong combat group of 500-600 soldiers of the Herzegovina corps, that was hitherto engaged on the Nišići plateau, where it was replaced by adequate forces of the Drina corps. For the execution of this operation the Guard Brigade was subordinated to the Herzegovina corps, and all the engaged corps were expected, if necessary, to engage the required additional number of people from their own compositions. The concentration of forces and preparing the units for battle readiness was finished by 30 September.[471]

The Command of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps envisioned their part of the task in the "KRIVAJA-94" operation within the plan named "LUKAVAC-94", which was an obvious tendency to revive the memory of the operation from the previous year, which was carried out on the same space and which had ended in full superiority of the VRS forces over the forces of the ARBiH.[472]

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[469] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik.*

[470] **ICTY**: Komanda SRK, *Kontrola teritorije, Naređenje*, 15 Septembar 1994.

[471] **ICTY**: GŠ VRS, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 250-1/24, 25 Septembar 1994.

[472] A part of the assignments which the Drina corps was supposed to execute within the "KRIVAJA-94" operation, and referred to the activities towards the ARBiH forces in Goražde, carried the code name "MAČ-3".

The awakening of memories with the name of the operation was all that the Command of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps could awake regarding the relation of the forces on the battlefield and the outcome of combat activities on the Bjelašnica – Treskavica route. Even though the mentioned reinforcements caused difficulties for the 1st corps units during the execution of their tasks, placing particularly great and unexpected risk to those forces that were inserted into the depth of the VRS battle formations, thus preventing the complete defeat of its forces, the VRS was nevertheless defeated despite the fact that its units were in full battle readiness. The VRS was far away from executing its ideas from the commands of their Command, since by the end of September 1994 opposite to it stood a different 1st corps, better organized in a military sense, better equipped and disciplined in comparison to the previous year. All of this would come to the fore during the ensuing battles.

The main part of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade, as well as the forces of other units that were assigned with the task to attack from the front, awaited the introduction of forces into the depth of the enemy's formation so that the activities could commence. Units planned for insertion into the depth of Treskavica made their way on the evening of 29 September from Sinanovići in a marching column across Lugov vrat. They descended into the valley of Ljuta and in the early evening hours arrived to the region of Ploče which represents a natural gate to the Treskavica plateau. Due to a detected VRS patrol on Ploče, the movement of units was stopped. During the night it was impossible to determine the potential distribution of the VRS forces in these parts, and the beginning of the attack was therefore prolonged for one more day. The following evening the marching column which included two battalions of the 82nd Mountain Brigade, battalions of the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade and the 9th Mountain Brigade, crossed Ploče and arrived to the Treskavica plateau from where the units spread out and moved along the assigned routes according to the plan of attack.[473] Behind this column the 2nd company of the 4th battalion and the reconnaissance-sabotage groups of the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade was inserted into the region of Ogorjeli kuk, with a task to, as soon as the 2nd battalion attacked from the front on the line Javorska kosa – Mlakva – Šljemena, execute an attack on the fortified feature of Poljica, which was located behind this line, and to support the attacking forces from the front by gaining control of this feature.[474]

The attack of the OG-1 forces began in the early morning hours of 1 October 1994 on the chosen routes along the whole line of contact. Attacking from the front and breaking through with the units inserted into the enemy's rear, the units managed to gain control of: Poljice, Šljemena, Mlakva, Obješenjak, Ogorjeli kuk, Čardak, Oblik, Veliko jezero, Krajčića-klanac, Nikoline stijene, Malo vratlo, Mali Treskač.[475] Behind this attained line were the liberated features Đevigrad, Đokin toranj (the highest peak of Treskavica) and Volija jama. The units introduced into the depth of the enemy's formation on the northern side of Treskavica could not manage to keep the connections, so by the end of the day the VRS forces wedged themselves into the distribution of the 1st corps in the region of Veliko jezero and again arrived to Malo vratlo, Mali Treskač and Đokin toranj. During the night of 2 October the forces of the 82nd Mountain Brigade were withdrawn from Krajčića-klanac and Nikolina stijena towards Đevigrad.[476]

[473] In this night crossing of a numerous column of 1st corps units across Ploče one of the inexplicable miracles of war occurred. The area of Ploče was heavily mined with anti-personnel mines. The whole column passed across Ploče not activating a single mine. When the access to this area became free in the morning after the units attacked and when the first logistics units were sent across it, two fighters from the first group were hit by mines. Only then did the de-miners create a pass through the mine-field and became convinced to the extent of the miracle which occurred the previous night after the great column safely passed through the mine field.

[474] Interview with Šefćet Baždarević.

[475] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa – IKM Puzim, *Borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-575, 1 October 1994.

[476] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 41.

With a simultaneous attack from the front and with forces coming from the direction of Ogorjeli kuk, the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade managed to accomplish all the parts of the task which was assigned to them according to the attacking command of the OG-1 commander. With the attack of the 2nd battalion: 1st company towards Javorska kosa, 2nd company towards Šljemena and 3rd company towards Mlakva, all of these features were taken by noon, and the forces of the 1st Guard Motorized Brigade of the VRS were chased towards Borikovac. With the attack of the 2nd company of the 4th battalion and reconnaissance-sabotage groups of the 2nd and 3rd battalion, the enemy forces were broken and Poljica was liberated, thus ensuring the connection of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade with the forces of the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade in the region of Ogorjeli kuk.[477] The routes of attacks of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade units on 1 October 1994 are shown on ***Map 16***.

The connection with the left neighbour of the 5th Motorized Brigade was not achieved in the region of Borikovci, since this unit did not manage to accomplish its assignment and defeat the enemy on its front end. In a successful attack of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade the enemy was inflicted losses and valuable war booty was acquired, some infantry weapons and ammunition, and one anti-aircraft gun captured on Mlakva. The enemy's human losses were great, and the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade recorded 9 killed members of the VRS whose bodies were not taken by the VRS, and it managed to capture 7 members of the 1st Guard Motorized Brigade of the VRS.[478] The losses of the ARBiH were much smaller in comparison to the VRS losses, even though the ARBiH forces were attacking. In the direction in which the most significant advance was made by a frontal attack, and in which four defended features were liberated: Javorska kosa, Mlakva, Šljemena and Poljica, the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade had four killed and seven wounded fighters.[479] The line established after the successful attacks of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade on 1 October 1994 and the liberated territories are shown on ***Map 17***.

After the establishment of a new line and ordering of the combat formation, on 2 October the forces of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade acted towards Borikovci, but the new VRS defence line was already established and consolidated, so the attack was not successful. In the following days the VRS lines were significantly strengthened by additional reinforcements acquired through the abolishment of shifts and additional mobilization conducted in the zone of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps.[480] In the initial attempts to attack, this was felt by the new shift of personnel of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade that had exchanged the 2nd battalion and its supporting units which took part in the attack after the liberation of Mlakva, Šljemena and Poljica. These units replaced the forces from the composition: 3rd battalion, one company from the composition of the 4th battalion and the combined company for support, which was ever-present on the terrain of Bjelašnica.[481] After the failed attack on Borikovci on 6 October, the commander of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade ordered the engagement of one company reinforced by a scouting division from the composition of the 1st Motorized battalion.[482]

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[477] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 1 October 1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa - IKM Puzim, *Borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-575, 1 October 1994; Interview with Šefćet Baždarević; **ICTY**: Komanda SRK, *Informacija o muslimanskoj ofanzivi u z/o SRK,* Pov.broj: 12/2-215, 2 October 1994.

[478] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Izvještaj o stanju borbenog morala*, 01-537, 14 October 1994. In an information about the attack of the ARBiH units which the Command of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps delivered to its units on 2 October, attempting to retrieve the shaken morale, it lied about the number of the killed and wounded soldiers stating that the total losses of the VRS on the whole area of Bjelašnica and Treskavica were 7 killed and 16 wounded, not mentioning the captured soldiers at all. On the other hand it enormously increased the ARBiH losses, claiming that only in the valley of Rakitnica over 200 were killed. **ICTY**: Komanda SRK, *Informacija o muslimanskoj ofanzivi u z/o SRK,* Pov.broj 12/2-215, 2 October 1994.

[479] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 1 October 1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, 04.10.1994. The following fighters were killed: **Muhamed Brkić**, **Nazif Halilović**, **Samir Hodžić** and **Zihnija Šahić**.

[480] **ICTY**: Komanda SRK, *Informacija o muslimanskoj ofanzivi u z/o SRK,* Pov.broj: 12/2-215, 2 October 1994.

[481] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Izvještaj o stanju borbenog morala*, Str.pov.broj: 01-537, 14 October 1994.

[482] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr-IKM Gluhača, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 22053, 7 October 1994.

As opposed to the units that carried out the previous combat activities and had enough time to prepare them, the 3rd battalion had to introduce its forces into battle immediately after assuming the defence region on Bjelašnica. Therefore in the attack on Borikovci on 6 October, instead of formational units according to their own routes, as was the case in the previous attack of the 2nd battalion, it had to send a combined composition made up of 60 volunteers. Simultaneously to the attack of these forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade on Borikovci, parts of the 1st Muslim light Brigade attacked Predavice and the 1st Bosniak Mountain Brigade with a Special unit of the MUP inserted its forces into the enemy's combat formation in the region of Šiljak, Proskok and Čakle. On the location of Čakle, this sabotage group destroyed the command post of the 3rd battalion of the VRS 2nd Sarajevo light infantry Brigade. The unit of the 1st Muslim light Brigade did not have success on Predavice. The unit of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade attacked the consolidated and firm defence of Borikovci but was not able to break the enemy line, and it had losses of four killed and eight wounded fighters.[483]

During this attack, UNPROFOR, under the command of the British general Rose, exerted strong pressure on the ARBiH to stop their activities. An ultimatum was also issued, threatening to bomb the ARBiH positions. During the day the expected broader attack did not occur, but the UNPROFOR shot with strong fire from the artillery and infantry weapons against the military building on the top of Bjelašnica in which one the units of the 1st corps was located. The unit of the 1st corps was forced to withdraw from the mentioned building.[484]

Otherwise, the beginning of October brought an abrupt cold and snowfall on the peaks of the Bjelašnica and Treskavica mountains. The winds and snowfall exchanged with dense fogs which diminished visibility. The poor meteorological conditions additionally complicated the execution of planned assignments. It was almost a bigger problem to keep the units on the attained lines than to overcome enemy forces and move the defence lines forward. On the tough stone peaks, where it was impossible to dig out trenches for the accommodation and protection of troops, where for the greatest part there were no trees to burn for fire, enduring one night on the position presented for the fighters an indescribable exertion. The units that had not planned well the use of their own forces and had not ensured equal and timely personnel shifts, were quickly faced with serious problems. There were some instances of arbitrary leaving of positions by the tired and cold fighters.

These problems were not recorded in the part of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade stationed on Bjelašnica. We have already said that the command of the Brigade, immediately after the halt of the successful advance of the Brigade on the assigned route during the attack on Borikovci on 6 October, ordered the engagement of one reinforced company of additional forces from the composition of the 1st battalion. In the following days additional forces necessary for the creation of conditions for the successful accomplishment of tasks were also introduced. These were the parts of engineering, logistics and communication units, as well as units of military police. With good planning of engaged personnel, the unit managed to accomplish its tasks and had enough power to offer help to those unit which were especially threatened by the cold on the highest peaks of Treskavica.[485]

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[483] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 6 October 1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj, dopuna*, Str.pov.broj: 05/4-283-3, 6 October 1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Izvještaj o stanju borbenog morala*, Str.pov.broj: 01-537, 14 October 1994; **ICTY**: Komanda SRK, *Upozorenje Komande SRK,* Pov. broj 12/2-223, 27 October 1994. The following members of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade were killed: **Rasim Kozić**, **Adem Mujanović**, **Omer Sjenar**, **Mujo Šator**.

[484] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05/4-284, 7 October 1994.

[485] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 7 October 1994.

The prevailing high life of self consciousness, motivation and discipline of the ARBiH fighters, the additional efforts of all levels of command and control, as well as the fact that enemy forces acted in the same conditions and with same problems, contributed to these problems being successfully resolved and parallel to the preparation of ensuing offensive battle activities.

In such conditions the offensive was continued on 8 October. The forces of the 82nd Mountain Brigade gained control of Đokin toranj and Pašina planina, a unit of the 4th Motorized Brigade occupied Debelo brdo, and a unit of the 9th Mountain Brigade occupied Male stijene. The connection of the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade and the 82nd Mountain Brigade was achieved in the region of Ljeljen.[486] If we take into consideration the fact that the tamest of the occupied features – Male stijene – which is a topographical features elevated 1665 meters above sea level, then it becomes clear why the forces of the 1st corps, having spent another night on their positions being hit with cold winds and snow, were relatively easily thrown back from the attained line on the following day by the counter-attack of the fresh VRS forces.

The forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade were not involved in these combats. They scouted new enemy lines on the stretch between Crvena kosa – Borikovci – Predavice (on ***Map 17***). By the end of October there were no offensive battles. The focus of the activities, along with those aimed at creating conditions for spending time and working on the rough mountain areas, was still in the scouting of enemy forces and gathering intelligence information. These activities were performed constantly and were gradually intensified. By the end of October the arrival of the Brigade's reconnaissance-sabotage platoon was ordered, along with a scouting squad of the 2nd battalion and a squad for anti-electrical combat.[487]

The activities of the reconnaissance and sabotage units of the 1st corps in the zone of the OG-1 in this period sowed panic and created a permanent insecurity within the VRS forces. After the sabotage on the command post of Čakle on 6 October, during which 21 officers and soldiers of the VRS were eliminated, the reconnaissance-sabotage group of the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade, during the scouting mission in the region of Turov stan on 22 October, encountered and destroyed an enemy military truck thereby killing nine and wounding the same number of enemy soldiers.[488]

The thorough reconnaissance of the enemy's formation and a thorough artillery preparation gave exceptional results in the attack of the OG-1 forces begun in the early morning hours on 29 October. During the previous day significant forces were inserted into the depth of the enemy's formation. An exceptionally courageous undertaking was the introduction of a battalion of the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade in the region of the village Gaj, where the enemy command was located along with a concentration of artillery support assets and armoured forces. Together with this battalion, the forces of the 82nd Mountain Brigade were inserted on the same route, with the aim to cut off communication in the region of Pazarište, which was supposed to protect the activities of the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade in the region of Gaj, as well as a part of the forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade who were supposed to carry out an encompassing attack on the VRS positions on Crvena kosa and Pandurica. The other units executed attacks on their routes from the front.

With these combined activities the VRS forces were completely beaten and one of the biggest victories of the 1st corps of the ARBiH was achieved. With a key contribution of the inserted forces, especially of the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade and an energetic attack of the 1st Bosniak Mountain Brigade which

[486] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj,dopuna*, Str.pov.broj: 05/4-285-3, 8 October 1994.
[487] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr-IKM Gluhača, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 22097, 23 October 1994.
[488] **ICTY**: Komanda SRK, *Upozorenje Komande SRK,* Pov.broj: 12/2-223, 27 October 1994.

broke the VRS defence on Predavice, all other units also accomplished their tasks and made advances along their routes. A large territory was liberated along with many features: Ljuljava stijena, Glavica, the village of Rakitnica, Selimina glava, Lisičja glava, Kapić, Predavice, Borikovci, Musino brdo, Hojta, Zagon, Kamenito brdo, Pandurica, Crvena kosa, Šiljak, Kočarin, Glavice, the south-western slopes of Proskok, Kuk, Osoj, Javor, Debelo brdo and Kukovi. The VRS forces were inflicted heavy losses and a rich war booty was acquired. The following assets were seized: seven T-55 tanks, one 122 mm self-propelled gun, five armoured transporters, two 76 mm B1 guns, one 76 mm ZIS gun, one 40 mm BOFORS gun, two 20 mm anti-aircraft guns, one 120 mm mortar, three 82 mm mortars, six 60 mm mortars, five 12.7 mm anti-aircraft machine guns, six S-2M anti-aircraft rockets, seven trucks, one cistern, one bus, a significant number of smaller vehicles, infantry weapons and ammunition.[489]

The activity plan of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade in the attack on 29 October was also a combination of an encompassing attack towards the VRS positions on Crvena kosa and Pandurica, with a frontal attack from the direction of Poljica towards Borikovci. From the region of Čardak one company each from the 1st and 4th battalion were inserted, with the task of executing an encompassing attack on Crvena kosa and Pandurica.[490] The flank of these forces was secured by the forces of the 82nd Mountain Brigade who blocked the communication towards Trnovo in the region of Pazarište. The 3rd battalion attacked along the route Poljica – Borikovci. Its left neighbours were the forces of the 1st Bosniak Mountain Brigade that had attacked Predavice. The routes of attacks of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade and neighbouring units of the ARBiH on 29 October 1994 are shown on ***Map 18***.

After the beginning of the attack and the fighting of one part of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade on the right end, which broke the VRS forces on Pandurica, and after the 1st Bosniak Brigade managed to defeat the VRS forces on Predavice, throwing them back towards Bijela lijeska, the forces of the 3rd battalion relatively easily managed to occupy Borikovci from their positions, breaking the enemy and inflicting him losses.[491] By the end of the day the forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade stopped on the attained line: the crossroad above Predavica and Borikovci towards Bijela lijeska – Borikovci – Srednja kosa – Poljice – Pandurica – Jezero below Čardak. During this attack the Brigade had one fighter killed and three wounded.[492]

The extent of the weakness of the VRS forces is testified by the fact that on 30 October they sent from Ilidža to Trnovo a 250 kg heavy launcher for modified aircraft-bombs, that they had already used on the battle front and which they intended to use in the defence of Trnovo. As they had expected that the 1st corps would move the captured tanks immediately towards Trnovo, they ordered the forming of an anti-armour group of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps which was sent to the Trnovo battlefield.[493] Other measures were also undertaken in order to strengthen the VRS forces and to stop the ARBiH advance, as well as to prepare the VRS counter-attack.

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[489] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Sedmična analiza*, Str.pov.broj: 05/4-307-1, 30 October 1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa - IKM Puzim, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-630, 31 October 1994;

[490] Interview with Remzija Mandal, deputy commander of the 1st battalion.

[491] On 29 October Borikovci were defended by the 2nd battalion of the 2nd Sarajevo light infantry Brigade. They had two killed fighters on Borikovci. **ICTY**: Komanda 2. Slpbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Pov.broj: 2294, 1 November 1994.

[492] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Operativni dnevnik*, 29 October 1994. The fighter **Enes Džino** was killed.

[493] **ICTY**:Komanda SRK, *Upućivanje kamiona sa lanserom za lansiranje AB od 250 kg, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 20/15-581, 30 October 1994. **ICTY**: Komanda SRK, *Formiranje POG-1, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 20/15-583, 2 November 1994.

After the VRS were completely defeated on 29 October along all the routes of attack of the OG-1 units, on the front and in the depth of their formation, the following days the ARBiH units were introduced on the newly attained lines. The forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade occupied the line Javor – Kukovi – Kilavac. Due to the size and configuration of the assigned region of defence, but also due to the planned continuation of offensive battle activities, the commander of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade, along with a regular exchange of units within which the 1st battalion arrived onto Bjelašnica, but without the company that took part in the attack, ordered the engagement of additional forces of the 4th battalion. These forces arrived on Bjelašnica on 31 October.[494] In that time the VRS forces re-grouped and strengthened, swiftly preparing for counter-attack. During the introduction of one part of the arriving forces onto the new line of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade, the artillery preparation of the VRS attack was begun. From these activities, the commander of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade, Ibrahim Dervišević, was hit in the spine by shrapnel from a mortar in the region of Kilavci. Apart from him, the commander of the 4th Motorized battalion, Elmedin Čaušević, was also wounded.[495] The artillery attack against the units of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade was continued until the end of the day, and the VRS also undertook an infantry attack in the direction Godinja – Kukovi. Estimating that the started activities might be successful they grouped additional forces in the region of Godinja. The following day, 2 Novemer, the VRS continued its activities and its forces managed to throw back the forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade from the line Javor – Kukovi – Kilavac. The units of the 1st corps halted the VRS attack on the line Proskok – Dejčići – Gradac – Porič – Gaj – Javor – Kukovi – Krivodoli.[496] After that, the VRS executed a correction by moving its line closer to the forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade from Javor towards Strugojnica. The new line of defence of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade was established on Dujmovska brda – Kilavac – Mala Orlica (***Map 19***).[497] The VRS forces continued their attacks on 3 November, keeping the communication Brda – Pazarište under strong artillery fire and performing combined artillery and infantry attacks on more routes, with focus in the direction of Kilavac which was defended by the forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. The loss of Kilavac would open up the possibility for the VRS forces to gain control over the communication Brda – Dejčići and to push the ARBiH forces towards Poljice, Bijela lijeska and Hojta, thereby returning the lost territory. Therefore the successful defence of Kilavac was very important. The forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade managed to keep their positions and to additionally fortify them by accomplishing a physical connection with the forces of the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade in the region of Mala and Velika Orlica.[498] Even though attacks were continued on 4 November, the fighters of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade stabilized the defence line and successfully beat back several infantry attacks which the enemy had repeated until the early evening hours.[499]

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[494] Dervišević, 447.

[495] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj, dopuna*, Str.pov.broj: 05/4-308-2, 1 November 1994. From the activity of the VRS artillery during 1 November members of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade **Sabit Abdulović** i **Jasmin Kahriman** were killed. Beside the named wounded seniors, three more fighters were wounded.

[496] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj, dopuna*, Str.pov.broj: 05/4-309-2, 2 November 1994. In these battles during 2 November **Fadil Kahvedžić**, **Midhat Vladović** and **Melinda Rizvić** were killed.

[497] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr - IKM Gluhača, *Izvještaj o stanju b/m za period od 05.11. i dalje*, Str.pov.broj: 22181, 17 November 1994.

[498] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj, dopuna*, Str.pov.broj: 05/4-311-2, 3 November 1994.

[499] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr - IKM Gluhača, *Obavještenje*, Str.pov.broj: 22132, 7 November 1994. In these battles on 4 November **Edin Hadžić** was killed and two fighters were wounded.

Regardless of the VRS counter-offensive which lasted, the forces of the 1st corps had, by stabilizing their lines, gained confidence and security, so on 3 November they received on Bjelašnica the president of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Alija Izetbegović, who arrived to visit the soldiers and congratulate them on the great successes achieved in the previous days. The president conducted an inspection of the 1st Armoured battalion, which had been in the phase of reforming from a battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade into an independent unit from June of that year.[500] The problem with this activity was in the fact that the assets with which the battalion disposed of were in Sarajevo and could not be used because of the agreement about the placing of heavy arms under control, and could not be taken outside of the city. It could only come to life after being filled out with armoured assets captured from the VRS units and this was marked by the mentioned inspection.

After the infantry attacks on 4 November, the VRS activities towards the defence line of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade had reduced to occasional artillery and infantry fire, and in the several following days they lost their intensity due to the activities being transferred onto the other side of Treskavica. The units of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade used these advantageous conditions and intensified works on the engineering preparation of the newly occupied line. By 7 November the line was ordered in the first level of protection. From 8 November the ordering of objects in the second level of protection was begun.[501] Ever since the regular exchange of units conducted on 1 November, these tasks were executed by the 1st battalion strengthened by the forces of the 4th battalion. According to the order of the commander of the Brigade, these forces were reinforced with another company from the composition of the 3rd battalion on 6 November.[502]

The 1st GLORIOUS Motorized Brigade entered into the new phase of its warpath with a new structure of Brigade command. After Ibrahim Dervišević was heavily wounded, on 4 November 1994 Mehemed Cero was appointed to the duty of commander of Brigade.[503] Sejdalija Bukva was appointed to the post of deputy commander of Brigade, and Tašo Dacić was appointed as head of staff. Remzija Mandal replaced Dacić on the duty of commander of the 1st Motorized battalion.

The VRS forces from the composition of the Sarajevo-Romanija, Herzegovina and Drina corps, and from the 1st Guard Motorized Brigade, were put in the state of full combat readiness from 8 November. This measure also included units from working obligation. All absences were abolished and the leaving of the unit zones was prohibited.[504] The reasons for which these measures were undertaken quickly became apparent through the activities of the VRS forces. On the route defended by the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade, an infantry attack was executed against the positions of the Brigade on Kilavac in the morning hours of 12 November. The whole defence line was shelled before and after the attack. Two members of the Brigade were wounded as a consequence of this artillery fire.[505]

Beside these activities on the Bjelašnica – Treskavica battlefield, on which the inability of the VRS forces to improve their damaged positions became apparent, the VRS planned to renew their activities on the narrow Sarajevo front, on the city's defence lines. Estimating on the basis of their intelligence information that the defence lines of the city were weakened and defended only by forces combined from older and wounded fighters, while the main forces were removed outside of Sarajevo, the Command of

[500] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj, dopuna*, Str.pov.broj: 05/4-311-2, 3 November 1994.
[501] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr - IKM Gluhača, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 22146, 8 November 1994.
[502] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, 6 November 1994.
[503] **AARBiH**, Predsjedništvo RBiH, *Naredba*, Broj 02-111-767/94, 4 November 1994.
[504] **ICTY**: Komanda SRK, *Prevođenje jedinica u punu borbenu gotovost*, Str.pov.broj: 20/15-593, 8 November 1994.
[505] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr - IKM Gluhača, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 22159, 12 November 1994.

the Sarajevo-Romanija corps ordered their units to begin combat and violent scouting of the positions of the 1st corps within the city.[506] During November the agreement about the placing of heavy artillery under control became frequently violated and artillery missiles began falling on the defence lines and on the city itself. The city's defence lines were not weakened to an extent estimated by the Command of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps, and in any case, after the enemy's intentions became apparent, the units of the 1st corps undertook necessary preventive measures. The commander of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade ordered one company each from the composition of the 2nd and 4th battalion to be brought into the required level of combat readiness, be placed into barracks and prepare themselves for intervention. These ready troops could be used to intervene in the case of necessity both in the basic zone of the Brigade in the city, but also in the area outside of the city.[507]

Conditions in which the units executed their tasks on the Bjelašnica – Treskavica battlefield were extremely difficult. The great cold, icy rain, snow and dense fogs made the jobs on the ordering of buildings on the defence line harder and the possibility of controlling the enemy's activity on the front end of the defence more challenging. In such conditions the difficulties created by the distance from the camp spaces in Gluhača from the new positions on Kilavac and Dujmovska brda began to be felt.

From 20 November the VRS forces regrouped and renewed their offensive activities. The routes of attack were moved from the middle part of the front to its flanks. They penetrated on the right end, in the zone of the 4th corps on the part of the line Dževlani – Pukle stijene. This penetration endangered the positions of the 1st corps forces, so one part of the units was regrouped to close the direction from which the enemy was arriving.[508] On the following day the VRS forces attempted to penetrate on the left end of the battle formation of the OG-1, by attacking the connection of the 1st Bosniak Mountain Brigade and the 4th Knightly Motorized Brigade. In the region of Pandurice they managed to break the defence line and to push back the forces of the 1st Bosniak Mountain Brigade for 300 meters.[509]

In the central part of the formation of the OG-1 forces, which was defended by the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade, this renewed offensive of the VRS was not felt in a significant way. Nevertheless, necessary measures were undertaken to bring the unit to a required level of combat readiness. Thus the enemy column of motor vehicles moving along the route Turovi – Krivodoli – Kukovi was spotted in time, and was hit by mortars from the Brigade's artillery positions. The activity of the mortars was precise enough to break the column and inflict it human losses which could not be accurately estimated.[510] The infantry attacks on the line of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade did not occur, but there was an attack on the line of the left neighbour – the 9th Mountain Brigade and on the route of the VRS attack: Čakle – Pandurica. The offensive activities on the mentioned routes were repeated by the VRS by the end of November.

At the beginning of December the VRS offensive waned and the battlefield became calmer. The rough meteorological conditions which ruled the Treskavica plateau did not allow more significant movements of the units in this direction. On the slopes of Bjelašnica, where the weather allowed it, on 13 December the OG-1 forces prepared and executed a successful attack, aided by the Detachment "Laste" of the Sarajevo Security Services Centre.

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[506] **ICTY**: Komanda SRK, *Nasilno izviđanje, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 20/15-602, 14 November 1994.

[507] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Pripremno naređenje četa za intervenciju*, Str.pov.broj: 01-608, 20 November 1994.

[508] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 03/727-171, 21 November 1994.

[509] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 03/727-173, 22 November 1994; **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Vanredni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 03/727-174, 22 November 1994.

[510] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr - IKM Gluhača, *Dopuna dnevnog borbenog izvještaja*, Str.pov.broj: 22193, 22 November 1994.

The main forces attacked along the route Gojčinova ravan – Klokočevica – Brezova glava. The additional forces attacked on the route Pandurica – Proskok. Activities, without moving forces from the line Kuk – Kilavac – Orlica, were carried out with the aim to tie down the enemy forces. The attack was well prepared and planned after detailed reconnaissance missions. Experiences were drawn and lessons were learnt from the several previous failed attack attempts on this route. Therefore the attack on 13 December was performed without any artillery preparation against the enemy lines. The artillery activities began with the commencement of the infantry attack along the depth of the enemy battle formations. The assault groups attacked and approached enemy positions to a distance of 10-50 meters, and from such a proximity, with a sudden and simultaneous attack, with the use of anti-armour assets, managed to penetrate the enemy line in more places after the first half hour of fighting. After that, all of the echelon forces for attack were introduced, the cutting of the depth of the enemy's battle formation was executed, the isolated enemy forces were surrounded and destroyed, and in some routes they were chased out. The focus of the VRS defence on this route was on Gojčinova ravan. The fiercest battle was fought on this location and an exceptional victory was won by the Police detachment "Lasta", which made the task easier for other units who were attacking the remaining features. In the battles which lasted until 6 PM on 14 December, the following features were liberated: Gojčinova ravan, Klokočevica, Brezova glava, Vis, Čakle, Darkovac, Jarčev kamen, Glavica, Proskok, tp 1277, Prečko brdo, Cilj and the villages of Dejčići, Šabanci, Močevići and Dubrave. The VRS forces were inflicted great human and material losses. On the liberated territory 41 bodies of dead VRS soldiers were left behind. Many mortars and anti-aircraft machine guns were seized, many tens of barrels of infantry weapons, a large quantity of ammunition of various calibre, a certain amount of cattle and various military equipment. The losses of the ARBiH and the RBiH MUP were seven killed, eight heavily and 16 lighter wounded fighters.[511]

The combined forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade which were made up from the parts of the units of the 2nd and 4th Motorized battalion, of complete strength of one reinforced company, on 13 December attacked on the route Pandurica – Proskok. The detailed scouting of this route was undertaken beforehand, and the scouting lasted from the end of November. After the penetration of the enemy line on Pandurica, the forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade gained control of Glavice (tp 1333), Proskok (tp 1273) and tp 1277.[512] In this successful attack the losses of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade were one killed and two wounded fighters.[513]

After the exceptional break through on the strongest line of the VRS on Gojčinova ravan, the "Laste" detachment was taken out of the first echelon of the OG-1 units. On the following day, 14 December, the forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade, with an added platoon of the 82nd Mountain Brigade, continued their attack along the route Proskok – Prečko brdo and gained control of Prečko brdo.[514] Thereby they ensured the right flank of the 1st Bosniak Mountain Brigade for its entrance into the vil-

[511] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa - PKM Sinanovići, *Izvještaj o ofanzivnim b/d u z/o OG-1*, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-709, 15 December 1994.

[512] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr - IKM Gluhača, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, 14 December 1994; Interview with Mehmed Cero, commander of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade; Interview with Ademir Raščić, deputy commander of 4/1 Glorious Motorized Brigade.

[513] **Elvir Osmić** was killed. **Hazim Osmanović**, the commander of the platoon in the 3rd company of the 4th battalion, should also be included among the victims of this action. He was heavily wounded on Proskok on 26 November during the reconnaissance of the unit attack route, and died on 10 December 1994 in hospital as a consequence of his injuries.

[514] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr - IKM Gluhača, *Dopuna dnevnog borbenog izvještaja*, 14 December 1994; Interview with Ademir Raščić.

lages of Močevići and Dubrave, and arrival to Garež. The routes of attack of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade on 13 and 14 December, and the attained line are shown on ***Map 20***. During this attack, as has already been said, the remainder of the forces of the 2nd battalion tied down the enemy by acting from their defence line. After the action was finished, a part of the forces of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade remained on the attained position until the final connection of the newly attained line on Bjelašnica. In the execution of this part of the assignment, two platoons from the composition of the 3rd battalion took part.[515]

With this last in a series of successful attacks of the 1st corps forces on the Treskavica – Bjelašnica plateau, in which the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade gave a significant contribution, several important things were achieved. The depth of the distribution of the 1st corps forces on the left side of defence of the Treskavica – Bjelašnica was accomplished, since they were stuck in a narrow area which separated them from a demilitarized zone and since they were very limited in their actions due to the proximity of the territory controlled by the international forces. This significantly improved the operative and tactical position of the units on this end of the defence. The most important final result was the achieved physical connection of the 1st corps units on Igman and Bjelašnica.

After these battles the necessary winter quiet arrived. Complex tasks were put in front of the units in order to be able to maintain the attained positions in winter conditions, to ensure survival of troops, regular exchanges and unit logistics. Considering the terrain in which they were conducted, these were not easy tasks.

The end of the second war year in which the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade executed its assignment on two battlefronts was felt in the issue of filling out of the Brigade. By the end of 1994 the Brigade numbered 3232 troops in its formation, which represented a filling out of 72 % in relation to the war formation. The structure of the filling out was not balanced. The command of the Brigade was filled out to 82 %, the Motorized battalions to 67 %, the headquarter units with 80 %, support units to 50 %, logistics to 85 %. The unfavourable structure of filling out of the Motorized battalions and the support units was partly a result of a great number of Brigade members being limited in their capabilities,[516] which totalled 35 % in relation to the number of personnel. On the register of the Brigade, and out of formation due to medical treatment, there were 146 members. The unit had 60 % healthy and capable troops, or around 1900 soldiers and seniors, for the execution of battle and other tasks in its basic zone in Sarajevo and the assigned zone on the Treskavica – Bjelašnica plateau.[517]

In the previous year of 1993, the Command of the 1st Motorized Brigade decided to mark the anniversary of the Brigade on 5 December, in order to honour the great victory achieved on the Žuč plateau, in an action which was begun on that day in 1992. As the Brigade was concentrated on the preparation of offensive activities on Bjelašnica by the beginning of December, the commander of the Brigade decided to mark the anniversary on 25 December. With victories achieved on 13 and 14 December, the fighters of the Brigade gave themselves the best and most honourable acknowledgment, and other recognitions followed. For success in battle and overall results achieved during 1994, on 8 December the 1st Motorized Brigade received the highest collective war acknowledgment in the Army of the RBiH, the honorary

[515] Interview with Mehmed Cero.

[516] The limiting of health capabilities with decision of the military-medical committee was followed with a limiting of a number of duties and assignments which the limitedly capable unit member was allowed to execute.

[517] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Smtbr, *Izvještaj po elementima b/g Brigade*, Str.pov.broj: 01-664, 12 December 1994.

title KNIGHTLY.[518] On the ceremony arranged to mark the anniversary, along with the mentioned one, other acknowledgments and motivational measures were handed out to those individuals who stood out on the account of their fighting, effort and general contribution on the warpath of the unit.

[518] **AARBiH**, Predjedništvo RBiH, *Odluka*, Broj 02-136-855/94, 8 December 1994.

XII

(111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. The end of the winter on Treskavica. Operation "T". The last offensive of the 1st Corps. Truce and the end of the war)

During 1994 the 1st Knightly Motorized Brigade did not undergo significant formational changes. In the middle of the year the Armoured battalion left the composition of the Brigade, and a manoeuvre battalion was formed by the redistribution of personnel within the Brigade. Similar minimal changes and internal adaptations of the formation were a feature of the organizational and formational development of the whole of the ARBiH from the second half of 1993 and the arrival of general Rasim Delić on its head. Such a course represented a complete turnaround in comparison to the development of the Army in the initial period. Only in the first year of the war the 1st Knightly Motorized Brigade underwent four phases of development and four different formational structures, from the municipal TO headquarters, through the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade, 1st Mechanized, to the 1st Motorized Brigade, fusing thereby other Brigades, detachments and smaller units into its composition. (The stages of the Brigade's formational development, with an overview of all units which entered its composition are shown on Diagram 1). From March 1993 to March 1995 the Brigade acted under the formation name 1st Motorized Brigade, adding to it only the honorary titles GLORIOUS and KNIGHTLY, as collective war acknowledgments. On the level of the whole Army new solutions were introduced gradually, with a possibility to try out their efficiency without disturbing the already formed structures. Therefore, during 1994 solutions were tried out with operative groups as command and control bodies on certain parts of responsibility zones of the army corps. The need for a greater number of manoeuvre units was satisfied by the forming of manoeuvre battalions within existing Brigades. These gradual changes gave results in war victories during the second half of 1994, and the results gave an impetus for further steps to be taken in the direction of organizational and formational development of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina which was announced during 1994.

At the beginning of 1995, instead of operative groups as temporary command and control bodies which were a part of the corps' command, divisions were formed as permanent formations of the RBiH Army. Instead of the manoeuvre battalions, light manoeuvre Brigades were formed, filled out mainly by personnel from the previous manoeuvre battalions, of which a part entered the composition of the divisions, and another part remained directly subordinated to the commands of the army corps. The existing Brigades were reformed within the possibility of their fulfilment after the formation of manoeuvre Brigades.

Within the 1st corps of the ARBiH the 12th division was formed on the territory of the city of Sarajevo, the 14th division based in Tarčin, in the zone covered by the OG-1 Pazarić and partly by the OG-2 Visoko, and the 16th division based in Vareš, in the zone of the OG-3 Vareš and in a part of the zone of the OG-2 Visoko.[519]

[519] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 43.

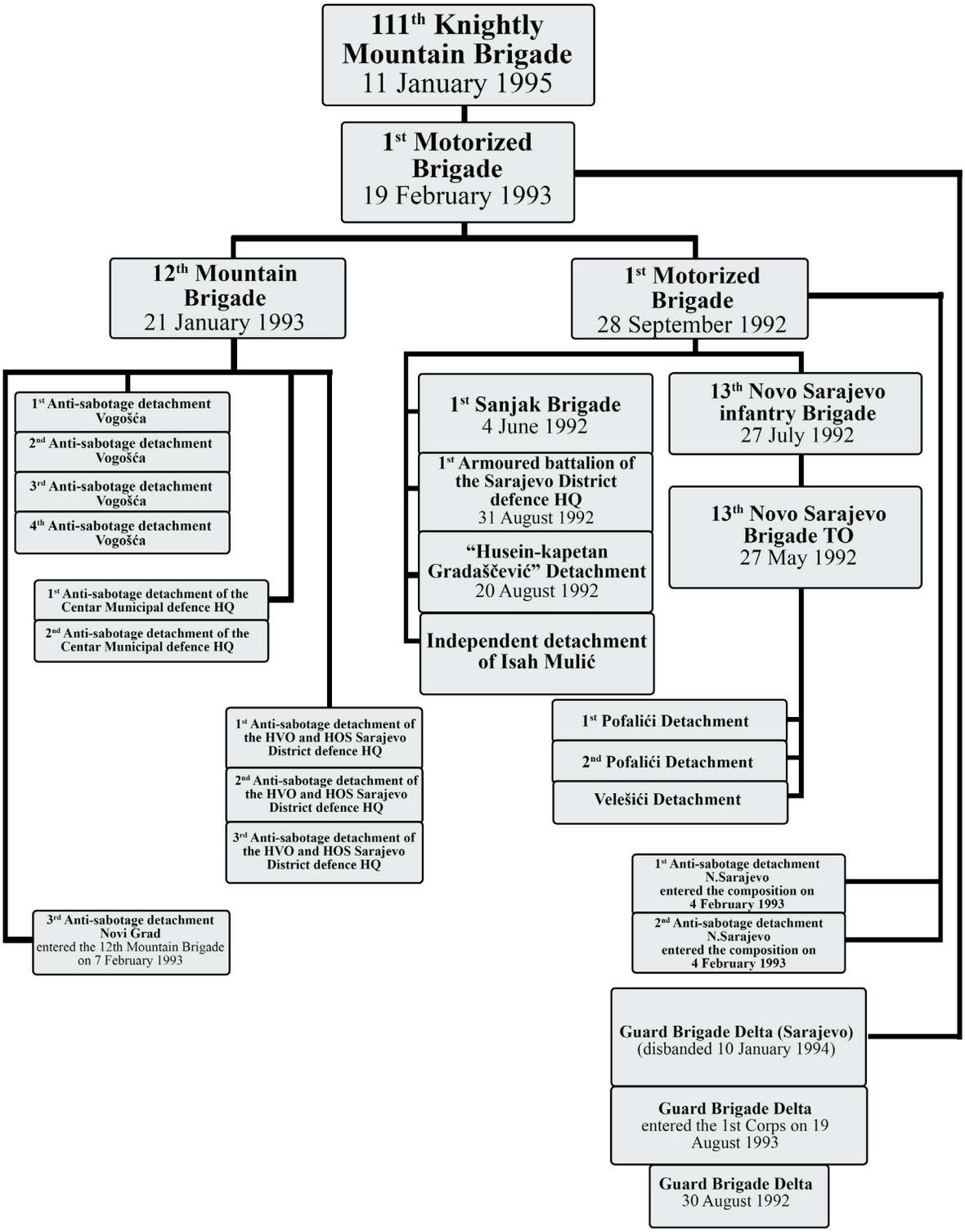

Diagram 1: Stages of the Brigade's formational development

On 11 January 1995, in the framework of this reorganization, the conversion of the 1st Knightly Motorized Brigade into the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade of the 12th division of the 1st corps of the ARBiH was ordered.[520] As the military formation of the Mountain Brigade had a smaller number of units

[520] **AARBiH**, GŠARBiH, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 4/19-1, 11 January 1995.

in its structure and required filling out with a significantly lesser number of people, the surplus of personnel from the 1st Knightly Motorized Brigade was used to fill out the 141st light Brigade of the 1st corps, which included the greatest number of manoeuvre battalion members and a part of members of other units from the Brigade's composition. The Command and the headquarter units of the 12th division were filled out with seniors and fighters from the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. The remaining personnel left over after the filling out was accomplished according to the formation of the Mountain Brigade, was used to fill out the 143rd light Brigade of the 12th division, and the 117th Muslim light Brigade and the 182nd light Brigade of the 14th division.[521] This reformation was conducted by the beginning of March 1995.

Mehemed Cero remained on the post of commander of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. In the new formation of the ARBiH units the duty of deputy commander of Brigade was abolished, and the chiefs of staff were promoted to be deputy commanders. The duty of the chief of staff, until he was named commander of the 141st light Brigade, was performed by Tašo Dacić. During July Šefćet Baždarević, the commander of the 2nd mountain battalion was named as chief of staff.

In its structure the Brigade had three mountain battalions. Remzija Mandal remained on the duty of commander of the 1st battalion. Until July 1995 Šefćet Baždarević remained on the duty of commander of the 2nd battalion, and after he was appointed chief of staff, the command of the battalion was assumed by Mirsad Dardagan. Enes Zeković continued performing the duty of commander of the 3rd battalion until May 1995, when Ademir Raščić was appointed to the post of battalion commander.

Supporting units in the formation of the Mountain Brigade were of company and platoon rank. In its composition the Brigade had a 120 mm grenade-launcher battery, an anti-armour company, an engineering company, a logistics company, a military economy company, as well as a maintenance platoon, a connection platoon, a CBRN defence platoon, a light Air defence artillery-rocket platoon, a platoon of military police and a reconnaissance-sabotage platoon.

We have already said that the reorganization of the ARBiH units was ordered by the beginning of January. The activities on its realization lasted until March. In that period regular tasks had to be executed as well, the defence had to be planned and organized in the basic zone of the Brigade in Sarajevo and the assigned zone on the Treskavica – Bjelašnica plateau, adapted to the new organizational and the numerical state of the Brigade. One of the priority tasks which needed to be solved was the relocation of the camp from Gluhača to a more suitable location. The necessity for this became apparent immediately after the new defence line Dujmovska brda – Kilavac – Orlica was occupied by the beginning of November 1994. The distance of the existing camp from the new defence line complicated the organization of life and the performing of tasks, but its relocation to a more suitable place had to wait for a calming down of the situation on the battlefield, which arrived in the second half of December, after the signing of a new ceasefire agreement. Then works were initiated on the building of a new camp for the Brigade in the region of Pazarište. The camp in Gluhača was abandoned and on 19 January submitted for use to the 4th corps of the ARBiH. The construction works on the Pazarište camp lasted until the end of February.[522]

In mid-February the battlefields across Bosnia and Herzegovina came to life. The VRS activities on the Sarajevo front were intensified. Evaluating this state as an announcement of possible broader activities, measures were ordered for the prevention of surprises. The commander of the 1st Knightly Motorized Brigade ordered the battalion commands to perform additional scouting, to estimate the situation in the defence regions and to plan suitable buildings for the execution of preventive offensive actions, should they be necessary.[523]

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[521] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: broj 06/10-7-3, 10 February 1995; **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-145-15, 2 April 1995.

[522] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Vmtbr, *Povrat oblove građe J/S*, Pov.broj: 1-79-1/95, 11 February 1995.

[523] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Vmtbr, *Pripreme za izvođenje b/d, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 1-80/95, 12 February 1995.

Along with all regular activities and the activities on the reorganization of the units, the training of units and individuals was also carried out. A great number of people were sent for education and courses for senior duties of all levels, and for necessary specialties.[524] The training of the units was organized from the level of basic tactical training, to more complex tactical operations such as the organization of the methodological and demonstrative exercise "A company as a helicopter landing in an attack", for which the company of the 4th Motorized battalion began preparing in the region of Bradina.[525]

During the winter possibilities for any kind of activities of the ARBiH and VRS forces on the peaks of Treskavica were limited. When the time permitted it, both covered the territory they had placed under control during the autumn combat operations with scouting groups and equally controlled the changes in the battle formation of the enemy. It was obvious that the continuation of the fighting would be determined by the moment when one or the other side would feel able to overcome the harsh winter conditions on Trskavica and distribute its forces on the plateau. It was clear that the army which did this first would achieve two advantages: a tactical one, because it would occupy tactically advantageous positions for the continuation of activities, and a psychological one, since it would show that it was more ready, better equipped and more motivated.

This was exactly done by the OG-1 forces on 23 February 1995, after long preparations and scouting. The bearer of the assignment was the 2nd Knightly Motorized Brigade which moved its line forward, with cooperation and help of parts of almost all units which acted in the zone of the OG-1, without which, in the hardest weather conditions, it would have been impossible to carry out the material and equipment necessary for the creation of circumstances for the survival of troops on the new line Zaklopci – Crvene stijene – Cikuša – Ledovi – Pešter – Palež – Zubovi.[526] Three days later a new snow fell on Treskavica reaching a height of 1 – 1.5 meters, so that the surprise that the ARBiH units achieved with their action was complete.[527]

Several days later, the Command of the 14th division was established and began managing the preparation of the ARBiH forces for the continuation of fighting in this area. Even though the new Command attempted to maintain the tempo which would keep it a step in front of the enemy and allow it to quickly prepare the continuation of the battle activities, the worsening of weather conditions halted such efforts. The new snowfall blocked the paths and made the logistic servicing of units difficult, while the snow, fog and great cold on the Treskavica plateau made any kind of military activities of these units impossible. How complex the circumstances for the execution of the assignment were and in what way did the fighters of the 1st corps on this battlefield daily reach the very edge of the possibility of physical survival, is shown well by the fate of the ten members of the 131st light Brigade from Fojnica, who died on 30 March in an avalanche in the region of Ploče.[528] The continuation of battle activities had to wait a more favourable time.

Taking into consideration the plans made by the VRS for the continuation of operations in 1995, the attempts of the forces of the 14th division of the ARBiH to attain tactical advantage with an early arrival of units to the Treskavica plateau even at a price of final efforts, psychological and physical burdening of people, were fully justified. By the beginning of March the Chief commander of the VRS signed a

[524] During January the course training of 30 squad commanders was performed in NRC Bjelave and the pioneering training of 40 soldiers in KMT. The periodical training of seniors of other levels and specialties were a constant practice. **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Vmtbr, *Mjesečna analiza b/d*, Str.pov.broj: 01-50, 26 January 1995.

[525] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. Vmtbr, *Pripremno naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01-51-1/95, 10 February 1995.

[526] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Vanredni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 03/12-54, 24 February 1995.

[527] **AARBiH**, Komanda OG-1, *Vanredni borbeni izvještaj*, 20 February 1995.

[528] **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije, *Dnevni b/i*, Str.pov.broj: 03/12-109, 30 March 1995.

Directive for further activities operative number 7, which ordered battle activities of all levels with a strategic goal to break the ARBiH forces and to impose on the political leadership of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina the necessity to accept the halting of the war on the attained lines. The most important of the planned were two operations of strategic level, of which the first was supposed to break ARBiH forces north of Tuzla, and the second to place Sarajevo in a deep surrounding of the VRS forces by gaining control of the valley of the river Zujevina and the upper flow of the Neretva river. This strategic operation of the VRS had a secret name "PROZOR-95". Before the beginning of the "PROZOR-95" operation it was necessary to realize two preparatory operations of the VRS forces. The operation "ZVIJEZDA-95" which was supposed to be carried out by the Drina corps in cooperation with the Sarajevo-Romanija corps and the Herzegovina corps of the VRS towards Goražde, and the operation "LUKAVAC-95" which was assigned to the Sarajevo-Romanija corps in cooperation with the forces of the Herzegovina corps, Drina corps, the forces of the Main Staff of the VRS and the RS MUP.[529] Acting on the command of its Supreme Command, by the middle of March the Sarajevo-Romanija corps created a plan, and after that issued an order for battle activities according to the "LUKAVAC-95" plan. The task of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps units, of one reinforced battalion of the Herzegovina corps, a part of the forces of the 1st Guard Motorized Brigade and the 65th protection Motorized regiment, as well as of the reinforcements from the Drina corps, was to prevent the further advancing of the ARBiH units from Sarajevo and towards Sarajevo, and then to retrieve the territories lost the previous year with offensive activities on Igman, Bjelašnica and Treskavica, and to create conditions for advancing towards Ivan-sedlo.[530]

The forces of the 14th division and the subordinated units from the composition of the 12th division which executed the tasks on Treskavica and Bjelašnica, were ready for the offensive activities in which they had to occupy the line Đokin toranj – Pašina planina. These were combat units and units for the execution of a much more complex assignment which consisted of acting in the first night after the line was occupied and bring to the icy peaks wooden planks, sand bags and other assets necessary for the preparing of the terrain for protection and activities, without which the longer keeping of the attained positions in the given circumstances would have been impossible. In this echelon important forces were given by the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. All of these forces were ready and waiting for the minimal weather conditions which would allow the execution of the task.

The first attempt was made by the sabotage unit of the 181st Bosniak Mountain Brigade, headed by Zaim Imamović, commander of the 14th division, in the night of 9 April. The unit arrived and occupied Đokin toranj, but the blizzard which met them at the peak of Treskavica was just too strong. The commander of the division stopped the movement of the units for the bringing of materials and ordered the return of the sabotage unit to its base.[531] Conditions for the execution of the task were met on 15 April, the third anniversary of the ARBiH. The forces of the 14th division attacked and liberated Đokin toranj, tp 1917, tp 1944, and the greatest part of Pašina planina.[532] According to the described plan, the accommodation and protection was ensured shortly thereafter, and the new defence line was occupied.

In this important part of the operation 75 soldiers of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade took part.[533] In a smaller number the members of the Brigade were engaged for several following days in the supplying of necessary materials in the region of Đokin toranj. At this time, the 3rd mountain battalion was

[529] **ICTY**: Vrhovna komanda OS RS, *Direktiva za dalja dejstva Op.br. 7*, DT broj: 2/2-11, 8 March 1995.
[530] **ICTY**: Komanda SRK, *Zapovjest za dalja dejstva Op.br. 1/95*, Str.pov.broj: 20/02-1, 27 March 1995.
[531] **AARBiH**, IKM 14. divizije - Bijela lijeska, *Vanredni b/i*, 10 April 1995.
[532] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 44.
[533] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 14-4/95, 15 April 1995.

in its regular shift, and on 10 April it was sent a Brigade reconnaissance-sabotage platoon and a squad from the composition of the 2nd mountain battalion, which were supposed to be a reserve to the battalion forces for the crucial defence of the attained line and used in possible offensive activities on the Brigade's route.[534] The sent reinforcements soon proved to be extremely necessary, since the described intensive activities exhausted the personnel to that extent so that the command of the Brigade even deliberated whether the ability of the unit to perform the task for the crucial defence of the assigned lines was brought into question.[535]

Nevertheless, real struggles for the units on Treskavica and Bjelašnica were just beginning.

The VRS forces concentrated according to the "LUKAVAC-95" plan began their offensive by the beginning of May. With an attack carried out on 1 May they gained control over a greater part of the line Đokin toranj – Pašina planina, and in the remainder of the attack, in the battles fought until 4 May, they managed to again reconquer the highest peak of Treskavica. On the other end, in the zone of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade, whose defence from 1 May was assumed by the 1st mountain battalion, the VRS attack began in the early morning hours of 3 May. The forces of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade successfully repelled the manifold combined artillery and infantry attacks of the VRS, managing to keep their defence line and inflicting significant losses to the enemy. The focus of the VRS attack was on the right end, in the region of Orlica. The losses of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade were three killed and three wounded fighters.[536] The assault unit of the VRS in attack was the reconnaissance-sabotage detachment of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps "Beli vukovi", whose one killed member remained on the line of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade.[537]

With this and successful defence of other units under the command of the 14th division, having lost a part of the position by the beginning of May, the first phase of the VRS offensive on Treskavica and Bjelašnica was stopped. After that, measures were undertaken on the efficient organization of defence and creation of conditions for the continuation of offensive battle activities of the ARBiH forces. A part of these measures were ordered by the Command of the 14th division on 30 April, but their realization had to wait for the stabilization of defence lines. Within these activities a re-distribution of lines and regions of defence of the engaged units was supposed to be carried out. The assigned zone of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade was also changed. Its defence line was to be moved so that on the right end the defence of the Mala and Velika Orlica was assumed by the 112th Knightly Mountain Brigade, and on the left end the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade was supposed to assume a part of the line of the 109th Mountain Brigade in the area stretching between Brda – Kuk – bridge on the river Bijela. The second part of the line of the 109th Mountain Brigade was assumed by the 155th Mountain Brigade.[538] The new defence line of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade is shown on ***Map 21***.

The ordered movements and the occupying of the newly assigned positions, along the line and the configuration of terrain on the front end of the defence, sought the greater engagement of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade personnel in the occupying of the line and the organization of its defence

[534] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111.Vbbr, *Telegram*, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-154/95, 10 April 1995.

[535] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111.Vbbr, *Telegram*, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-159-1/95, 20 April 1995.

[536] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 20/123/95, 3 May 1995; **AARBiH**, IKM 14. divizije - Bijela lijeska, *Redovni b/i*, Str.pov.broj: CV-961-05/95, 3 May 1995; **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 20/124/95, 4 May 1995; **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr - IKM Pazarište, *Dnevni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 22-5/95. **Mehmed Čorbo**, **Salko Hamzić** and **Dedo Šabanović** were killed.

[537] The killed member of the "Beli vukovi" (White wolves) was the Romanian mercenary **Arian Dima**. **ICTY**: Komanda SRK, *Redovni borbeni izvještaj sa stanjem u 17:00 časova*, Str .pov. broj 20/04-1-130, 3 May 1995.

[538] **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije, *Angažovanje jedinica u z/o 14. divizije, pripremno naređenje*, 30 April 1995.

along all of the element of its combat formation, which can be seen by simply viewing ***Map 21***. At the same time, the unit began with preparations for the continuation of battle activities. Therefore the advanced command post of the Brigade from one side requested from the Command of the 14th division that the unit be assigned a unit proportionate to its numerical state, and from the other it demanded the arrival of additional own forces from Sarajevo.[539] Additional forces of two platoons in strength were sent according to this request, but the taking over of the new part of the line was not accomplished during May. The reason for this was that the forces of the 14th division rapidly prepared for the continuation of the offensive battle activities, in which a part of the assignment also belonged to the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade.

Within the broader activities in the zone of the 14th division, whose main forces acted on the route Ilijaš (tp 1878) – Bosansko vratlo – Malo vratlo, the task of the forces of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade was to attack from their initial positions with combined artillery and infantry activities and to gain control over features on the line Kukovi – Brda – Strugojnica.[540] The attack of the joint units of the ARBiH and MUP in the zone of the 14th division started on the morning of 30 May. On the main route of attack a success was achieved and Pešter, Kožljen, Palež and Skok were liberated.[541] On their route of attack, the forces of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade destroyed a greater number of bunkers on the enemy line, but there was not breakthrough by the infantry.[542]

Even they planned their activities carefully, scouted well the enemy distribution and fought bravely, the units in the zone of the 14th division were faced with strong enemy forces concentrated on their route within the operation "LUKAVAC-95", which performed a well organized defence and had quality reserves which intervened on threatened routes. In this situation it was equally difficult to conquer enemy lines and keep them after that. In the counter-attack which was carried out on 1 June, the VRS forces managed to retake the features liberated two days earlier. After that, on 3 and 4 June, the joint units in the zone of the 14th division executed a new attack and managed to achieve an even greater success than the previous one, by liberating Kozija luka, Dikonjina greda, Suha lastva, Klekova glavica, Krajčića-klanac, Nikoline stijene, Veliki do, Surdupi, Preslo, Malo vratlo, Đokin toranj, Pašina planina, tp 1944, tp 1917, Male stijene, Debelo brdo, tp 1805, Mokrodoli, tp 1782, Mali Treskač, tp 1907, tp 1793. The offensive of the ARBiH was continued on 6 June, when the significant feature of Lupoč was liberated, but the VRS forces managed to return it to their control on 9 June. With these successes from the beginning of June, the units of the 14th division established control over the Treskavica plateau, creating a basis for further activities with the aim of liberating Trnovo and breaking the Sarajevo siege ring.[543]

The units in the shift of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade felt tired and lacked the necessary motivation after the attack which was carried out on 30 May. In such a situation it was impossible to count on the success of the attacking activities of the unit. It was necessary to perform a regular exchange of personnel, but this time, the first instance ever from when the Brigade began performing assignments outside of Sarajevo, problems arose regarding that issue.

Planning the continuation of combat activities after the end of the winter cease fire, aware of the growing power of the ARBiH and permanently focused on the maintaining of the Sarajevo siege, the Command of the VRS was determined to attempt and return the balance of power to the state it was before spring of 1994. In that sense it had already undertaken the mentioned "LUKAVAC-95" operation,

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[539] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr - IKM Pazarište, *Izvještaj - stanje u jedinici*, Str.pov.broj: 42-5/95, 14 May 1995.
[540] **AARBiH**, IKM 14. divizije - Bijela lijeska, *Zapovijest za napad*, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-826, 20 May 1995.
[541] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 44.
[542] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr - IKM Pazarište, *Izvještaj - stanje u jedinici*, Str.pov.broj: 66-05/95, 31 May 1995.
[543] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 44.

as an introduction to the strategic operation "PROZOR-95", with which it intended to separate the forces of the 1st and 4th corps of the ARBiH in the upper flow of the Neretva river and in the valley of Zujevina, thus placing Sarajevo in a deep surrounding. The course of this operation showed that the units from Sarajevo, by sending their forces to the battlefields outside of the city, had achieved a permanent superiority of the 1st corps forces on the external side of the siege ring. Therefore, the commanders of the VRS saw as a priority assignment the need to initiate an action which would return the focus of the 1st corps activities to the internal side of the siege ring, where they were in an indifferent operative and tactical position in relation to the forces of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps. That is why by the end of April they planned an attacking battle activity under the clandestine name "TALAS" (WAVE), with many variants of activities. Its essence was an attack on the chosen features significant for the improvement of the tactical position of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps, inflicting great losses to the 1st corps and the civil population of Sarajevo, in order to tie down the 1st corps forces to the lines on the internal side of the siege ring and achieve a psychological effect on the population and the fighters of the ARBiH. In order to accomplish this, they planned the use of concentrated artillery fire on the chosen areas and the use of modified avio-bombs weighing 250 kilograms, equipped with rocket engines, which were fired from mobile launchers.[544] With these contraptions of great devastating power one could not achieve precise shooting, but this was not the goal of the planners of this criminal attack. The VRS forces were not able to disguise well their preparations for the attack. They worked for a long time to prepare the features for activity and approach trenches, for which they used inmates and war prisoners, of which some managed to escape to the liberated territory during the works. The 1st corps forces expected the attack and well in full combat readiness from 10 May. The attack began in the morning hours on 16 May, with a concentration on Debelo brdo and Grdonj. The VRS forces were unsuccessful in their attempts to conquer the attacked places, but in the following days they continued their activities along all the defence lines and unselectively on the city. They only partially succeeded in their attempt to tie down the 1st corps forces to the city's defence lines.

Even though the line of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade was not attacked, the Brigade command rightly expected such a course of events and kept all the available troops in a state of readiness, and from mid-May in full combat readiness close to the front end of the defence.[545] Thus on the beginning of June the Brigade was faced with the fact that it did not dispose of fresh and rested forces that it could send to Treskavica in order to exchange the tired 1st battalion. And the problem was not only in this fact. The exchange itself implied a mutual absence of two battalions from their responsibility zones for a shorter period of time, which in the given situation brought many risks for the crucial defence of the lines in the city. Estimating that it would be even more difficult to ensure fresh forces in the ensuing period, the Command of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade despite everything, carried out the exchange of the units on the ground and on the evening of 3 June sent the 2nd mountain battalion to execute its tasks.[546]

The movement of units was performed on 8 June, after the arrival of this exchange and after the end of the successful battles of the 14th division, and the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade occupied the defence line shown on ***Map 21***.[547]

We have said that the VRS forces, from the intended goals within the attack executed according to the "TALAS" plan, managed to achieve only a partial tying down of the 1st corps forces on the inner side of Sarajevo's siege ring. With a mass use of heavy artillery and modified avio-bombs, and a renewed unselective shelling of the city, they accomplished something that they did not plan to do. The representatives

[544] **ICTY**: Komanda SRK, *Pripreme za dejstvo „TALAS-1"*, Str.pov.broj: 20/04-133, 21 April 1995.
[545] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111.Vbbr, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-202-8, 2 June 1995.
[546] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111.Vbbr, *Telegram*, 2 June 1995.
[547] **AARBiH**, IKM 111.Vbbr, *Izvještaj o stanju u jedinici*, Str.pov.broj: 23-6/95, 9 June 1995.

of the UN reacted, and on their invitation on 25 May NATO airplanes bombed the artillery positions of the VRS around Sarajevo. To this limited action of NATO, the VRS forces responded with an unlimited surge of anger and the imprisonment of more hundreds of members of UNPROFOR, which they spread out and tied as hostages on military buildings which could serve as a target for NATO airstrikes.[548] The VRS forces overtook all positions and control points of the UNPROFOR, seizing their arms and equipment, and on 27 May an order was issued to the Sarajevo-Romanija corps for assuming control over the Sarajevo airport.[549]

After the unexpected reaction of the international community expressed in the NATO airstrikes against the artillery positions of the VRS, the period of usual convincing and pandering of the VRS forces, with which the representatives of the international community wanted to achieve the liberation of their officers and soldiers. This was a moment when it truly did seem that the Command of the VRS managed to return the balance on the Sarajevo battlefield to the state before spring 1994. After this course of events, the ARBiH decided to reactivate its plans for the de-blocking of the city.

In the operation of the de-blockade of Sarajevo which bore the code name "TEKBIR", or operation "T" for short, initially great forces of the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 7th corps of the ARBiH were engaged, the forces of the Main Staff of the ARBiH and the RBiH MUP. Parts of the 2nd corps were included into the operation later. The command for the attack was given to the commands of the corps and the Ministry of internal affairs by the commander of the Main Staff Rasim Delić in Tarčin on 29 May. According to the plan, the main forces for the attack (the forces of the 3rd, 4th and 7th corps, with added forces of the 1st corps, Main Staff of the ARBiH and the MUP) were supposed to group on the route right: Kiseljak – Igman, left: Čemerska planina – Vogošća. On the side routes the attack was supposed to be carried out by the remaining forces of the 1st corps in the responsibility zones of the 12th, 14th and 16th division.[550]

This operation of the ARBiH with a secret name "TEKBIR" was no secret neither to the broader public in Bosnia and Herzegovina, nor to the VRS forces. With its intelligence canals the VRS gathered enough information[551] about the extent of the ARBiH preparations and brought the necessary reinforcements in time, organizing a crucial defence of its positions around Sarajevo.[552] With the size of the engaged forces and assets, breadth of activities and an especially strange course of its preparation and execution, this last in a series of operations with which the ARBiH attempted to break the blockade of Sarajevo, would require a lot of space within this text. We will, as we have approached the operations of de-blockade from 1992, only limit ourselves to those parts of the battlefield and those operations in which the forces of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade were either directly or indirectly engaged.

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[548] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 44.

[549] **ICTY**: Komanda SRK, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 20/04-185, 27 May 1995.

[550] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 45.

[551] In the already available documentation of the VRS it is clear that the information about the planned de-blocking of Sarajevo had manifold sources. Beside the information brought by renegades from the ARBiH, important information was also supplied by some officers of the UNPROFOR. Standard sources, such as wiretapping and intercepting the connection assets of the Army, as well as the analysis of the Sarajevo media, also provided information about the upcoming offensive of the ARBiH.

[552] Beside the mobilization of all forces of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps and the RS MUP on the area of the Sarajevo region, as well as the forces of the East Bosnia corps, Drina corps and the Herzegovina corps which were engaged in the current VRS operations around Sarajevo, additional reinforcements were brought as soon as the ARBiH operation began. Among them were guard and special Brigades such as "Panteri" from Bijeljina and "Legende" from the East Bosnia corps. **ICTY**: Komanda SRK, *Informacija o sarajevskoj ofanzivi*, Pov.broj 20/05-189, 16 June 1995. Apart from these measures, in cooperation with the Yugoslav government, energic measures were undertaken to bring military conscripts which fled from the war to its territory, so during June they brought 900 of such soldiers to the units of the Sarajevo-Romanija corps. **ICTY**: Komanda SRK, *Informacija o stanju na ratištu,* Str.pov.broj: 20/04-41, 30 June 1995. During the offensive new forces constantly arrived depending on the need and the course of events.

Before the beginning of the activities within the "T" operation, as we have already stated, important battles were fought on the Treskavica plateau which the forces in the zone of the 14th division almost completely placed under their control by 6 June. The VRS managed to return a smaller number of the lost features in a counter-offensive. On 12 June the VRS executed a combined artillery and infantry attack against the line of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade in the region of Strugojnica – Brda. The unit of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade successfully repelled the attack.[553]

The operation "T" started with an attack of the ARBiH forces on the main route in the early morning hours on 15 June. The combat activities during the first day of the operations brought only limited successes to the forces of the Army. On the following day, on 16 June, the forces of the 1st corps were ordered to initiate an attack along their routes.

The ARBiH and MUP forces from the zone of the 12th division attacked in the early morning hours on 16 June on more routes. The task of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade was to break the enemy on the front end and to gain control as soon as possible of Golo brdo, tp 830, Mujkića brdo and Hrastik, thus arriving to the line village Uglješići – tp 618 – Donja Jošanica – Vijenac (tp 607). This was to be achieved by simultaneous attacks from their initial positions on Glavica – Vis, by inserting reconnaissance-sabotage groups into the depth of the enemy formation, along the routes Hrastik (tp 681) – village Uglješići, tp 830 – Mujkića-brdo (tp 772) – tp 618 and Vis – Kuta – Donja Jošanica. The forces of the 143rd Light Brigade attacked as the left neighbour with the task to gain control of Gradac (tp 682) and Vijenac (tp 607), and to reach the line Piskoč – Vijenac. On the right end the attack was carried out by the joint MUP forces along the route Slatina – Saračevac.[554] The directions of the attack of the forces of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade on 16 June on Žuč are shown on ***Map 22***.

The forces of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade achieved an initial success on their route of attack. They penetrated the VRS lines on Hill 830 and the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade gained control over the whole Hill, but there were no breakthroughs in other parts, where the unit began defending the attained line. The attained positions were held by the fighters of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade by 4 PM, suffering constantly a deadly artillery fire of the VRS, when they withdrew to their starting positions. In this attack the Brigade had 4 killed and 20 wounded soldiers.[555]

And on the other attack routes from the zone of the 12th division on 16 June only temporary successes were achieved, and the Army and MUP forces retreated to their initial positions by the end of the day.

At the same time to the attacks of the units in the zone of the 12th division, on 16 June units in the zones of the 14th and 16th division also attacked.

In the zone of the 14th division a successful attack was carried out by the 104th Knightly Motorized Brigade, 181st Bosniak Mountain Brigade and the 145th Light Brigade which broke the enemy and liberated Prestrugana stijena, Vidovac, Ovčarevac, Gradina, Jelišin bor, Jasikovac, Gradac (tp 1058) and Pović (tp 1070), as well as villages of Priječani and Ostojići.[556] The forces of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade executed an attack on Lastva and Litica south-east of their positions on Kilavac, but due to the strong artillery fire from the VRS, they were forced to retreat to their starting positions.[557] It was obvious

[553] **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije - IKM Bijela lijeska, *Redovni b/i*, Str.pov.broj: 02/3-920-140, 12 June 1995.

[554] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr, *Zapovijest za napad*, Str.pov.broj: 01-378/95, 13 une 1995.

[555] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr, *Telegram*, Str.pov.broj: 01/1-222/95, 23 June 1995. **Ramo Beha**, **Esad Kalabušić, Suvad Karadža** and **Sabahudin Selimagić** were killed.

[556] **AARBiH,** NIP „Vojna iskustva iz rata u BiH 92 – 95.", pukovnik Šefko Dardagan, *OTA „Deblokada grada Sarajeva"*, Sarajevo, 2000. (in the further text: OTA)

[557] **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije - IKM Bijela lijeska, *Dnevni b/i*, Str.pov.broj: 02/3-920-149, 16 June 1995. The cited report of the Command of the 14th division states that the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade managed to gain control the

that the advance of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade was conditioned by the solving of the problem of the VRS positions on Kukovi, which were extremely well fortified and defended. On the following day, 17 June, from their attained lines the forces of the 14th division beat back the attempts of the VRS to return the lost positions. Advances were made only by the 104th Knightly Motorized Brigade which liberated Straišta.[558] Further advances were achieved by the ARBiH forces in the zone of the 14th division on 18 June, when they liberated Gušće (tp 725), Šmrekovo brdo, Ometala (tp 893), Stojevice, Zagražđe and Strug (tp 1073), as well as the villages of Šerifići, Vjerča and Umčani.[559]

At that time Kukovi represented the best-fortified defence line of the VRS on the Trnovo battlefield. Therefore it was of key importance to quickly and precisely conduct an artillery preparation for its liberation. It was conducted in the afternoon hours on 18 June by two T-55 tanks from the composition of the 1st armoured battalion, and the Brigade company for support with two guns, a 76 mm ZIS and B-1, and mortars. Of particular importance was the swift and precise tank fire against the well-fortified bunkers. After a successful preparation, the forces of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade reinforced by a company each from the compositions of the 131st Light Brigade and the 143rd Light Brigade, executed a frontal attack on the enemy line. On the left end the 2nd company of the 2nd battalion attacked along the route Kuk – Javor – Hrašće - village Trebečaj. To the right of it, in the direction of Strugojnica, the company from the composition of the 143rd Light Brigade attacked. The 3rd company of the 2nd battalion attacked Kukovi itself and then further along the route Krivodoli – Završće – Kapa. On this route, as a reserve, a company from the composition of the 131st Light Brigade was inserted. On the right end from the region of Klačine towards Lastva, Litica and the village of Godinja, the 1st company of the 2nd battalion attacked. The attacking forces completely gained control of the enemy line and in a further advance, which was continued by the end of the next day, they liberated Javor (tp 1063), Hrašće, Orlovo brdo, Kukovi, Krivodoli, Jasike, Završće, Kapa, Lastva, Litica, as well as the villages of Gaj, Mijanovići, Pendičići and Godinja. Other units in the zone of the 14th division had success on 19 June, by liberating Kožljen and Pešter on the Treskavica plateau and Jagodnjak on the Trnovo route.[560] The directions of the attack of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade on 18 and 19 June, as well as the attained line are shown on ***Map 23***.

The successes of the 1st corps forces in the zone of the 14th division achieved from 16 to 19 June represented the greatest advances within the "T" operation. On a meeting which the commander of the Main Staff of the ARBiH held with the corps' commanders on 19 June, the continuation of activities according to the plan of operation was ordered and the inclusion of additional forces of the 7th and 2nd corps in order to exploit the success of the 1st corps units, but the ordered reinforcements took far too long to arrive.

The liberating swing of the ARBiH forces in the zone of the 14th division was in an upward trajectory only for a short time. The attack was continued in the early morning hours on 21 June. On the route of its attack the 181st Bosniak Mountain Brigade liberated Obornica, Gradina (tp 939), Jaića-kamen, and the 145th Light Brigade liberated Lisičja glava, Hrastovac, Palac and Bređak, thus arriving to the communication Sarajevo – Trnovo which they cut off. The forces of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade straightened their line with the advance of its left neighbours, by moving it towards Gračan brdo.

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mentioned features. Šefćet Baždarević, the commander of the 2nd battalion, states that the unit did not gain control of the features, and we consider him as a more authentic source.

[558] OTA

[559] Ibid.a

[560] **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije - IKM Bijela lijeska, *Dnevni b/i*, Str.pov.broj: 02/3-920-153, 18 June 1995; **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije - IKM Bijela lijeska, *Dnevni b/i*, Str.pov.broj: 02/3-920-157, 19 June 1995; OTA; Interview with Šefćet Baždarević, compared to the reports he gives a correction regarding the entrance of the units into the villages of Gaj and Mijanovići.

At the same time, the forces of the 7th Knightly Muslim liberation Brigade in the zone of the 16th division reached the road communication Semizovac – Srednje. This was the culmination point of success of the operation "TEKBIR". The forces of the 3rd corps were not able to extend the attack and keep the communication Semizovac – Srednje. The forces in the zone of the 14th division were also at the end of their powers. The continuous fighting in which new enemy lines were penetrated every day, and by the end of the day positions were ordered and arranged on the attained lines, from which on the following day further attacks were initiated, and the great liberated area in which the exhausted forces spread which did not have ready and fresh units in reserve, took its toll. On 22 June the forces of the 182nd Light Brigade managed to successfully attack and liberate Čardak and Kragujevac on the Treskavica plateau. This was the utmost reach of possibilities of the 14th division. Two days later, on 24 June, the VRS returned both under their control.[561]

In this phase of combat activities around Sarajevo a several days of extremely poor weather ensued. The strong rains and diminished visibility influenced the lessening of intensity of combat activities. Even without that, the ARBiH units attempted to catch their breath for the continuation of the operation by regrouping. A part of the forces from the composition of the 2nd corps arrived to the zone of the 14th division and was supposed to be used for the continuation of attack and the exploitation of the achieved successes.

The VRS also brought fresh forces to the battlefield. After a short-term panic arising from the fact that the VRS did not have any organized defence further from the communication Sarajevo – Trnovo onto which the ARBiH forces arrived in the vicinity of Kijevo, and when they could have used fresh forces from their reserve, if they had any, to arrive to Trebević in a marching column, the VRS used the arriving fresh forces to establish a defence on the Kijevo route, and by the end of June initiated a counter-offensive. Therefore, the arriving forces of the ARBiH, instead of having a role in attack, served well in the closing and defending of the large liberated area on the Trnovo route. On 28 June in the zone of the 12th division the VRS penetrated the ARBiH defence lines and occupied the tactically important building for the defence of Stup, the so-called Gušića-hala. From that moment on the concentration of units on the territory of the city was directed towards the regaining of this building, which was achieved on 2 August.[562]

On the same day, on 28 June, the VRS counter-offensive began on the Treskavica and Trnovo routes. The first and the following day of this offensive, the forces in the zone of the 14th division successfully defended the attained lines. During these battles there was an exchange of units of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. On 30 June the region of defence was assumed by the 3rd battalion. Performing the exchange in the conditions of active defence of the attained line, the forces of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade were faced with a request to assume an additional part of the line from the battalion of the 211th Mountain Brigade from the composition of the 2nd corps, which was pulled out in order to be sent to another route. Therefore the line of the battalion from 1 July stretched on the right end from: excluding the river Željeznica 500 meters east from the village of Godinja, and on the left end from: including the village Zabrada – stream. The right neighbour to the unit was the company of the 143rd Light Brigade, and the left neighbour the forces of the 155th Mountain Brigade. This broadening of the defence region occurred in a critical moment at which the VRS forces executed a strong attack. The VRS forces attacked the positions of the 3rd battalion on the routed Kapa – Ostružje. The attack was preceded by tank and Praga (light tank) fire from the region of Šestaljevo, and by mortar missiles. The forces of

[561] OTA
[562] OTA

the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade beat back the attack and threw the enemy to their starting positions. In the defence of the attained line the unit suffered losses of three killed and two wounded fighters.[563] The activities of the VRS towards the positions of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade at a time of their general offensive on the Treskavica and Trnovo battlefield were expressed on the following day as well. On 2 July the vanguard of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade captured two members of the VRS in front of their front end, in the region of Orlovo brdo.[564] The VRS attacks on the lines of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade on the Trnovo battlefield were continued on 3 and 5 July.

In the given situation the unit did what was in its power in order to ensure conditions for the successful defence of the assigned region. The intensive engineering preparation of the defence lines was initiated, as well as the relocation of the camp, command, bakery and kitchen in the regions of Kukovi and Šiljak. By 11 July all the named elements of the camp area were relocated and 75 defence points on the first line and 25 defence points on the second line of defence were engineered. The occupied line was over 5 kilometres long, stretching along an intersected terrain with many paths and roads across which tanks would move, and was held with the utmost effort of the troops and without exchanges. The unit did not have any of its own reserves and the Command of the 14th division invested efforts to ensure intervening forces as a reserve on its route. The problem was in the fact that the division itself did not dispose of a sufficient number of units, so it intervened with that what it had available, and according to the degree of peril of certain routes. Therefore the commander of the battalion demanded additional forces from Sarajevo, but it was not possible to ensure reinforcements in this way so that they would be proportionate to the length of the assigned line. In the evening of 2 July the Command of the Brigade sent 55 men as a reinforcement, but it informed the battalion that it would be very difficult to obtain additional forces due to the situation in the Brigade's zone.[565]

The invested effort in the ordering of the line and achieving a coherent military collective of the unit, gave it the necessary stability, and despite all the difficulties, allowed it not only to maintain its positions, but also to offer help to its left neighbour, the 155th Mountain Brigade in a very critical moment when its defence lines in the region of Palac dissolved under the strong attack of the VRS executed on 8 and 9 July along the route village Mađari – Palac – village Lisovići. In such a situation, the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade, according to the order of the commander of the 14th division, pulled out a part of its forces which crucially defended Gračan brdo and bent the left end of their defence along the direction Orlovo brdo – Trebečajski potok – the road between Brutus and Gračan brdo – the crossroad Bukov rat – Lisičja glava. With this they gave a great contribution to stop the attack on the route of the 155th Mountain Brigade and to stabilize its defence. In this assignment, to the fighters of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade support arrived in the form of a part of the forces of the 131st Light Brigade, while the forces of the 145th Light Brigade and 181st Bosniak Mountain Brigade intervened in the stabilization of the remainder of the defence line of the 155th Mountain Brigade. For their contribution to the stabilization of the defence and halting the offensive of the VRS units, the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade was commended and financially rewarded by the commander of the 1st corps and the commander of the 14th division.[566]

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[563] **AARBiH**, IKM 111. Vbbr, *Vanredni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 05-7/95, 1 July 1995; **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije - IKM Bijela lijeska, *Redovni b/i*, Str.pov.broj: 02/3-920-175, 1 July 1995. **Halil Avdibegović**, **Medan** Čičak and **Ahmed Delalić** were killed.

[564] **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije - IKM Bijela lijeska, *Redovni b/i*, Str.pov.broj: 02/3-920-176, 2 July 1995.

[565] **AARBiH**, Komanda 111. Vbbr, *Telegram*, Str.pov.broj: 01/1- 232/95, 2 July 1995.

[566] **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije - IKM Bijela lijeska, *Dnevni b/i*, Str.pov.broj: 02/3-920-181, 8 July 1995; **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije - IKM Bijela lijeska, *Dnevni b/i*, 9 July 1995; **AARBiH**, 111. Vbbr - IKM Pazarište, *Telegram*, Str. pov.broj: 49-7/95, 10 July 1995.

At this time, from 11 July, the forces of the 7th corps began arriving to the zone of the 14th division. This strong battle group of the ARBiH had unsuccessfully attempted to break the Sarajevo siege from the direction of Visoko from the beginning of the "T" operation. Its transfer to the Trnovo route was a good, but as it would be proved, a belated idea. The successful swing of the 14th division was halted and its forces, as has already been stated, just stopped the VRS counter-offensive with difficult problems and loss of a part of liberated territory. The regrouping of the ARBiH forces, in which the units of the 7th corps took over the activities on the Trnovo route, and the main forces of the 14th division took over the attacks from the Treskavica plateau towards Rogojska greda, was followed by the regrouping and arrival of additional VRS forces. Thus a situation was created in which significantly stronger forces than those that had initiated activities in the zone of the 14th division in mid-June were not able to continue successfully advancing towards Trnovo by mid-July. The achieved advances towards Rogoj were annulled in a VRS counter-offensive executed on 31 July and 1 August.[567]

During the performing of the last phase of the "T" operation on the Trnovo route, actually to the last day of the ARBiH offensive, on 28 July, an exchange of units of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade was carried out and the defence line was assumed by the 1st mountain battalion. On the same day the forces of the 1st battalion executed the action of improving the tactical position in the region of Gračan brdo. Ever since 9 July, when due to the penetration of the line of their left neighbour they had to bend the left wing of their defence towards the village of Brutusi, the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade relinquished the control of Gračan brdo to the enemy. With this action they wanted to retrieve the top of the hill. The action was executed successfully and without fighting, since the weak VRS forces retreated from Gračan brdo having noticed the movement of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade units towards their positions.[568] By placing Gračan brdo under control, the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade attained a defence line on the Trnovo route which it would keep until the end of the war. This line is shown on ***Map 24***.

The end of July signified the end of the "TEKBIR" operation and the beginning of a short-term period of quiet on the battlefield. After the failure of the operation, certain personnel changes in the ARBiH units followed. On 16 August 1995 Nedžad Ajnadžić was appointed to the post of commander of the 1st corps. The Command of the 1st corps, headed by the new commander, planned the swift continuation of offensive battle activities with a focus in the zone of the 14th division. The Command of the 14th division, after the units from the composition of the other corps had left, renewed its preparations for the continuation of combat activities with the permanent composition of the division and subordinate units from the city. The units initiated the attack on 25 August, but had to retreat to their starting positions not having achieved any results.[569]

During August in the zone of the 12th division there was also a relative quiet. The units were not moved from their starting positions, only the intensity of the artillery and sniper fire of the VRS along the lines of the 12th division units and the city of Sarajevo was significantly increased from the month of May in comparison to the earlier period. Thus on 28 August, before noon, the VRS forces fired across the centre of Sarajevo, the area of the Markale market, the National theatre and the Drvenija bridge, with 8 missiles from a 120 mm mortar.[570] The mortar which hit the Markale market created a massacre, killing 43 and wounding 89 citizens of Sarajevo.[571]

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[567] Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 46.

[568] **AARBiH**, Komanda 14. divizije - IKM Bijele vode, *Dnevni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 02/3-920-186, 28 July 1995; **Interview** with Remzija Mandal, commander of the 1st mountain battalion.

[569] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa - IKM Igman, *Vanredni b/i*, Str.pov.broj: 01/3-209, 25 August 1995.

[570] **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Vanredni borbeni izvještaj*, Str.pov.broj: 02/2-250, 28 August 1995.

[571] Karović, str. 101

The forces for swift reaction, formed and sent to Bosnia and Herzegovina after the embarrassment of the peacekeeping forces and tying of their soldiers around Sarajevo in May, and the NATO aviation responded to the massacre of innocent civilians with strong strikes against the positions and military infrastructure of the Serb forces around Sarajevo. As the strikes in May against the VRS positions, in the form of a warning as an instructive measure, proved not to be effective, and after the July tragedy of the citizens in the zones of Srebrenica and Žepa which were under the protection of the UN, the NATO command was determined to inflict permanent damage to the military infrastructure of the VRS around Sarajevo this time. Before the beginning of the strikes, the Command of the 1st corps was warned by the UNPROFOR that it must not use the NATO activities and that it must abstain from combat actions.[572]

The activities of the forces for swift reaction and the NATO aviation lasted until mid-September and in that time the units of the 1st corps consistently refrained from combat activities that could be interpreted by the UNPROFOR as an attempt of breaching the warning. In this period the ARBiH units in central and north-western Bosnia conducted very successful offensive activities and liberated large territories.

The 1st corps of the ARBiH carried out its last offensive in 1995 in the zone of the 14th division in two phases from 2 to 9 October. These battles were fought in an atmosphere of general expectation of stopping of war and achieving a peace settlement. The focus of the attack was still on the route of Treskavica plateau – Rogoj. Along this route in seven days of fighting significant advances were made and units gained control over several important buildings and strongholds of the VRS, among which was the well-fortified Lupoč, and managed to reach Rogojska greda. In the last day of active combat, in an attempt to complete the task of capturing Rogoj and liberate Trnovo, Zaim Imamović, the commander of the 14th division, was killed.[573]

At the time of quiet on the Trnovo battlefield which lasted during August and September, only two exchanges of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade units were performed, so after the 1st and 2nd battalion, on the beginning of the October offensive, the forces of the 3rd battalion were again on the ground. These forces did not participate in the attacks towards Rogojska greda, but, after the achieved advance of the units from the plateau, on 5 October a part of the forces of the 3rd battalion moved from its positions in the direction of Turovi and Trnovo. The defence of the VRS on Runjevica and Bibavica was not disorganized due to the loss of positions on their left end, so they managed to push back the forces of the 3rd battalion to their starting positions, and cause them losses.[574]

With this the battle activities in the zone of the 1st corps were practically finished. Formally, the ceasefire came to power on 12 October. The breaking of the ceasefire and the occasional opening of fire from the defence lines became rare as the signing of the peace agreement and the end of the war came closer. Even before the formal end of the war, a partial demobilization of personnel was initiated for the need of industrial companies which had the capacity to renew the process of production. With that goal in mind on 13 October 1995 the last reorganization of units of the 12th division was ordered.[575] Within this reorganization, all Mountain Brigades from the division's composition were disbanded and from their personnel and material and technical assets new units were formed. From the personnel and assets of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade and the 105th Mountain Brigade the 127th Mountain Brigade were formed.

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572 **AARBiH**, Komanda 1. korpusa, *Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 01/3-219, 30 August 1995.

573 Šadinlija, ***Prvi korpus***, 47.

574 Interview with Ademir Raščić. **Amir Bundo** and **Jasmin Isanović** were killed in these battles.

575 **AARBiH**, GŠARBiH, *Organizacijske promjene u z/o 12. divizije KoV 1. korpusa, Naređenje*, Str.pov.broj: 14/43-80, 13 October 1995.

With this the warpath was finished for the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade, one of the most famous and successful units of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was finished. As a collective, the 1st Motorized Brigade for its war contribution, firstly in December of 1993 received the honorary title **GLORIOUS**, and a year later the highest acknowledgment of this kind, the honorary title **KNIGHTLY**.

The first commander of the Brigade Enver Šehović was posthumously in 1994 awarded the ***Order of the hero of the liberation war***. Fadila Odžaković Žuta, a member of this Brigade was posthumously in 1994 awarded ***Order of the golden coat-of-arms with swords***. Commander of the Brigade Ibrahim Dervišević was awarded ***Order of the Golden lily with the golden wreath*** in 1997. The highest war acknowledgment ***Golden lily*** was awarded to 55 members of the 1st Knightly Motorized Brigade, three members of "Delta", two members of the 1st Sanjak Brigade, one member of the 12th Mountain Brigade, and two members of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarter units. After the end of the war, another 9 members of the 127th Mountain Brigade received the highest war acknowledgment ***Golden lily***.

The remaining job which the fighters of the 127th Mountain Brigade finished for the greater part of winter, presented an implementation of the military part of the peace agreement concluded in Dayton and signed on 23 December 1995 in Paris. The defence lines were successively moved backwards one from the other, according to the defined phases, and the assets and military technology were placed into barracks.

By the beginning of 1996 the process of the peacetime transformation of the Army of the RBiH into the Army of the Federation of BiH was initiated. By the middle of the year the greatest number of fighters was demobilized and transferred to the reserve composition, and from the remaining personnel an operative peacetime echelon was formed with commands for the development of reserve units. War traditions, personal registers and the greatest number of demobilized members of the 111th KNIGHTLY Mountain Brigade, i.e. the 127th Mountain Brigade, as a reserve composition of the armed forces, was unified by the Command for the development of the 198th Infantry Brigade of the Army of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

CONCLUSION

According to the extent and the way in which it directly influenced the historical events it participated in, the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina represents the most significant occurrence in the 20th century history of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Its establishment, development and the war for the defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina it waged from 1992 to 1995, represent a great subject of Bosnian-Herzegovinian historiography that has not yet been properly opened.

The central strategic issue of the last war was establishing control over Sarajevo, and the main course of this enterprise can be followed through the efforts of the Army of the RBiH to primarily defend the city from the extremely difficult and unfavourable positions to which they were forced by the arrangement of the JNA forces and the armed SDS formations that were established through JNA sponsorship even before the start of the aggression. The following goal was to break the siege of the city in order to free the territory and the large force that defended the city from unfavourable positions. On the other side, the JNA and the armed formations of the SDS, which were in May combined into the Army of the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the later Army of Republika Srpska, and which were upon the beginning of the aggression joined by the MUP forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Security Administration of the Republic of Serbia, as well as numerous other voluntary units from Serbia, initially directed their efforts towards establishing control over Sarajevo. After their attempts had failed and the city's defence had been stabilized, they focused their military activities on worsening the positions of those forces engaged in the defence of the city even further, on tightening the ring of its siege and tying the forces of the ARBiH to Sarajevo and the immediate surrounding areas.

In the centre of these activities, as one of the most important supporting factors in the defence of the city and the attempts to break free from the siege, the First Knightly Motorized Brigade had been formed. The history of its establishment, development and its warpath are an important part in the history of the Army of Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the battle for Sarajevo that it waged. By tracing its development, we follow the picture of the progress of the whole Army, from the basic phase of passivity of the Territorial defence, activities and organizing within the framework of the Patriotic league, across the unification of all armed formations under the command and signs of the Territorial defence RBiH, the establishment of the Army of RBiH and its maturing, until the phase in which it welcomed the end of the war overcoming the enemy by number, organization, military structures and total strength.

The basis for the establishment of First Knightly Brigade was made up from the Municipal headquarters of the Territorial defence of Novo Sarajevo and Vogošća, as well as from the voluntary structures of the Patriotic league of these municipalities. During the first days of the defence of the city, numerous smaller units, linked to narrow areas and parts of quarters, were swiftly incorporated and consolidated into territorial defence detachments. Within these structures, the development of defence forces on the territory of Vogošća lasted until the beginning of 1993. The process of consolidation of units on the territory of Novo Sarajevo was carried out much faster due to objective reasons. At the end of May of 1992, activities for the formation of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade were started. It began functioning in its full capacity by the end of July and it was comprised from the TO detachments from the area of Pofalići and Velešići. In September the 1st Mechanized Brigade was formed, comprising of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. During this process, some of the Brigade's most significant military operations were waged and it achieved some its greatest military triumphs: the liberation of Pofalići and the plateau of Žuč. Finding itself on the dominant plateau of Žuč, the 1st Mechanized Brigade together with the Municipality headquarter forces of Vogošća, fought for the most favourable position to continue the efforts to de-block

Sarajevo towards Visoko, via Vogošća and Ilijaš. With this aim the forces of the 1st Mechanized Brigade and the 12th Mountain Brigade were integrated from the greatest part of the Municipality headquarter forces of Vogošća and on 1 February 1993 the 1st Motorized Brigade was formed.

The gruelling combats waged during 1992, together with the military and political situation created after the Croatian Defence Council attempted to use its arms and the arms of the Croatian army in order to immediately claim for itself that which the unaccepted Vance-Owen political project offered as a possibility in the case of achieving a peaceful solution, whereby a simultaneous war with two adversaries was imposed on the Army of the RBiH, in the conditions of a complete blockade and inability to supply the units and the population, brought the Brigade into a wholly different situation to the one which was planned. Instead of fighting to de-block the city, it had to wage difficult battles during the following year in the fateful defence of Sarajevo from the attempts of the VRS to, by breaking of the effective defence, place the city into a deep encirclement and thus accomplish the key goal: forcing the state leadership of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to stop the war and divide the country according to the achieved battle lines. The most difficult fights were led on Žuč during the summer of 1993.

After the Washington Agreement was signed in March of 1994 and the military conflict with the Croatian Defence Council had ended, renewing the strategic alliance with Croatia, the paths for supply of the Army of RBiH were open again. Within the units of the Army gradual organizational adaptations were carried out, reflecting the goals and possibilities which were opened by the change of the military and political situation. In all units and thus in the First Motorized Brigade as well, manoeuvre battalions were formed. On the Sarajevo battlefield, the focus of units' activities was removed from the crucial defence of the city on the interior side of the siege ring imposed by the Army of Republika Srpska towards the liberation fighting in its broader surrounding. The focus of the Brigade's activities was moved towards the area of Bjelašnica and Treskavica. On this area the Brigade achieved exceptional victories in the period from October to December 1994 and liberated great and significant parts of territory.

At the beginning of 1995, organizational adaptation of the Army of RBiH, that had been initiated a year earlier, was finished by the forming of divisions with a greater number of manoeuvre Brigades. Within this adaptation, the First Motorized Brigade was transformed into the 111th Mountain Brigade and it entered the 12th division of the 1st Corps of the Army of the RBiH. Apart from that, with the forces of one battalion it continued to perform the tasks on the Trnovo battlefield within the zone of responsibility of the 14th division. The transfer of fighters from the manoeuvre battalions into the newly formed manoeuvre Brigades and the decrease of formations marked the phase in which the Brigades should primarily execute defensive tasks. It did so very successfully until the end of the war. Apart from that, enough strength and potential remained in the unit for the attempts to perform offensive activities in the basic zone of the Brigade in Sarajevo as well as very successful offensive activities on the Trnovo battlefield.

After the end of military activities, the Brigade entered the 127th Mountain Brigade of the 12th division of the 1st Corps of the Army of RBiH thus ending its warpath.

Pripreme za borbena dejstva na Bjelašnici. Pazarić, mart 1994.

Preparations for combat activities on Bjelašnica. Pazarić, March 1994

Stroj 1. Smtbr u Kasarni Pazarić, april 1994.

The line up of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade in the Pazarić military barracks, April 1994

Kolona 1. Smtbr, Bjelašnica, april 1994.

A column of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade, Bjelašnica, April 1994

Logorska prostorija Gluhača, 1994.

The camp area of Gluhača, 1994

Komandant brigade Vahid Bogunić i komandant 1. bataljona Tašo Dacić sa borcima na Jabuci, ljeto 1994.
Brigade commander Vahid Bogunić and commander of the 1st battalion Tašo Dacić with fighters on Jabuka, Summer 1994

Komandant brigade Ibrahim Dervišević sa borcima 1. Smtbr, Gluhača, ljeto 1994.
Brigade commander Ibrahim Dervišević with fighters of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade, Gluhača, Summer 1994

Komandant brigade Ibrahim Dervišević i komandant 2. bataljona Šefćet Baždarević, na položajima na Jabuci, septembar 1994.

Brigade commander Ibrahim Dervišević and the commander of the 2nd battalion Šefćet Baždarević in their positions on Jabuka, September 1994

Bjelašničko bojište, jesen 1994.

The Bjelašnica battlefield, Autumn 1994

Komandant 1. korpusa general Vahid Karavelić vrši smotru 1. Smtbr pred početak operacije. Sinanovići, septembar 1994.

The commander of the 1st corps, General Vahid Karavelić surveys the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade before the beginning of the operation. Sinanovići, September 1994

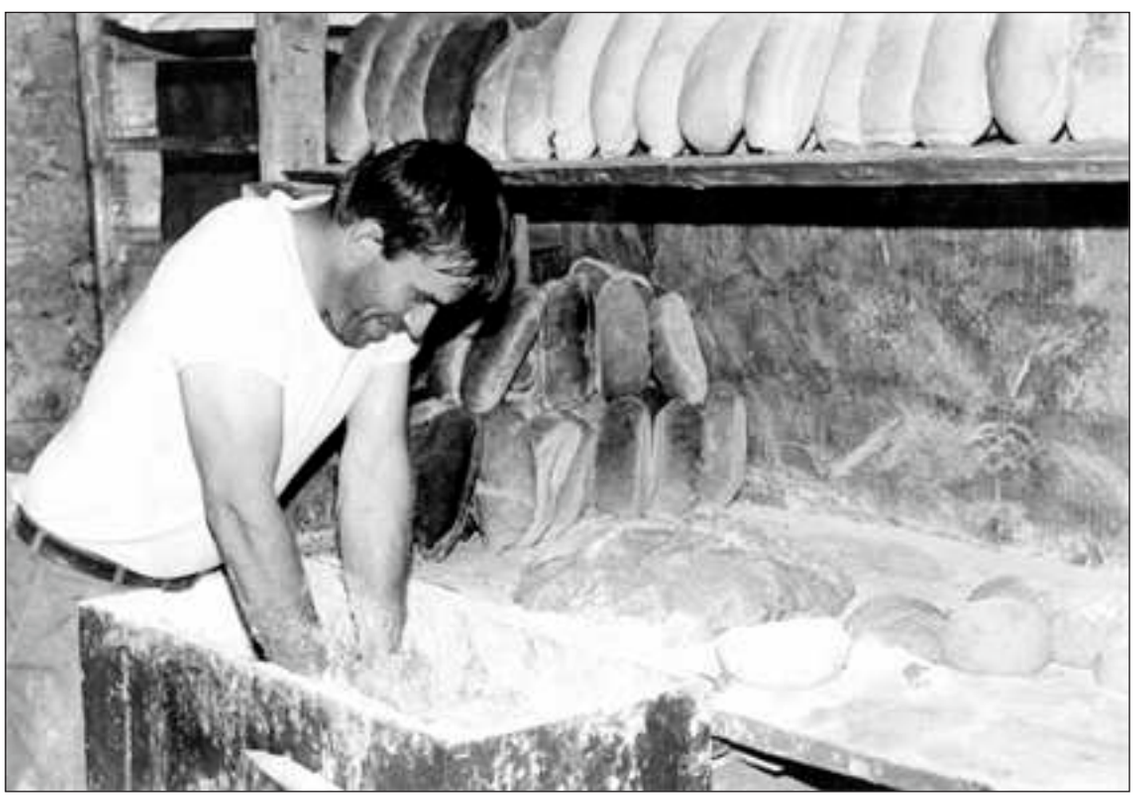
1. Smtbr kreće u akciju. Gluhača, 30. septembar 1994.
The 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade moves into action. Gluhača, 30 September 1994

Bjelašničko bojište, oktobar 1994.
The Bjelašnica battlefield, October 1994

Zarobljeni neprijateljski tenk. Bjelašnica, novembar 1994.
A seized enemy tank. Bjelašnica, November 1994

Detalj sa terena, Bjelašnica 1994.
A detail from the ground, Bjelašnica 1994

Vojna ekonomija 1. mtbr
The military economy of the 1st Motorized Brigade



Proizvodnja hljeba u logoru, 1994.
The production of bread in the camp, 1994

Logistika na terenu. Trnovsko bojište, ljeto 1995.
Logistics on the ground. The Trnovo battlefield, Summer 1994

Zima na Treskavici 1994/95.
The winter on Treskavica, 1994/95

Komandant 1. Vmtbr Mehemed Cero predaje raport načelniku štaba 1. korpusa Vahidu Boguniću, januar 1995.

Commander of the 1st Knightly Motorized Brigade, Mehemed Cero, submits a report to Vahid Bogunić, the chief of staff of the 1st corps, January 1995

Stroj 1. Vmtbr. Sarajevo, januar 1995.

Line up of the 1st Knightly Motorized Brigade. Sarajevo, January 1995

Treskavičko bojište, ljeto 1995.
The Treskavica battlefield, Summer 1995

Treskavičko bojište, jesen 1995.
The Treskavica battlefield, Autumn 1995

Predstavnici brigade na šehidskom mezarju i groblju Lav. 1995.
Representatives of the Brigade on the shahid cemetery and the Lav graveyard, 1995

Otvaranje Spomen-sobe 111. Vbbr
The opening of the remembrance room of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade

Habib Idrizović, Rade Zoranović i Nusred Šišić Dedo

44 a/a

KOMANDA 1.KORPUSA
Pov.br.06/8-
Sarajevo,08.03.1994.godine

VOJNA TAJNA
POVJERLJIVO

dostavlja:

-K-di 1.K IKM Visoko (na znanje)
-K-di svih brigada
-K-di LoB-a 1.korpusa

Na osnovu clana 77.Uredbe sa zakonskom snagom o sluzbi u Armiji Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, clana 9.Odluke o proizvodjenju, unapredjenju i rjesavanju o [illegible] u sluzbi vojnih lica za vrijeme ratnog stanja ("Sluzbeni list R BiH" br.11/92),komandant 1.korpusa, d o n o s i

N A R E D B U

1.Radi uspješnog rukovodjenja i komandovanja svim jedinicama koje se predislociraju iz Sarajeva, na prostor Pazarić, Tarčin (kasarna Pazarić), formirati privremenu KG Pazarić, sa sjedištem u kasarni Pazarić i zadatkom da objedini RiK sa ovim navedenim jedinicama.

2.Za komandanta KG Pazarić, pored svoje redovne dužnosti, odre-sjujem zamjenika komandanta 1."Slavne" motorizovane brigade DERVIŠEVIĆ IBRAHIMA.

Za ostale clanove KG Pazarić odredjujem sve k-danta, k-dire predislociranih jedinica na taj prostor.

3.Radi uspješnijeg logisticiranja svih predislociranih jedinica, u sastav privremene KG Pazarić, za glavnog logističara, pored svoje redovne formacijske dužnosti, odredjujem gospodina ESADA RADELJAŠA (pomočnik komandanta 2."V"mtbr za logistiku). Logisticiranje svih jedinica ostvarivati preko LoB-a 1.Korpusa, odjeljak LoB-a Hrasnica-Krupa.

Brojna stanja jedinica skinuti iz matičnih jedinica, oformiti nova brojna stanja privremene KG Pazarić.

4.Rok izvršenja- o d m a h.

AK/HC

1. KORPUS

K O M A N D A N T

Hasan Efendić

Naredba o postavljenju na dužnost komandanta KG Pazarić

Order on the appointment to duty of commander of the Pazarić command group

(11) (56)

Na osnovu člana 18. Zakona o oružanim snagama Republike Bosne i Hercegovine ("Službeni list RBiH" broj 4/92, 7/92, 19/92, 17/93 i 27/93), Predsjedništvo Republike Bosne i Hercegovine na sjednici od 4. novembra 1994. godine, ***d o n o s i***:

N A R E D B U

1. Na dužnosti u jedinice Armije Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, po privremenoj ratnoj formaciji, ***p o s t a v l j a j u s e***:

U 1. korpus - Sarajevo

a) U 1. slavnu motorizovanu brigadu

- ***CERO Huse MEHEMED,*** major, rođen 1954. godine, na dužnost komandanta brigade, sada na dužnosti pomoćnika komandanta za logistiku u 1. slavnoj motorizovanoj brigadi 1. korpusa.

b) U 9. brdsku brigadu

- **BAJRAKTAREVIĆ Nezira EŠREF,** nadkapetan, rođen 1968. godine, na dužnost komandanta brigade, sada na dužnosti komandanta 4. bataljona 9. brdske brigade 1. korpusa.

c) U 82. brdsku brigadu

- **BEŠOVIĆ Alije ZAIM,** pukovnik, rođen 1952. godine, na dužnost komandanta brigade, sada na raspolaganju u ŠVK OS RBiH.

2. ***R a z r j e š a v a j u s e*** od dužnosti i stavljaju ***n a r a s p o l a g a n j e*** komandi 1. korpusa:

- **DERVIŠEVIĆ Vehbije IBRAHIM,** major, rođen 1961. godine, sa dužnosti komandanta 1. slavne motorizovane brigade 1. korpusa,
- **KAZIĆ Ćamila NEZIR,** major, rođen 1960. godine, sa dužnosti komandanta 9. brdske brigade 1. korpusa,
- **HODŽIĆ Salke GALIB,** rođen 1957. godine, sa dužnosti komandanta 82. brdske brigade 1. korpusa.

3. Vojne starješine navedene u tački 1. ove naredbe razrješavaju se sadašnje dužnosti, a postavljenje računati sa danom prijema navedenih dužnosti, odnosno naredbu izvršiti ***o d m a h***.

Broj: 02-111-767/94
4. novembra 1994. godine
S a r a j e v o

P r e d s j e d n i k
Predsjedništva Republike BiH
Alija Izetbegović

Naredba o postavljenju komandanta 1. Smtbr

Order on the appointment of the commander of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade

RATNA OFICIRSKA ŠKOLA

DIPLOMA

Jasmin Safeta Karić
(ime, ime oca i prezime)

roden 20.04.1965 god. u Sarajevu općina Centar
završio u vremenu od 01.10.1993. do 31.05.1994 god.
prva generacija Ratne oficirske škole
smjer borbeno komandovanje
sa općim uspjehom odličan srednja ocjena 9,18

Redni broj 0028
01.06.94 god.

Načelnik uprave za vojno školstvo i obuku

Komandant ROŠ

Diploma Ratne oficirske škole

Diploma of the War officer school.

3 2

Zbog ukupnog doprinosa koje su dale na očuvanju suvereniteta i teritorijalnog integriteta Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, niza izuzetno uspješno organizovanih i provedenih akcija kojima je odbranjena široka slobodna teritorija u zonama odgovornosti 1, 2. i 3. korpusa Armije RBiH, a time i Republike Bosne i Hercegovine u cjelini, u kontinuitetu potvrđivane hrabrosti, odlučnosti i požrtvovanosti njenih boraca u izvršavanju borbenih i drugih zadataka i ispoljene brige i zaštite prema građanima i materijalno-tehničkim sredstvima, a na osnovu člana 9. stav 1. tačka 11. Uredbe sa zakonskom snagom o oružanim snagama Republike Bosne i Hercegovine ("Službeni list RBiH",broj 4/92, 7/92 i 12/92), na prijedlog komandanta Štaba Vrhovne komande OS RBiH, Predsjedništvo Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, dana 14.12.1993.godine, d o n o s i

O D L U K U

O DAVANJU POČASNIH NAZIVA
JEDINICAMA ARMIJE REPUBLIKE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE

I

Počasni naziv VITEŠKA, dodjeljuje se:

- 206.brdskoj brigadi - Zvornik 2.korpusa Armije RBiH.

II

Počasni naziv SLAVNA, dodjeljuje se:

- 1.motorizovanoj brigadi - Sarajevo 1.korpusa Armije RBiH,
- 1.brdskoj brigadi "Hajrudin Mešić" - Teočak 2.korpusa Armije RBiH,
- 1.brdskoj brigadi - Olovo 2.korpusa Armije RBiH i
- 317.brdskoj brigadi - Gornji Vakuf 3.korpusa Armije RBiH.

III

Jedinicama kojima su ovom odlukom dodjeljeni počasni nazivi ugraditi uz formacijski broj jedinice i počasni naziv, kojeg koristiti u svim mobilizacijskim i personalnim dokumentima, kao i pečatima.

IV

Odluku pročitati pred strojem jedinica, a počasni naziv unijeti u sva formacijska dokumenta.

V

Sa ovom odlukom upoznati javnost Republike Bosne i Hercegovine.

broj 02-136-786/93
14.12. 1993.godine
Sarajevo

Predsjednik
Predsjedništva RBiH
Alija Izetbegović

2k - 17:22 3k -

Odluka o dodjeli počasnog naziva SLAVNA

The decision on the awarding of the honorary title GLORIOUS

15

Zbog ukupnog doprinosa koji je dala u odbrani suvereniteta i teritorijalnog integriteta Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, izuzetnih borbenih uspjeha i hrabrosti, odlučnosti i požrtvovanosti njenih pripadnika pokazanih u izvršavanju svih borbenih i drugih zadataka te ispoljene brige i zaštite građana i materijalno-tehničkih sredstava, a na osnovu članova 9. stav 1. tačka 11. Uredbe sa zakonskom snagom o Oružanim snagama RBiH ("Službeni list R BiH", broj 4/92, 7/92 i 12/92) i prijedloga Kolegija komandanta ŠVK OS RBiH, Predsjedništvo Republike Bosne i Hercegovine d o n o s i

ODLUKU

o dodjeljivanju počasnog naziva jedinici Armije RBiH

I

Počasni naziv **V I T E Š K A** dodjeljuje se

- 1. dosadašnjoj slavnoj motorizovanoj brigadi - Sarajevo, 1. KARBiH

II

Jedinici kojoj je ovom odlukom dodjeljen novi počasni naziv, isti ugraditi uz formacijski broj, kojeg koristiti u svim mobilizacijskim i personalnim dokumentima, kao i pečatima.

III

Odluku pročitati pred strojem jedinice, a novi počasni naziv ugraditi u sva formacijska dokumenta.

IV

Sa ovom odlukom upoznati javnost Republike Bosne i Hercegovine putem sredstava javnog informisanja.

Broj: 02-136-855/94
8.12. 1994. godine
Sarajevo

Predsjednik
Predsjedništva RBiH
Alija Izetbegović

Odluka o dodjeli počasnog naziva VITEŠKA

The decision on the awarding of the honorary title KNIGHTLY

DRUGI DIO

SECOND PART

ŠEHIDI, POGINULI I UMRLI BORCI
SHAHIDS, KILLED AND DECEASED FIGHTERS

ŠEHIDI, POGINULI I UMRLI BORCI[1]
SHAHIDS, KILLED AND DECEASED FIGHTERS[2]

ABAZOVIĆ, Mile, **RADENKO**, rođen 29.05.1957. godine u mjestu Daganovići, Općina Rogatica. SSS, građevinski radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 21.06.1992. Poginuo na Stupu - Nedžarići 04.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik MAD-a Regionalnog štaba Sarajevo. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1996. Jedna ulica u Sarajevu nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na groblju Lav.

Born on 29 May 1957 in Daganovići, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, construction worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 21 June 1992. Killed on Stup – Nedžarići – on 4 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Mixed artillery division of the Sarajevo regional staff. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996. One street in Sarajevo is named after him. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ABDULOVIĆ, Nuredin, **SABIT**, rođen 25.08.1945. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. VSS, profesor tjelesnog odgoja. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 14.10.1992. Poginuo na Treskavici – mjesto Ledići 01.11.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik Voda veze 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 25 August 1945 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed university education, professor of physical education. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 14 October 1992. Killed on Treskavica – Ledići – on 1 November 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the connection platoon of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ABDURAHMANOVIĆ, Ibrahim, **MENSUR**, rođen 24.10.1943. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 13.07.1992. Poginuo na Mejtašu 10.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 24 October 1943 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 13 July 1992. Killed on Mejtaš on 10 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

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[1] Spisak Šehidi i poginuli borci obuhvata sve pripadnike 1. Vmtbr – 111. Vbbr, i svih jedinica iz kojih je ova brigada nastajala, koji su poginuli ili umrli tokom trajanja ratnih dejstava 1992. – 1995. Sačinjen je na osnovu ***Evidencije poginulih – umrlih pripadnika ARBiH VJ 5193 (5193, 5450, 5459)***, dokumenta koji se čuva u Arhivu ARBiH, i ažuriran na osnovu evidencija VOB-8 jedinica iz kojih je nastajala brigada i podacima prikupljenim u kontaktima sa porodicama šehida i poginulih boraca.

[2] The list ***Shahids and killed fighters*** encompasses all members of the 1st Knightly Motorized Brigade – 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade, and all detachments from which this brigade was formed, who were killed or died at the time of the duration of combat activities from 1992 to 1995. It was created on the basis of the ***Register of the killed – deceased members of the ARBiH 5193 (5193, 5450, 5459)***, a document which is kept in the Archives of the ARBiH, and was updated on the basis of records of the VOB–8 detachments from which the brigade was created and the information gathered through contacts with families of shahids and killed fighters.

ADILOVIĆ, Adem, **MEHMED**, rođen 07.03.1955. godine u Goraždu. NŠS, armirač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 23.06.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 26.01.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 7 March 1955 in Goražde. Completed primary education, steel bar fixer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 23 June 1992. Killed on Žuč on 26 January 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ADILOVIĆ, Adem, **ZULFO**, rođen 13.02.1960. godine u Goraždu. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 28.07.1993. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 3. čete 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 13 February 1960 in Goražde. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 28 July 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 3rd company of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ADŽAJLIĆ, Hilmo, **HIDAJET**, rođen 29.04.1967. godine u Bijelom Polju. SSS, mašinbravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 24.06.1992. Poginuo na Orahovom brijegu 05.11.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 29 April 1967 in Bijelo Polje. Completed secondary education, machinist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 24 June 1992. Killed on Orahov brijeg on 5 November 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ADŽOVIĆ, Šaban, **SMAIL**, rođen 02.06.1959. godine u mjestu Zaselje, Općina Pljevlja. SSS, mašinbravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - kota 850 05.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 2 June 1959 in Zaselje, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed secondary education, machinist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 on 5 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

AGANOVIĆ, Dževdet, **ASMER**, rođen 28.08.1967. godine u mjestu Jezera, Općina Jajce. SSS, apsolvent veterinarskog fakulteta. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 28.11.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik Izviđačko-diverzantskog voda 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 28 August 1967 in Jezera, Municipality Jajce. Completed secondary education, graduate student at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 28 November 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Reconnaissance–sabotage platoon of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

AGIĆ, Ćamil, **DŽEVAD**, rođen 09.08.1960. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 23.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 9 August 1960 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 23 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

AGIĆ, Ago, **FEHIM** – **AGA**, rođen 13.02.1968. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, elektrotehničar, teleprinterista i pomorski diverzant. Vojno lice. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 19.02.1993. od granate, na dužnosti zamjenika komandanta 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Odlikovan je najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1992. Jedna ulica u Sarajevu nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 13 February 1968 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, electrician, teleprinterist and naval commando. Military personnel. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 19 February 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of deputy commander of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1992. One street in Sarajevo is named after him. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

AHMIĆ, Redžo, **NURKO**, rođen 31.12.1942. godine u Bratuncu. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. godine. Ranjen u Vogošći – Orahov brijeg 02.11.1992. od metka, preminuo u bolnici 03.11.1992. godine od posljedica ranjavanja, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 31 December 1942 in Bratunac. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Wounded in Vogošća – Orahov brijeg – on 2 November 1992 by a bullet, died in hospital on 3 November 1992 from his wounds, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

ALAJBEGOVIĆ, Hasan, **SEAD**, rođen 15.02.1954. godine u Banovićima. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 14.04.1992. Poginuo u Blekinom potoku 06.08.1992. od tromblona, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Vrbanjuša.

Born on 15 February 1954 in Banovići. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 14 April 1992. Killed in Blekin potok on 6 August 1992 by a grenade gun, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Vrbanjuša cemetery.

ALAJBEGOVIĆ, Nurko, **RASIM**, rođen 10.04.1967. godine u mjestu Kopjevići, Općina Rogatica. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 23.09.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 10 April 1967 in Kopjevići, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 23 September 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ALIBAŠIĆ, Kadrija, **OHRAN**, rođen 09.12.1950. godine u mjestu Teševu, Općina Prijepolje. VSS, mašinski inžinjer. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 21.08.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Golo brdo 04.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik LARv PVO 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Lav.

Born on 9 December 1950 in Teševo, Municipality Prijepolje. Completed university education, machine engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 21 August 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 4 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Light Air defence artillery–rocket platoon of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ALIBAŠIĆ, Hasan, **VAHID**, rođen 10.01.1961. godine u mjestu Pijestina, Općina Goražde. NŠS, građevinski radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio je 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – kota 850 08.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

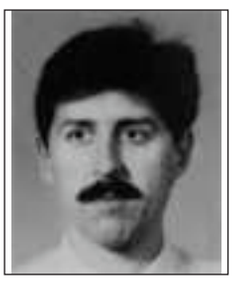
Born on 10 January 1961 in Pijestina, Municipality Goražde. Completed primary education, construction worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 8 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ALIĆ, Mujo, **MERSUD**, rođen 22.03.1960. godine u mjestu Brčigovo, Općina Rogatica. SSS, nadzornik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Semizovcu 17.06.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Svrake.

Born on 22 March 1960 in Brčigovo, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, supervisor. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Semizovac on 17 June 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Svrake cemetery.

ALIĆ, Hasan, **OSMAN**, rođen 19.08.1959. godine u mjestu Viničani, Općina Titov Veles. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 21.01.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 31.01.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 19 August 1959 in Viničani, Municipality Titov Veles. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 21 January 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 31 January 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

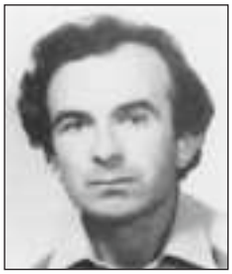


ALIĆ, Ismet, **ZIJAD**, rođen 04.02.1957. godine u Ilijašu. VŠS, nastavnik geografije. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Azićima 26.02.1993. od metka, na dužnosti pomoćnika komandira 3. čete za moral 3. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ostao na neprijateljskoj strani i kasnije razmjenjen. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 4 February 1957 in Ilijaš. Completed higher education, geography teacher. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Azići on 26 February 1993 by a bullet, on the duty of deputy commander of the 3rd company for morale of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. Remained on the enemy side and was later exchanged. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ALIHODŽIĆ, Hajro, **MUJO**, rođen 17.04.1948. godine u mjestu Kukavice, Općina Čajniče. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 22.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 17 April 1948 in Kukavice, Municipality Čajniče. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 22 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



ALISPAHIĆ, Hajro, **HAJRUDIN**, rođen 24.10.1947. godine u mjestu Bukovica, Općina Pljevlja. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 19.12.1992. Poginuo u Buća Potoku 18.03.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 24 October 1947 in Bukovica, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 19 December 1992. Killed in Buća Potok on 18 March 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

ALJEVIĆ, Šaćir, **SAMED**, rođen 01.07.1970. godine u mjestu Mataruge, Općina Prijepolje. NŠS, učenik drugog razreda Građevinske tehničke škole u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. godine. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 17.01.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik čVP 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 1 July 1970 in Mataruge, Municipality Prijepolje. Completed primary education, second grade pupil of the High School of Civil Engineering and Geodesy in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 17 January 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the Military police company of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ANĐELIĆ, Nikola, **DUBRAVKO**, rođen 21.02.1961. godine u Skoplju. VSS, inžinjer elektrotehnike. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 04.08.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Golo brdo 12.01.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik LARv PVO 1. mehanizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom "**Zlatni ljiljan**" 1993. Ukopan je na groblju Lav.

Born on 21 February 1961 in Skoplje. Completed university education, electrotechnics engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 4 August 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 12 January 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Light Air defence artillery–rocket platoon of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the "Golden lily" badge in 1993. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ARIFHODŽIĆ, Dževad, **SEMIR**, rođen 22.08.1961. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. VSS, ljekar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 18.05.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 04.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik Logističkog bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 22 August 1961 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed university education, physician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 18 May 1992. Killed on Žuč on 4 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Logistics battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

AŠĆERIĆ, Hajdar, **ESAD**, rođen 13.02.1977. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. NŠS, učenik osmog razreda. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Barica 23.10.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 13 February 1977 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Primary education, pupil of the eight grade. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Barica – on 23 October 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

AVDIBEGOVIĆ, Derviš, **HALIL**, rođen 11.09.1955. godine u mjestu Vlahovići, Općina Višegrad. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Trnovu - Ostrožje 01.07.1995. od metka, na dužnosti komandira 1. voda 1. čete 3. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 11 September 1955 in Vlahovići, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Trnovo – Ostrožje – on 1 July 1995 by a bullet, on the duty of commander of the 1st platoon of the 1st company of the 3rd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

AVDIĆ, Latif, **MEHMED**, rođen 01.05.1961. godine u mjestu Purtići, Općina Rogatica. SSS, obućar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Ugorskom 03.05.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 1 May 1961 in Purtići, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, shoemaker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Ugorsko on 3 May 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

AVDIĆ, Mehmed, **NEZIR**, rođen 03.11.1961. godine u mjestu Veljin Lug, Općina Višegrad. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - kota 850 08.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik Oklopnog bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 3 November 1961 in Veljin Lug, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 8 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Armoured battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

AVDIĆ, Nazif, **NUSRET**, rođen 10.11.1959. godine u Vogošći. SSS, ekonomski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.07.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju - Fočanska ulica 21.10.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 10 November 1959 in Vogošća. Completed secondary education, economics technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 July 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Fočanska street – on 21 October 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

AVDIĆ, Mujo, **SAMIR**, rođen 03.02.1974. godine u mjestu Uglješići, Općina Vogošća. SSS, metalobrusač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Mujkića brdo 09.06.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Ugorsko.

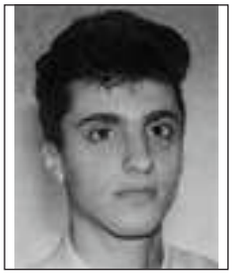
Born on 3 February 1974 in Uglješići, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, metal grinder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 9 June 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Ugorsko cemetery.

AVDOVIĆ, Elez, **MUZAFER**, rođen 04.05.1973. godine u Novom Pazaru. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. godine. Nestao na Stupu - TAT 01.09.1992. godine, kao pripadnik 1. sandžačke brigade. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani, kasnije je razmjenjeno. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 4 May 1973 in Novi Pazar. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Went missing on Stup – TAT – on 1 September 1992, as a member of the 1st Sanjak Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side and was exchanged later. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

AVDOVIĆ, Tahir, **RAŠID**, rođen 09.06.1949. godine u Priboju. SSS, vatrogasac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 19.8.1992. Poginuo kod kasarne „Magros“ 01.03.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik Komande 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 9 June 1949 in Priboj. Completed secondary education, fireman. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 19 August 1992. Killed near the “Magros” military barracks on 1 March 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Command of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.



BAČVIĆ, Tadžudin, **ADMIR**, rođen 20.01.1969. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, student II godine Elektrotehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 05.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik Komande 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

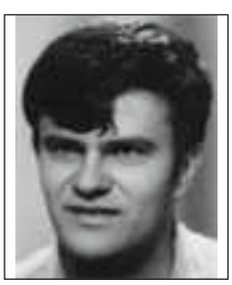
Born on 20 January 1969 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, second year student at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč 5 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Command of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

BADŽIĆ, Hasan, **HUSEIN**, rođen 19.04.1967. godine u Skoplju. SSS, PTT tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Golo brdo 17.01.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik čVP 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 19 April 1967 in Skoplje. Completed secondary education, PTT technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 17 January 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the Military police company of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

BAJIĆ, Ramiz, **ISUDIN**, rođen 16.01.1972. godine u mjestu Pjenovac, Općina Han Pijesak. SSS, ekonomski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Stupu - Nedžarići 04.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik MAD-a Regionalnog štaba Sarajevo. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1996. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 16 January 1972 in Pjenovac, Municipality Han Pijesak. Completed secondary education, economics technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Stup – Nedžarići – on 4 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Mixed artillery division of the Sarajevo regional staff. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



BAJIĆ, Hajrudin, **SALKO**, rođen 04.09.1968. godine u Općini Kladanj. SSS, apsolvent Pravnog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.06.1992. Nestao na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 23.12.1992 kao pripadnik Studentske čete Odred Centar. Ostao je na neprijateljskoj strani. Do sada nije pronađen.

Born on 4 September 1968 in the Kladanj Municipality. Completed secondary education, graduate student of the Faculty of Law in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 June 1992. Went missing on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 23 December 1992 as a member of the Student company of the Centar detachment. He remained on the enemy side. He has not yet been found.

BAJRIĆ, Bećir, **IBRAHIM**, rođen 20.07.1949. godine u mjestu Resnik, Općina Višegrad. SSS, zidar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Stradao je u Vogošći - Grahovište 11.03.1994. kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 20 July 1949 in Resnik, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, builder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Died in Vogošća – Grahovište – on 11 March 1994 as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

BAJRIĆ, Agan, **REDŽO**, rođen 26.01.1960. godine u Kopjevićima, Općina Rogatica. VSS, inžinjer elektrotehnike. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 22.07.1993. od granate, na dužnosti pomoćnika komandanta za bezbjednost 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 26 January 1960 in Kopjevići, Municipality Rogatica. Completed university education, electrotechnics engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 22 July 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of deputy commander for security 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

BAJROVIĆ, Hasan, **HUSO**, rođen 01.05.1947. godine u mjestu Igri, Općina Gacko. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992**.** Poginuo na Žuči 09.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 1 May 1947 in Igri, Municipality Gacko. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992**.** Killed on Žuč on 9 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

BAJROVIĆ, Smajo, **NAZIF**, rođen 31.03.1954. godine u mjestu Igri, Općina Gacko. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – kota 850, 08.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 31 March 1954 in Igri, Municipality Gacko. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – 8 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

BAJROVIĆ, Asim, **SAMIR**, rođen 06.06.1967. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Jezera 10.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 6 June 1967 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Jezera – 10 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

BAJTAL, Nazif, **SEMIR**, rođen 25.02.1971. godine u Dobroševićima, Općina Novi Grad. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Ranjen u Hotonju 05.01.1993. od metka, od posljedica ranjavanja preminuo u bolnici 20.01.1993. kao pripadnik 3. PDO Novi Grad. Ukopan je na mezarju Vrbanjuša.

Born on 25 February 1971 in Dobroševići, Municipality Novi Grad. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Wounded in Hotonj 5 January 1993 by a bullet, died from his wounds in hospital on 20 January 1993 as a member of the 3rd Anti–sabotage detachment of Novi Grad. He was buried in the Vrbanjuša cemetery.

BALAŠ, Azem, **SALKO**, rođen 13.05.1971. godine u Žepi, Općina Rogatica. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 29.07.1993. Poginuo na Ciglanama 06.12.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 13 May 1971 in Žepa, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 29 July 1993. Killed on Ciglane on 6 December 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

BALOVIĆ, Mujo, **ASIM**, rođen 07.09.1963. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Novo Sarajevo. SSS, autolimar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 04.07.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 7 September 1963 in Sarajevo, Municipality Novo Sarajevo. Completed secondary education, car bodyworker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 4 July 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

BALTA, Munib, **NIJAZ**, rođen 05.09.1956. godine u mjestu Žepa, Općina Rogatica. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.11.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama – Sjenička kosa 25.09.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Vrbanjuša.

Born on 5 September 1956 in Žepa, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 November 1992. Killed on Poljine – Sjenička kosa – on 25 September 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Vrbanjuša cemetery.

BALTA, Jusuf, **TAIB**, rođen 03.03.1941. godine u mjestu Kamenica, Općina Ilijaš. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Stupu – Doglodi 22.09.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. sandžačke brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 3 March 1941 in Kamenica, Municipality Ilijaš. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Stup – Doglodi – on 22 September 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st Sanjak Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

BANDA, Hasan, **DURAN**, rođen 10.01.1938. godine u mjestu Bjelimići, Općina Konjic. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 16.12.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 03.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Boljakov Potok.

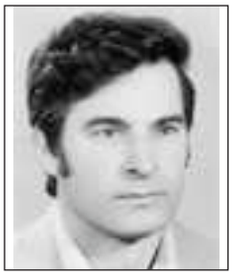
Born on 10 January 1938 in Bjelimići, Municipality Konjic. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 16 December 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 3 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Boljakov Potok cemetery.

BARAKOVIĆ, Halid, **MUSTAFA**, rođen 14.01.1961. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 29.10.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 03.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1.bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 14 January 1961 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 29 October 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 3 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

BARLECI, Mehmed, **AMIR**, rođen 27.04.1955. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju – Fočanska ulica 29.06.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Višnjik.

Born on 27 April 1955 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Fočanska street – on 29 June 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Višnjik cemetery.



BARUČIJA, Rasim, ŠUKRIJA, rođen 11.05.1938. godine u Prači, Općina Pale. SSS, stolar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 14.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju - Fočanska ulica 20.08.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Himzarina.

Born on 11 May 1938 in Prača, Municipality Pale. Completed secondary education, carpenter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 14 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Fočanska street – on 20 August 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Himzarina cemetery.

BAŠALIJA, Mujo, **ESAD**, rođen 07.02.1961. godine u mjestu Čestaljevo, Općina Kalinovik. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 14.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

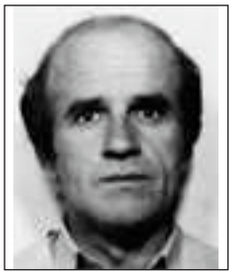
Born on 7 February 1961 in Čestaljevo, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 14 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

BAŠIĆ, Nail, **RAHMO**, rođen 05.10.1953. godine u mjestu Hotočina, Općina Pale. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 10.05.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 06.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 5 October 1953 in Hotočina, Municipality Pale. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 10 May 1992. Killed on Žuč 6 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

BAŠIĆ, Mujo, **RASIM**, rođen 07.04.1947. godine u mjestu Hotočina, Općina Pale. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.07.1992. godine. Poginuo na Žuči – između Visa i Golog brda 17.01.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 7 April 1947 in Hotočina, Municipality Pale. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 July 1992. Killed on Žuč – between Vis and Golo brdo – on 17 January 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.



BAŠOVIĆ, Hamdija, **ZAHIR**, rođen 05.11.1954. godine u mjestu Hrta, Općina Prijepolje. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo je na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 02.02.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 12. brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 5 November 1954 in Hrta, Municipality Prijepolje. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 2 February 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 12th Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

BAŽDAR, Mujo, **RASIM**, rođen 19.02.1953. godine u Borovcu, Općina Goražde. SSS, krojač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 04.01.1993. Poginuo u Hotonju - Fočanska ulica 06.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 19 February 1953 in Borovac, Municipality Goražde. Completed secondary education, tailor. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 4 January 1993. Killed in Hotonj – Fočanska street – on 6 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

BEČIĆ, Mahir, **SAFET**, rođen 01.01.1942. godine u mjestu Selišta, Općina Pljevlja. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima 23.12.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 1 January 1942 in Selišta, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Pofalići 23 December 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

BEČIĆ, Safet, **ZIJAD**, rođen 28.08.1971. godine u mjestu Selišta, Općina Pljevlja. SSS, mesar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Golo brdo 28.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 28 August 1971 in Selišta, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed secondary education, butcher. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 28 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

BEČKOVIĆ, Zulfo, **AMEL**, rođen 09.03.1969. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, autolimar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – mjesto Krše 25.05.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1994. Kulturno sportski centar u Vogošći nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na mezarju Ugorsko.

Born on 9 March 1969 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, car bodyworker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Krše – on 25 May 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1994. The cultural and sport centre in Vogošća is named after him. He was buried in the Ugorsko cemetery.

BEĆIROVIĆ, Aćif, **HAJRIZ**, rođen 03.01.1967. godine u mjestu Kukulje, Općina Bijelo Polje. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na aerodromskoj pisti 08.03.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik čVP 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju ŽIŠ - Buća Potok.

Born on 3 January 1967 in Kukulje, Municipality Bijelo Polje. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on the Airport runway on 8 March 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the Military police company of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the ŽIŠ cemetery – Buća Potok.

BEĆIROVIĆ, Halil, **HAJRUDIN**, rođen 07.02.1966. godine u Crnči, Općina Višegrad. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Saobraćajni fakultet 04.07.1993. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 1. voda 4. čete 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 7 February 1966 in Crnča, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering – on 4 July 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 1st platoon of the 4th company of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

BEĆIROVIĆ, Rasim, **ŠABAN**, rođen 31.05.1955. godine u mjestu Hamzići, Općina Višegrad. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 08.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 31 May 1955 in Hamzići, Municipality Višegrad. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 8 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

BEĆOVIĆ, Hamdija, **REDŽEP**, rođen 09.03.1960. godine u Novom Pazaru. SSS, tekstilni tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 18.09.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća . Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 9 March 1960 in Novi Pazar. Completed secondary education, textile technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 18 September 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

BEGIĆ, Džemal, **IZET**, rođen 23.10.1972. godine u Ilijašu. SSS, konobar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Mujkića brdo 19.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 23 October 1972 in Ilijaš. Completed secondary education, waiter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 19 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

BEGOVIĆ, Ibrahim, **ASIM**, rođen 04.03.1967. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 30.10.1992. Poginuo na Alipašinom polju 22.07.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion .

Born on 4 March 1967 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 30 October 1992. Killed on Alipašino polje on 22 July 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

BEGOVIĆ, Muhamed, **VELIJA**, rođen 22.09.1965. godine u mjestu Kolun, Općina Foča. SSS, saobraćajni tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Menjak 01.04.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

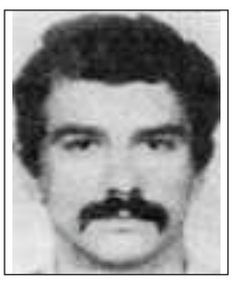
Born on 22 September 1965 in Kolun, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, traffic technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Menjak – on 1 April 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

BEHA, Ramiz, **RAMO**, rođen 16.01.1961. godine u mjestu Vladojevići, Općina Ilijaš. SSS, keramičar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Mujkića brdo 16.06.1995. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani. Razmijenjen 1995. godine. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 16 January 1961 in Vladojevići, Municipality Ilijaš. Completed secondary education, ceramic tile layer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 16 June 1995 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was exchanged in 1995. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

BEKONJA, Rade, **NIKOLA**, rođen 20.10.1949. godine u mjestu Oskoruši, Općina Rudo. VSS, diplomirani pravnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 27.09.1992. Poginuo na Stupu - Azići 26.02.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Marko.

Born on 20 October 1949 in Oskoruša, Municipality Rudo. Completed university education, lawyer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 27 September 1992. Killed on Stup – Azići – on 26 February 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Marko cemetery.



BEKTIĆ, Ferid, **MIRSAD**, rođen 17.09.1949. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 28.08.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama 07.08.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 17 September 1949 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 28 August 1992. Killed on Poljine 7 August 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

BENDER, Martin, **ZORAN**, rođen 11.08.1961. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 23.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Josip.

Born on 11 August 1961 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 23 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Josip cemetery.

BERBEROVIĆ, Mujo, **RAMIZ**, rođen 05.11.1971. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Nestao na Žuči – kota 830 27.07.1993. kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani. Ekshumiran 1995. godine. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 5 November 1971 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Went missing on Žuč – Hill 830 – on 27 July 1993 as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was exhumed in 1995. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

BERETOVAC, Branko, **ŽELJKO**, rođen 04.04.1966. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, student Elektrotehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu, smjer informatika. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 23.06.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Orahov brijeg 11.02.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 12. brdske brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Josip.

Born on 4 April 1966 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, student at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering in Sarajevo, informatics department. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 23 June 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Orahov brijeg – on 11 February 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 12th Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Josip cemetery.

BEŠLIJA, Ahmed, **RAMIZ**, rođen 19.10.1940. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, moler. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Kobiljoj Glavi – Slatinski put 13.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

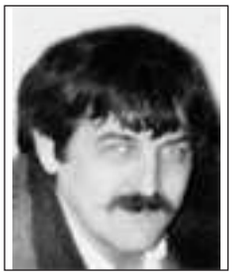
Born on 19 October 1940 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, painter and decorator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Kobilja Glava – Slatinski put – on 13 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

BEŠLIJA, Bešir, **RAŠID**, rođen 15.09.1954. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama 31.07.1992. od granate, pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 15 September 1954 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Poljine on 31 July 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

BEŠLIJA, Uzeir, **RAŠID**, rođen 13.11.1953. godine u Kruševu, Općina Olovo. SSS, kovač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Donjem Hotonju 19.10.1992. od metka, na dužnosti komandira 1. čete 1. vogošćanskog odreda OpŠO Vogošća. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 13 November 1953 in Kruševo, Municipality Olovo. Completed secondary education, blacksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Donji Hotonj on 19 October 1992 by a bullet, on the duty of commander of the 1st company of the 1st Vogošća detachment of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



BEŠLIJA, Mahmut, **REŠAD**, rođen 17.03.1953. godine u mjestu Uglješići, Općina Vogošća. SSS, otpravnik vozova. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 02.10.1992. Umro u bolnici Koševo od upale pluća 15.08.1994. kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 17 March 1953 in Uglješići, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, train dispatcher. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 2 October 1992. Died in the Koševo hospital from pneumonia on 15 August 1994 as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

BEZDROB, Taib, **IFET**, rođen 03.01.1957. godine u mjestu Dužice, Općina Čajniče. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 08.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

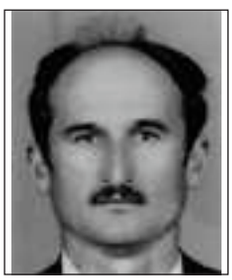
Born on 3 January 1957 in Dužice, Municipality Čajniče. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 8 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

BIBEROVIĆ, Nedžib, **SINAN**, rođen 17.12.1962. godine u mjestu Gonje, Općina Sjenica. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Stupu 24.08.1992. od tromblona, na dužnosti komandira 2. čete 3. bataljona 1. sandžačke brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 17 December 1962 in Gonje, Municipality Sjenica. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Stup on 24 August 1992 by a grenade gun, on the duty of commander of the 2nd company of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Sanjak Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

BIČO, Nurko, **MIRSAD**, rođen 03.05.1970. godine, na Kobiljoj Glavi, Općina Vogošća. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Vis 25.12.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik čVP 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1994. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 3 May 1970, on Kobilja Glava, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Vis – on 25 December 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Military police company of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1994. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.



BIHORAC, Spaho, **ISO**, rođen 07.02.1942. godine u mjestu Zaječiće, Općina Sjenica. NŠS, armirač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Glavica 19.06.1995. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

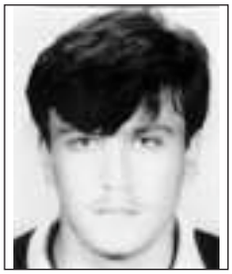
Born on 7 February 1942 in Zaječiće, Municipality Sjenica. Completed primary education, steel bar fixer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Glavica – on 19 June 1995 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

BIKIĆ, Velija, **DEJZIN**, rođen 04.02.1975. godine u Peći. NŠS, učenik drugog razreda gimnazije. U redove Armije RBiH stupio je 10.04.1992. Poginuo na Stupu – Doglodi 21.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. sandžačke brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1996. Dio Šipske ulice u Sarajevu nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 4 February 1975 in Peć. Completed primary education, pupil of the second grade of gymnasium. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 10 April 1992. Killed on Stup – Doglodi – on 21 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st Sanjak Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996. A part of the Šip street in Sarajevo is named after him. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

BILALOVIĆ, Nusret, **SEAD**, rođen 12.04.1969. godine u Trebinju. SSS, student II godine Mašinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 05.07.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 24.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik čVP 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 12 April 1969 in Trebinje. Completed secondary education, second year student at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 5 July 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 24 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Military police company of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.



BIRINDŽIĆ, Osman, **NESIB**, rođen 28.09.1969. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 12.01.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 28 September 1969 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 12 January 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

BIŠČEVIĆ, Mehmed, **HUSEIN**, rođen 01.12.1942. godine u Bihaću. VSS, profesor sociologije. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 18.12.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 23.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Dobitnik priznanja „Plaketa sa zlatnim ljiljanima“ Općine Centar 2002. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

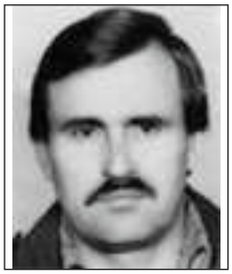
Born on 1 December 1942 in Bihać. Completed university education, professor of sociology. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 18 December 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 23 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. Recipient of the award “Plaque with golden lilies” of the Centar Municipality in 2002. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

BJEGOVIĆ, Đuro, **DRENKO**, rođen 17.07.1965. godine u Doboju. VSS, inžinjer elektrotehnike. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 03.11.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 08.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Lav.

Born on 17 July 1965 in Doboj. Completed university education, electrotechnics engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 3 November 1992. Killed on Žuč on 8 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

BJELAK, Mulko, **AHMET**, rođen 26.10.1960. godine u mjestu Orašac, Općina Prijepolje. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 09.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 26 October 1960 in Orašac, Municipality Prijepolje. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 9 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

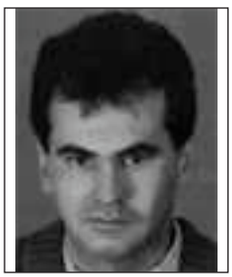


BOGILOVIĆ, Meho, **SAFET**, rođen 05.10.1942. godine u mjestu Godimlje, Općina Rogatica. SSS, mašinbravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 19.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 5 October 1942 in Godimlje, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, machinist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 19 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

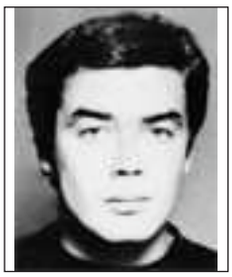
BOROVČANIN, Radislav, **VELIBOR**, rođen 10.07.1972. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinbravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 13.11.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Orlić 05.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Marko.

Born on 10 July 1972 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machinist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 13 November 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 5 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Marko cemetery.



BRADONJIĆ, Marko, **GORAN**, rođen 07.10.1961. godine u Višegradu. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Golo brdo 26.02.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Marko.

Born on 7 October 1961 in Višegrad. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 26 February 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Marko cemetery.



BRAVO, Avdija, **NEDIM**, rođen 07.07.1962. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, električar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima 15.05.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 7 July 1962 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Pofalići on 15 May 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

BRDARIĆ, Safet, **ATIF**, rođen 05.01.1957. godine u mjestu Brdarići, Općina Pale. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.05.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 03.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 5 January 1957 in Brdarići, Municipality Pale. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 May 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 3 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

BRKANIĆ, Mujo, **DŽEMAL**, rođen 10.07.1950. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama 24.03.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 10 July 1950 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed on Poljine on 24 March 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

BRKANIĆ, Nurija, **HASAN**, rođen 05.05.1941. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, kovač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama - Sjenička kosa 21.07.1995. od metka, kao pripadnik Logističke čete 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 5 May 1941 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, blacksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Poljine – Sjenička kosa – on 21 July 1995 by a bullet, as a member of the Logistics company of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

BRKANIĆ, Nurija, **IBRAHIM**, rođen 25.06.1944. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinbravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama – Sjenička Kosa 31.07.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 25 June 1944 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machinist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Poljine – Sjenička Kosa – on 31 July 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

BRKANIĆ, Mesud, **KENAN**, rođen 16.04.1973. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, student I godine Mašinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama 18.03.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 16 April 1973 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, first year student at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed on Poljine on 18 March 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

BRKANIĆ, Kasim, **MIRSAD**, rođen 03.02.1953. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 22.04.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 3 February 1953 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 22 April 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

BRKIĆ, Mehmedalija, **IBRAHIM**, rođen 25.02.1957. godine u mjestu Ceribašići, Općina Olovo. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. godine. Nestao u Hotonju 07.08.1992. kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Razmijenjen 1995. godine. Ukopan je na mezarju Solun - Olovo.

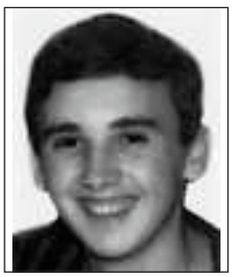
Born on 25 February 1957 in Ceribašići, Municipality Olovo. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Went missing in Hotonj on 7 August 1992 as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was exchanged in 1995. He was buried in the Solun cemetery – Olovo.

BRKIĆ, Mehmed, **MUHAMED**, rođen 05.03.1962. godine u Kaknju. SSS, službenik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.06.1992. Poginuo na Bjelašnici - Mlakva 01.10.1994. od metka, na dužnosti pomoćnika komandira za moral 2. čete 4. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 5 March 1962 in Kakanj. Completed secondary education, civil servant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 June 1992. Killed on Bjelašnica – Mlakva – on 1 October 1994 by a bullet, on the duty of deputy commander for morale of the 2nd company of the 4th battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

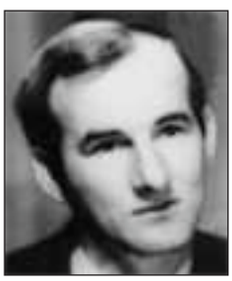
BRUTUS, Asim, **MUHAMED**, rođen 09.03.1937. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Velešićima 15.05.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik Odreda Velešići OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 9 March 1937 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Velešići on 15 May 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Velešići detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



BUBALO, Sulejman, **ESMER**, rođen 23.11.1974. godine u Livnu. NŠS, učenik 3. razreda Srednje vazduhoplovne škole u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima 24.09.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 23 November 1974 in Livno. Completed primary education, pupil of the third grade of the High aviation school in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Pofalići on 24 September 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



BUČO, Hakija, **OSMAN**, rođen 11.01.1943. godine u mjestu Bučkovići, Općina Čajniče. SSS, poljoprivrednik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Ugorskom – Zabukva 15.09.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 11 January 1943 in Bučkovići, Municipality Čajniče. Completed secondary education, agricultural worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Ugorsko – Zabukva – on 15 September 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

BUGARIN, Amir, **LARIS**, rođen 22.10.1974. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, zlatar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.07.1992. Poginuo je na Žuči - Golo brdo 24.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 22 October 1974 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, goldsmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 July 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 24 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

BUKVA, Mustafa, **MENSUR**, rođen 14.10.1959. godine u mjestu Osječani, Općina Goražde. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Ugorskom 15.12.1992. od metka, na dužnosti komandira 2. čete 1. vogošćanskog odreda OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 14 October 1959 in Osječani, Municipality Goražde. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Ugorsko on 15 December 1992 by a bullet, on the duty of commander of the 2nd company of the 1st Vogošća detachment of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

BULJUBAŠIĆ, Hamdija, **RASIM**, rođen 15.02.1956. godine u mjestu Zebina Šuma, Općina Foča. SSS, konobar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima - Ekonomska škola 09.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik Odreda Pofalići II OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 15 February 1956 in Zebina Šuma, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, waiter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Pofalići – High Economic School – on 9 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Pofalići II detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

BUNDO, Alija, **AMIR**, rođen 20.12.1963. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, geodetski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio je 25.05.1992. godine. Nestao je na Treskavici – Runjavica 05.10.1995. godine, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Tijelo je ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani. Razmijenjen 1996. godine. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

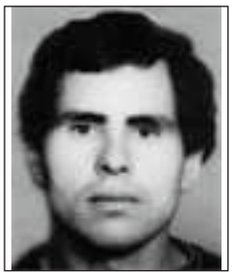
Born on 20 December 1963 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, surveying technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 25 May 1992. Went missing on Treskavica – Runjavica – on 5 October 1995, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was exchanged in 1996. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

CERIĆ, Asif, **NIZO**, rođen 18.05.1951. godine u Olovu. SSS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 12.07.1992. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 3. voda 1.čTO OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 18 May 1951 in Olovo. Completed secondary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 12 July 1992 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 3rd platoon of the 1st Territorial defence company of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

CICVARA, Ismet, **EMIR**, rođen 16.11.1963. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, autoelektričar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Vis 22.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 16 November 1963 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, auto electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Vis – on 22 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.



COCALIĆ, Mustafa, **DEDO**, rođen 09.08.1948. godine u mjestu Štitarevo, Općina Višegrad. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.07.1992. Poginuo u Donjem Hotonju 06.08.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

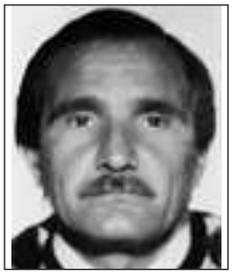
Born on 9 August 1948 in Štitarevo, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 July 1992. Killed in Donji Hotonj on 6 August 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ČAKAL, Asim, **ADMIR**, rođen 13.03.1975. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, drvni tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 03.04.1993. Poginuo na Žuči – Vis 26.01.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 13 March 1975 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, wood technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 3 April 1993. Killed on Žuč – Vis – on 26 January 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

ČAMPARA, Hajrudin, **HARIS**, rođen 04.08.1970. godine u Gacku. SSS, student 2. godine Šumarskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. Bio je juniorski prvak u karateu bivše SFRJ i viceprvak Evrope. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 04.06.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Orlić 08.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Jedna ulica u Sarajevu nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 4 August 1970 in Gacko. Completed secondary education, student at the Faculty of Forestry in Sarajevo. He was the junior champion of the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia in karate and the vice–champion of Europe. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 4 June 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 8 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. One street in Sarajevo is named after him. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



ČARKADŽIĆ, Pašo, **BAJRO**, rođen 20.11.1947. godine u mjestu Kladnica, Općina Sjenica. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Ranjen na Žuči - Perivoji 14.06.1993. od metka, preminuo u bolnici 15.06.1993. kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 20 November 1947 in Kladnica, Municipality Sjenica. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Wounded on Žuč – Perivoji – on 14 June 1993 by a bullet, died in hospital 15 June 1993 as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

ČAUŠEVIĆ, Rasim, **DERVO**, rođen 06.05.1950. godine u mjestu Jasenovo, Općina Foča. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. godine. Poginuo u kasarni „Maršal Tito“ 08.01.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik Inžinjerijskog bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 6 May 1950 in Jasenovo, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in the “Maršal Tito” military barracks on 8 January 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the Engineering battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ČAUŠEVIĆ, Sabit, **KENAN**, rođen 27.04.1972. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Hotonju 07.08.1992. od granate, na dužnosti komandira čete „Hotonj“ OpŠO Vogošća. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

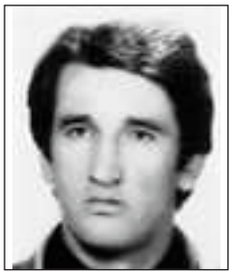
Born on 27 April 1972 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Hotonj on 7 August 1992 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the “Hotonj” company of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ČAUŠEVIĆ, Salko, **SAFET**, rođen 05.08.1956. godine u mjestu Jasenovo, Općina Foča. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Golo brdo 09.09.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 5 August 1956 in Jasenovo, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 9 September 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

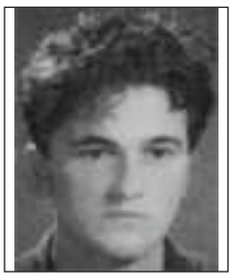
ČAUŠEVIĆ, Meho, **SULEJMAN**, rođen 08.01.1950. godine u mjestu Strane, Općina Pale. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 20.11.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 18.05.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 8 January 1950 in Strane, Municipality Pale. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 20 November 1992. Killed on Žuč on 18 May 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.



ČAVČIĆ, Hamed, **HAKIJA**, rođen 10.03.1953. godine u Čavčićima, Općina Rogatica. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama 31.07.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 10 March 1953 in Čavčići, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed on Poljine on 31 July 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



ČEČO, Mithat, **EKREM**, rođen 29.06.1967. godine u Goraždu. VSS, inžinjer saobraćaja. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Nestao na Orliću – blizu kote 850 18.09.1992. kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani. Razmjenjen je i ukopan na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 29 June 1967 in Goražde. Completed university education, traffic engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Went missing on Orlić – near Hill 850 – on 18 September 1992 as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was exchanged and he was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ČELIK, Mustafa, **IZUDIN**, rođen 02.08.1961. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. VSS, profesor hemije. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Nestao na Orliću – blizu kote 850 18.09.1992. kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Tijelo je ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani i još nije pronađeno.

Born on 2 August 1961 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed university education, professor of chemistry. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Went missing on Orlić – near Hill 850 – on 18 September 1992 as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side and has not yet been found.

ČELIK, Suljo, **SULEJMAN**, rođen 03.05.1945. godine u mjestu Dragomilići, Općina Kalinovik. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Nestao u Ugorskom 03.07.1993. kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Tijelo je ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani. Pronađen 1994. godine. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 3 May 1945 in Dragomilići, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Went missing in Ugorsko on 3 July 1993 as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was found in 1994. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

ČENGIĆ, Miralem, **ADNAN**, rođen 06.04.1964. godine u Goraždu. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju - Fočanskoj ulici 19.10.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 6 April 1964 in Goražde. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Fočanska street – on 19 October 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

ČENGIĆ, Bećir, **TARIK**, rođen 19.03.1972. godine u Teheranu - Iran. SSS, student II godine Pravnog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Nestao na Orliću – blizu kote 850 18.09.1992. kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Tijelo je ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani i još nije pronađeno.

Born on 19 March 1972 in Teheran – Iran. Completed secondary education, second year at the Faculty of Law in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Went missing on Orlić – near Hill 850 – on 18 September 1992 as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side and has not yet been found.

ČIČAK, Ismet, **MEDAN**, rođen 23.10.1949. godine u mjestu Grivin, Općina Rudo. SSS, mašinobravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 11.06.1992. Poginuo na Treskavici - Ostrožnje 01.07.1995. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 23 October 1949 in Grivin, Municipality Rudo. Completed secondary education, machine locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 11 June 1992. Killed on Treskavica – Ostrožnje – on 1 July 1995 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ČIZMO, Ibrahim, **ENES**, rođen 02.01.1974. godine u mjestu Mironići, Općina Pljevlja. NŠS, učenik 2. razreda Ugostiteljske škole u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.07.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 06.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 2 January 1974 in Mironići, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed primary education, pupil of the second grade of the High School of Catering and Tourism in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 July 1992. Killed on Žuč on 6 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

ČIZMOVIĆ, Emin, **SENAD**, rođen 26.01.1964. godine u Pljevljima. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Saobraćajni fakultet 09.11.1993. od metka, na dužnosti komandira 4. voda 2. čete 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1994. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

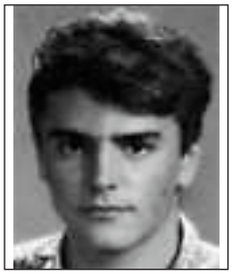
Born on 26 January 1964 in Pljevlja. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering – on 9 November 1993 by a bullet, on the duty of commander of the 4th platoon of the 2nd company of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1994. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

ČOLAKOVIĆ, Dževad, **RAMIZ**, rođen 27.09.1962. godine u mjestu Kovačići, Općina Olovo. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 18.09.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1996. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 27 September 1962 in Kovačići, Municipality Olovo. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 18 September 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ČOMAGA, Zahid, **AMIR**, rođen 01.05.1951. godine u Vogošći, Općina Vogošća. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Ugorskom 06.10.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 1 May 1951 in Vogošća, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Ugorsko on 6 October 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



ČOMAGA, Zajim, **ELVEDIN**, rođen 21.03.1971. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, metaloglodač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Saobraćajni fakultet 01.12.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Humka.

Born on 21 March 1971 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, milling machine operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering – on 1 December 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Humka cemetery.

ČOMAGA, Šaban, **HAZIM**, rođen 04.04.1963. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 14.12.1993. od metka, na dužnosti komandira 3. voda 4. čete 2. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 4 April 1963 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 14 December 1993 by a bullet, on the duty of commander of the 3rd platoon of the 4th company of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

ČOMAGA, Mustafa, **MUHIDIN**, rođen 10.10.1970. godine Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Orahov brijeg 16.06.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 10 October 1970 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Orahov brijeg – on 16 June 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

ČOMOR, Ahmed, **SEDAD**, rođen 27.02.1971. godine u mjestu Grivići, Općina Hadžići. SSS, konobar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 20.05.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 05.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 27 February 1971 in Grivići, Municipality Hadžići. Completed secondary education, waiter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 20 May 1992. Killed on Žuč on 5 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

ČONGO, Hamdo, **HADŽO**, rođen 21.01.1941. godine u mjestu Dobrače, Općina Rogatica. SSS, mašinski stolar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 16.07.1993. Poginuo je u Hotonju 05.08.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 21 January 1941 in Dobrače, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, machine carpenter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 16 July 1993. Killed on Hotonj on 5 August 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

ČORBO, Adem, **MEHMED**, rođen 08.09.1956. godine u mjestu Župče, Općina Breza. VSS, diplomirani ekonomista. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.07.1993. godine. Poginuo na Treskavici 03.05.1995. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 8 September 1956 in Župče, Municipality Breza. Completed university education, economist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 July 1993. Killed on Treskavica on 3 May 1995 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ČOTA, Suljo, **MUNEVER**, rođen 20.04.1963. godine u mjestu Sveti Nikola u Makedoniji. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Mali Vis 14.06.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik čVP 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 20 April 1963 in Sveti Nikola in Macedonia. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mali Vis – on 14 June 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Military police company of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ČOVRK, Omer, **IZET**, rođen 10.03.1959. godine u mjestu Strumica, Općina Rudo. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima 06.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 10 March 1959 in Strumica, Municipality Rudo. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Pofalići on 6 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ČUBRO, Omer, **BEĆIR**, rođen 09.05.1951. godine u mjestu Blatuša, Općina Zenica. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 10.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 23.10.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik Komande 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 9 May 1951 in Blatuša, Municipality Zenica. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 10 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 23 October 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Command of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ČUTURIĆ, Hamdo, **IZET**, rođen 29.01.1949. godine u mjestu Potpeće, Općina Pljevlja. VŠS, topograf. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. godine. Ranjen u Vogošći – Dumača 28.04.1993. od granate, umro u bolnici od posljedica ranjavanja 01.05.1993. kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 29 January 1949 in Potpeće, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed higher education, topographer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Wounded in Vogošća – Dumača – on 28 April 1993 by a grenade, died in hospital from his wounds 1 May 1993 as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

ĆATIĆ, Šećo, **SENAD**, rođen 01.01.1961. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, elektromehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. godine. Poginuo na Žuči 31.07.1992. godine, od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 1 January 1961 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, electromechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 31 July 1992, by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ĆATOVIĆ, Meho, **IFET**, rođen 26.02.1964. godine u Čajniču. SSS, ekonomski tehničar, student 4. godine Ekonomskog fakulteta. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Velešićima 27.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 26 February 1964 in Čajniče. Completed secondary education, economics technician, fourth year student at the Faculty of Economics and Business in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Velešići on 27 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ĆATOVIĆ, Ibrahim, **RASIM**, rođen 01.03.1962. godine u Bijelom Polju. SSS, ptt mehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Alipašinom polju 29.06.1995. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 1 March 1962 in Bijelo Polje. Completed secondary education, PTT mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Alipašino polje on 29 June 1995 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ĆEMAN, Zejto, **ŠAIP**, rođen 10.07.1961. godine u Ivangradu. SSS, mašinbravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Barica 03.04.1993. od metka, na dužnosti komandira 2. voda 4. čete 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

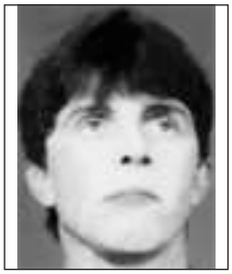
Born on 10 July 1961 in Ivangrad. Completed secondary education, machinist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Barica – on 3 April 1993 by a bullet, on the duty of commander of the 2nd platoon of the 4th company of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

ĆEMO, Hašim, **MEHMED**, rođen 02.01.1955. godine u mjestu Prebisalići, Općina Foča. SSS, tesar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Orlić 03.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 2 January 1955 in Prebisalići, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, carpenter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 3 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

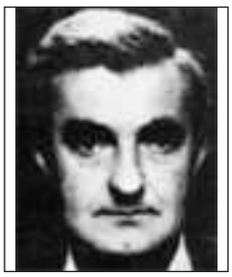
ĆOSIĆ, Spasoje, **MILORAD**, rođen 20.02.1947. godine u mjestu Vlahovići, Općini Pale. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.11.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Golo brdo 24.03.1993. od tromblona, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Marko.

Born on 20 February 1947 in Vlahovići, Municipality Pale. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 November 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 24 March 1993 by a grenade gun, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Marko cemetery.



ĆOSOVIĆ, Nezir, **HUSEJIN**, rođen 22.01.1959. godine u mjestu Bukovik, Općina Prijepolje. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Sarajevu - Elektroprivreda 25.08.1992. od metka, pripadnik 1. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 22 January 1959 in Bukovik, Municipality Prijepolje. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Sarajevo – Elektroprivreda – on 25 August 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



ĆUREVAC, Halil, **IDRIZ**, rođen 13.10.1942. godine u mjestu Dobrouščići, Općina Rogatica. SSS, šumarski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 22.07.1992. Ranjen u Vogošći – Saobraćajni fakultet 22.07.1993. od granate, umro od posljedica ranjavanja 18.11.1993. kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Budakovići.

Born on 13 October 1942 in Dobrouščići, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, forest technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 22 July 1992. Wounded in Vogošća – Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering – on 22 July 1993 by a grenade, died from his wounds on 18 November 1993 as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Budakovići cemetery.

ĆUROVIĆ, Smajo, **IZET**, rođen 08.08.1952. godine u mjestu Ćurovići, Općina Foča. SSS, pirotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama - Sjenička kosa 26.01.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 12. brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 8 August 1952 in Ćurovići, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, pyrotechnician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed on Poljine – Sjenička kosa – on 26 January 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 12th Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

ĆUTAHIJA, Avdo, **HILMO**, rođen 20.04.1969. godine u mjestu Rakitnica, Općina Rogatica. SSS, armirač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 13.04.1992. Poginuo na Stupu – Nedžarići 04.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik MAD-a Regionalnog štaba Sarajevo. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1996. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 20 April 1969 in Rakitnica, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, steel bar fixer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 13 April 1992. Killed on Stup – Nedžarići – on 4 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Mixed artillery division of the Sarajevo regional staff. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ĆUTUK, Osman, **RAGIB**, rođen 16.09.1939. godine u mjestu Strane, Općina Pale. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima 01.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 16 September 1939 in Strane, Municipality Pale. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Pofalići on 1 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

DEDIĆ, Ismail, **SAMIR**, rođen 06.09.1972. godine u Mrkonjić Gradu. Aktivno vojno lice. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 28.02.1993. Poginuo na Žuči - Jezera, 24.04.1993. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 3. topovskog voda larb BOFORS LPLO 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 6 September 1972 in Mrkonjić Grad. Active military personnel. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 28 February 1993. Killed on Žuč – Jezera – on 24 April 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 3rd cannon platoon of the Light artillery–rocket battery BOFORS LPLO of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

DEDOVIĆ, Salko, **DERVO**, rođen 13.03.1945. godine u mjestu Gornja Bijenja, Općina Nevesinje. SSS, glodač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.07.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 17.01.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

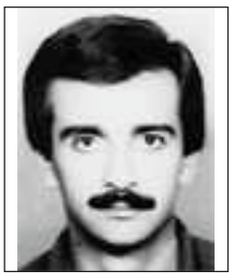
Born on 13 March 1945 in Gornja Bijenja, Municipality Nevesinje. Completed secondary education, turner. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 July 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 17 January 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

DEDOVIĆ, Hamza, **IBRO**, rođen 19.07.1955. godine u mjestu Ćurovi, Općina Goražde. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Umro od infarkta u Hotonju 14.05.1992. kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Ugorsko.

Born on 19 July 1955 in Ćurovi, Municipality Goražde. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Died from a heart attack in Hotonj on 14 May 1992 as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Ugorsko cemetery.

DELALIĆ, Osman, **AHMET**, rođen 09.05.1952. godine u mjestu Mjedenik, Općina Gacko. VŠS, komercijalista. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.05.1992. Poginuo na Treskavici - Ostrožnje 01.07.1995. od bombe, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 9 May 1952 in Mjedenik, Municipality Gacko. Completed higher education, commercialist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 May 1992. Killed on Treskavica – Ostrožnje – on 1 July 1995 by a bomb, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.



DELALIĆ, Osman, **EJUB**, rođen 13.06.1957. godine u mjestu Mjedenik, Općina Gacko. VŠS, trgovački putnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Humu 05.12.1992. od granate, na dužnosti komandanta OpŠO Vogošća. Odlikovan je najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**" 1992. Ulica Grahovište u Vogošći nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 13 June 1957 in Mjedenik, Municipality Gacko. Completed higher education, travelling salesman. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Hum on 5 December 1992 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the "Golden lily" badge in 1992. The street Grahovište in Vogošća is named after him. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

DELALIĆ, Nezir, **IZET**, rođen 07.01.1965. godine u mjestu Mjedenik, Općina Gacko. SSS, mašinski tehničar, student III godine Mašinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima 19.06.1995. od metka, kao pripadnik čVP 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 7 January 1965 in Mjedenik, Municipality Gacko. Completed secondary education, machine technician, third year student at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Pofalići on 19 June 1995 by a bullet, as a member of the Military police company of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

DELALIĆ, Osman, **MEVLUDIN**, rođen 24.01.1968. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 06.12.1992. od granate, na dužnosti pomoćnika komandira za moral 2. čete 1. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 24 January 1968 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 6 December 1992 by a grenade, on the duty of deputy commander for morale of the 2nd company of the 1st battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

DELALIĆ, Osman, **NEZIR**, rođen 21.09.1940. godine u mjestu Tomišija, Općina Kalinovik. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. godine. Poginuo na Žuči - kota 850, 08.12.1992. godine, od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 21 September 1940 in Tomišija, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 8 December 1992, by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

DELALIĆ, Nezir, **SEAD**, rođen 06.04.1960. godine u Gacku. VSS, diplomirani ekonomista. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 25.12.1992. od granate, na dužnosti PKLo 3. PDO Vogošća OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 6 April 1960 in Gacko. Completed university education, economist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 25 December 1992 by a grenade, on the duty of Commander's aide for logistics of the 3rd Vogošća Anti–sabotage detachment of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

DELIĆ, Ragib, **ABID**, rođen 14.01.1953. godine u Uglješićima, Općina Vogošća. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Saobraćajni fakultet 01.10.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Ugorsko.

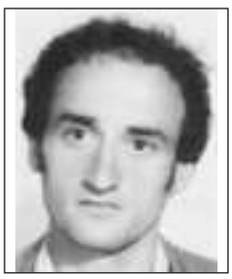
Born on 14 January 1953 in Uglješići, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering – on 1 October 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Ugorsko cemetery.

DELIĆ, Adem, **FERID**, rođen 22.03.1970. godine u mjestu Homar, Općina Ilijaš. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Orlić 14.05.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 22 March 1970 in Homar, Municipality Ilijaš. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 14 May 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

DELIĆ, Ramiz, **IZET**, rođen 02.12.1946. godine u Vogošći. VŠS, pogonski inžinjer. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Ugorskom - Šabanova kuća 30.07.1993. od metka, na dužnosti zamjenika komandanta 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Jedna ulica u Vogošći nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 2 December 1946 in Vogošća. Completed higher education, motor engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Ugorsko – Šaban's house – on 30 July 1993 by a bullet, on the duty of deputy commander of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the "Golden lily" badge in 1993. One street in Vogošća is named after him. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.



DELIĆ, Jusuf, **ZAJKO**, rođen 28.08.1951. godine u Kaknju, Općina Kakanj. VŠS, nastavnik historije i geografije, apsolvent pravnog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Donjem Hotonju 21.02.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 12. brdske brigade. Osnovna škola na Kobiljoj Glavi nosi naziv „Delić Zajko“. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 28 August 1951 in Kakanj, Municipality Kakanj. Completed higher education, history and geography teacher, graduate student of the Faculty of Law in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Donji Hotonj on 21 February 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 12th Mountain Brigade. The primary school on Kobilja Glava bears the name "Delić Zajko". He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

DELJKOVIĆ, Šefkija, **BESALET**, rođen 11.10.1956. godine u Općini Pljevlja. SSS, poljoprivredni tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. godine. Poginuo na Žuči - Orlić 21.09.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 11 October 1956 in the Pljevlja Municipality. Completed secondary education, agricultural technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 21 September 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

DEMIROVIĆ, Šaban, **AMIR**, rođen 05.07.1968. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.06.1992. Nestao na Žuči - kota 830 27.07.1993. kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ostao na neprijateljskoj strani. Razmijenjen 1995. godine. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 5 July 1968 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 June 1992. Went missing on Žuč – Hill 830 – on 27 July 1993 as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He remained on the enemy side. He was exchanged in 1995. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

DEMIROVIĆ, Mahmut, **ŠAĆIR**, rođen 01.05.1954. godine u mjestu Melečići, Općina Gacko. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. godine. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 08.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. čete OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 1 May 1954 in Melečići, Municipality Gacko. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 8 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd company of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

DERVIŠAGIĆ, Ramo, **EDHEM**, rođen 28.11.1967. godine u mjestu Presjeka, Općina Višegrad. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. godine. Poginuo u Hotonju – Bašta 20.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. čete „Ugorsko“ OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

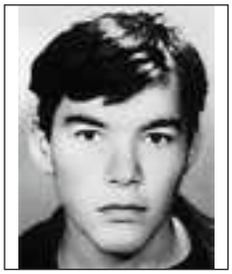
Born on 28 November 1967 in Presjeka, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Bašta – on 20 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd company of the “Ugorsko” Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

DERVIŠEVIĆ, Jusuf, **SABAHUDIN**, rođen 21.01.1959. godine u Bihaću. SSS, otpravnik vozova. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Ugorskom 29.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. čete 2. PDO Vogošća OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 21 January 1959 in Bihać. Completed secondary education, train dispatcher. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Ugorsko on 29 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd company of the 2. Vogošća Anti–sabotage detachment Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

DIVLJAN, Šćepan, **DARKO**, rođen 15.04.1957. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. VSS, inžinjer građevine. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Umro prirodnom smrću kod kuće 03.01.1993. na dužnosti referenta saobraćajne službe u Komandi 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Josip.

Born on 15 April 1957 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed university education, construction engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Died of natural causes at home on 3 January 1993 on the duty of referent for traffic service in the Command of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Josip cemetery.

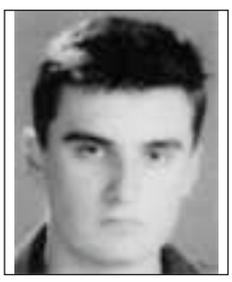


DIZDAR,Vehbija, **BEHUDIN**, rođen 19.08.1965. godine u mjestu Gradac, Općina Pljevlja. SSS, elektromonter. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.06.1992. Poginuo u Ugorskom - Šabanova kuća 02.12.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 19 August 1965 in Gradac, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed secondary education, electro fitter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 June 1992. Killed in Ugorsko – Šaban's house – on 2 December 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

DIZDAREVIĆ, Veiz, **ĆAZIM**, rođen 23.10.1939. godine u mjestu Batovo, Općina Čajniče. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Velešićima 20.05.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik Odreda Velešići OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 23 October 1939 in Batovo, Municipality Čajniče. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Velešići on 20 May 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Velešići detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.



DIZDAREVIĆ, Tufik, **EDIN**, rođen 24.09.1973. godine na Palama. SSS, student I godine Ekonomskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 25.11.1993. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 22.01.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik MAD-a 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 24 September 1973 in Pale. Completed secondary education, first year student at the Faculty of Economics and Business in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 25 November 1993. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 22 January 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the Mixed artillery division of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

DOBRIĆ, Durađ, **MIROSLAV**, rođen 18.3.1973. godine u Bosanskom Petrovcu. SSS, tekstilni tehničar.U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.05.1992. Poginuo je u Vogošći - Grahovište 03.07.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Lav.

Born on 18 March 1973 in Bosanski Petrovac. Completed secondary education, textile technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 May 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Grahovište – on 3 July 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

DRAKOVAC, Šemso, **SAMIR**, rođen 21.11.1974. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 17.04.1993. Poginuo u Umoljanima – Crveni klanac 21.04.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 21 November 1974 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 17 April 1993 Killed in Umoljani – Crveni klanac – on 21 April 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

DRNDO, Hamid, **RAMO**, rođen 10.07.1949. godine u Gacku, Općina Gacko. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – kota 850 31.07.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani. Razmjenjen 1996. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 10 July 1949 in Gacko, Municipality Gacko. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 31 July 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was exchanged in 1996. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

DROCA, Joja, **SRETEN**, rođen 22.10.1971. godine u Sarajevu. Općina Centar. U redove Armije BiH stupio 03.08.1992. Ranjen u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 23.01.1994. od metka, preminuo istog dana od posljedica ranjavanja u bolnici, kao pripadnik MAD-a 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Marko.

Born on 22 October 1971 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 3 August 1992. Wounded in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 23 January 1994 by a bullet, died on the same day from his wounds in hospital, as a member of the Mixed artillery division of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Marko cemetery.

DRUGOVAC, Adem, **ALIJA**, rođen 18.03.1941. godine u mjestu Brdarići, Općina Pale. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 10.07.1992. Nestao na Žuči - Golo brdo 23.07.1993. kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani. Pronađeno 1996. godine. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 18 March 1941 in Brdarići, Municipality Pale. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 10 July 1992. Went missing on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 23 July 1993 as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was found 1996. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

DUDO, Kasim, **ADIL**, rođen 09.08.1940. godine u mjestu Kolun, Općina Foča. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Doživio moždani udar 10.01.1994. godine, preminuo u bolnici 13.01.1994. godine, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 9 August 1940 in Kolun, Municipality Foča. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Suffered a stroke on 10 January 1994, died in hospital on 13 January 1994, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

DUDO, Kasim, **HASIB**, rođen 20.10.1944. godine u mjestu Kolun, Općina Foča. SSS, ekonomski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Saobraćajni fakultet 15.06.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 20 October 1944 in Kolun, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, economics technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering – on 15 June 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

DURAK, Rifet, **ALZADIN**, rođen 06.01.1977. godine u Rijeci. Učenik 8. razreda osnovne škole u Semizovcu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.11.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju 05.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 6 January 1977 in Rijeka. Pupil of the eight grade of primary school in Semizovac. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 November 1992. Killed in Hotonj on 5 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

DURAK, Salko, **SELIM**, rođen 15.03.1958. godine u mjestu Banja Lučica, Općina Sokolac. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Barica 15.01.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

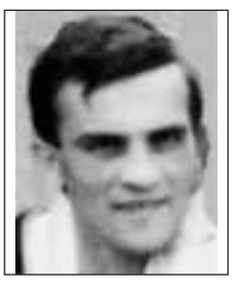
Born on 15 March 1958 in Banja Lučica, Municipality Sokolac. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Barica – on 15 January 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

DURAKOVIĆ, Lutvija, **JASMINA**, rođena 04.01.1972. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, ekonomski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupila 04.06.1992. Poginula na Stupu 30.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnica 1. sandžačke brigade. Ukopana je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 4 January 1972 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, economics technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 4 June 1992. Killed on Stup on 30 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st Sanjak Brigade. She was buried in the cemetery Lav.

DURAKOVIĆ, Meho, **MIRSAD**, rođen 21.11.1960. godine u mjestu Tvrdaci, Općina Foča. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Orahov brijeg 13.09.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 21 November 1960 in Tvrdaci, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Orahov brijeg – on 13 September 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.



DURAKOVIĆ, Idriz, **MUJO**, rođen 02.09.1961. godine u mjestu Šahbegovići, Općina Sokolac. SSS, montažer. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 10.04.1992. Poginuo u Donjem Hotonju 20.07.1995. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 2 September 1961 in Šahbegovići, Municipality Sokolac. Completed secondary education, montage worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 10 April 1992. Killed in Donji Hotonj on 20 July 1995 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

DURAKOVIĆ, Medžid, **RAIF**, rođen 20.01.1963. godine u Nikšiću. NŠS, taksista. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.12.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 17.02.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 12. brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 20 January 1963 in Nikšić. Completed primary education, taxi driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 December 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 17 February 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 12th Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

DŽAFO, Rasim, **SINAN**, rođen 03.05.1951. godine u mjestu Karaula, Općina Ilijaš. VSS, doktor veterine. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Ranjen u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 01.07.1992. od metka, na dužnosti komandanta 1. vogošćanskog odreda OpŠTO Vogošća, preminuo u bolnici 17.07.1992. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

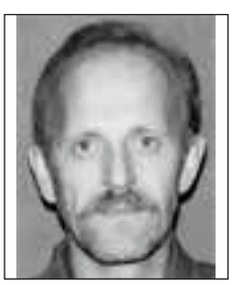
Born on 3 May 1951 in Karaula, Municipality Ilijaš. Completed university education, veterinarian. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Wounded in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 1 July 1992 by a bullet, on the duty of commander of the 1st Vogošća detachment of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters, died in hospital 17 July 1992. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

DŽANANOVIĆ, Ahmed, **MESUD**, rođen 06.01.1951. godine u mjestu Čadovina, Općina Rogatica. NŠS, lakirer. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Donji Hotonj 04.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 6 January 1951 in Čadovina, Municipality Rogatica. Completed primary education, lacquer painter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Donji Hotonj – on 4 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

DŽANANOVIĆ, Jusuf, **MUHAMED**, rođen 18.02.1959. godine u mjestu Čadovina, Općina Rogatica. SSS, mašinobravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 30.10.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Golo brdo 25.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 18 February 1959 in Čadovina, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, machine locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 30 October 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 25 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.



DŽANKO, Abid, **RASIM**, rođen 03.04.1949. godine u mjestu Puriši, Općina Foča. SSS, grafičar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 23.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik Inžinjerijskog bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Vrbanjuša.

Born on 3 April 1949 in Puriši, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, graphics worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 23 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Engineering battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Vrbanjuša cemetery.

DŽANO, **Šaćir, SAFET**, rođen 08.01.1962. godine u mjestu Previla, Općina Foča. SSS, autolimar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju – Fočanska ulica 19.10.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 8 January 1962 in Previla, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, car bodyworker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Fočanska street – on 19 October 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

DŽELOVIĆ, Đulbo, **FAHRUDIN**, rođen 15.01.1965. godine u mjestu Mironići, Općina Pljevlja. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 03.07.1995. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Boljakov Potok.

Born on 15 January 1965 in Mironići, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 3 July 1995 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Boljakov Potok cemetery.

DŽEVLAN, Smajo, **MIRSAD**, rođen 26.11.1963. godine u mjestu Ljuta, Općina Kalinovik. SSS, optičar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - kota 850 05.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 26 November 1963 in Ljuta, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed secondary education, optician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 5 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

DŽIHANIĆ, Aziz, **KEMAL**, rođen 30.09.1965. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, tesar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – između Visa i Golog brda 17.01.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 30 September 1965 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, carpenter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – between Vis and Golo brdo on 17 January 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

DŽINDO, Ramo, **JASMIN**, rođen 25.01.1969. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinobravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju - Fočanska ulica 14.11.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Odlikovan je najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 25 January 1969 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Fočanska street – on 14 November 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

DŽINO, Mujo, **ENES**, rođen 15.09.1964. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Bjelašnici 29.10.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 15 September 1964 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Bjelašnica on 29 October 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

DŽUHO, Hasib, **MUJO**, rođen 28.02.1949. godine u mjestu Ustiprača, Općina Goražde. SSS, metalostrugar. Poginuo u Pofalićima 18.05.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 28 February 1949 in Ustiprača, Municipality Goražde. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Killed in Pofalići on 18 May 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ĐAČIĆ, Vasilije, **SVETO**, rođen 10.07.1943. godine u mjestu Petinje, Općina Pljevlja. U redove Armije BiH stupio 15.11.1993. Umro 10.01.1994. kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Marko.

Born on 10 July 1943 in Petinje, Municipality Pljevlja. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 November 1993. Died on 10 January 1994 as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Marko cemetery.

ĐOZO, Agan, **DŽEMAIL**, rođen 22.11.1951. godine u mjestu Butkovići, Općina Goražde. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Mujkića brdo 03.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 22 November 1951 in Butkovići, Municipality Goražde. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 3 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ĐUKIĆ, Pero, **RISTO**, rođen 08.08.1939. godine u Ilijašu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio je 13.08.1993. godine. Poginuo u kasarni „Maršal Tito“ 18.01.1994. od bombe, kao pripadnik Inžinjerijskog bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Alipašino polje.

Born on 8 August 1939 in Ilijaš. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 13 August 1993. Killed in the “Maršal Tito” military barracks on 18 January 1994 by a bomb, as a member of the Engineering battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Alipašino polje cemetery.

EFENDIĆ, Enver, **ADNAN**, rođen 19.01.1971. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, hemijski tehnolog. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Barici 22.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Barice.

Born on 19 January 1971 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, chemical technologist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Barice – on 22 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Barice cemetery.

EFENDIĆ, Avdo, **KADIR**, rođen 19.09.1949. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. VSS, mašinski inžinjer. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.11.1992. Poginuo u Ugorskom 23.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 19 September 1949 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed university education, machine engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 November 1992. Killed in Ugorsko on 23 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

EFENDIĆ, Mujo, **SAFET**, rođen 10.04.1939. godine u Vogošći. SSS, električar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Mujkića brdo 31.07.1992. od mine, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Barice.

Born on 10 April 1939 in Vogošća. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 31 July 1992 by a mine, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Barice cemetery.

EFENDIĆ, Edhem, **SEAD**, rođen 12.12.1964. godine u mjestu Kraboriš, Općina Goražde. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.05.1992. Poginuo u Boljakovom Potoku 03.01.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Boljakov Potok.

Born on 12 December 1964 in Kraboriš, Municipality Goražde. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 May 1992. Killed in Boljakov Potok on 3 January 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Boljakov Potok cemetery.

ELEZI, Maksut, **IMER**, rođen 15.04.1970. godine u mjestu Kačanik, Kosovo. U redove Armije BiH stupio 06.04.1992. godine. Poginuo na Žuči - Mali Vis 14.06.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik čVP 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 15 April 1970 in Kačanik, Kosovo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mali Vis – on 14 June 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the Military police company of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

ETEMOVIĆ, Sulejman, **SEMEDIN**, rođen 05.02.1960. godine u mjestu Balice, Općina Prijepolje. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama 31.07.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 5 February 1960 in Balice, Municipality Prijepolje. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Poljine on 31 July 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

FATIĆ, Osman, **DERVO**, rođen 25.02.1934. godine u mjestu Umoljani, Općina Trnovo. SSS, službenik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Ranjen u Vogošći – Glavica 24.07.1994. preminuo u bolnici od posljedica ranjavanja12.08.1994. kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 25 February 1934 in Umoljani, Municipality Trnovo. Completed secondary education, civil servant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Wounded in Vogošća – Glavica – on 24 July 1994 died in hospital from his wounds on 12 August 1994 as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

FATIĆ, Mujo, **HARIS**, rođen 31.10.1966. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, PTT tehničar, posthumno dobio diplomu o završenom fakultetu za fizičku kulturu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Orliću 08.06.1992. od metka, na dužnosti pomoćnika komandanta za bezbjednost Odreda Velešići OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 31 October 1966 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, PTT technician, posthumously received a graduation certificate for completing studies at the Faculty for Physical Education. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 8 June 1992 by a bullet, on the duty of deputy commander for security of the Velešići detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

FAZLIĆ, Ibrica, **HARIS**, rođen 21.06.1969. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, tehničar precizne mehanike, student Mašinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 02.10.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – kota 850 11.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 21 June 1969 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, technician of precise mechanics, student at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 2 October 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 11 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

FEJZOVIĆ, Smajil, **ŠAĆIR**, rođen 17.01.1959. godine u mjestu Svrake, Općina Vogošća. SSS, službenik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Semizovcu - Svrake 03.05.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Svrake.

Born on 17 January 1959 in Svrake, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, civil servant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Semizovac – Svrake – on 3 May 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Svrake cemetery.

FERHATOVIĆ, Hasan, **KEMAL**, rođen 13.05.1961. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Mujkića brdo 08.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 13 May 1961 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 8 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

FERIĆ, Aziz, **ĆAMIL**, rođen 28.05.1956. godine u mjestu Velika Gostilja, Općina Višegrad. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.05.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 27.09.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 28 May 1956 in Velika Gostilja, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 May 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 27 September 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

FERIZ, Hasan, **MERZUK**, rođen 20.07.1968. godine u Ugorskom, Općina Vogošća. SSS, autoelektričar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - mjesto Krše 25.05.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1994. Jedna ulica u Vogošći nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na mezarju Ugorsko.

Born on 20 July 1968 in Ugorsko, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, auto electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Krše – on 25 May 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1994. One street in Vogošća is named after him. He was buried in the Ugorsko cemetery.

FETAHOVIĆ, Rifo, **JUSUF**, rođen 01.01.1953. godine u Općini Rožaje. VSS, inžinjer elektrotehnike. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u ulici Maršala Tita 22.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

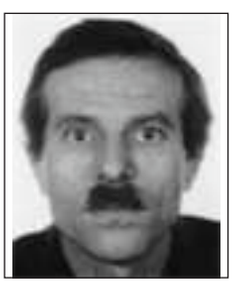
Born on 1 January 1953 in the Rožaje Municipality. Completed university education, electrotechnics engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in the Maršal Tito street on 22 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

FILIPOVIĆ, Rudolf, **DAVORIN**, rođen 13.04.1957. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije stupio 22.04.1992. Umro u Sarajevu 07.03.1993. nakon liječenja od bolesti raka, kao pripadnik Komande 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Josip.

Born on 13 April 1957 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 22 April 1992. Died in Sarajevo on 7 March 1993 after being treated for cancer, as a member of the Command of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Josip cemetery.

FILIPOVIĆ, Ilijas, **SULEJMAN**, rođen 25.06.1949. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. godine. Umro u Sarajevu 17.07.1994. od bolesti, na dužnosti pomoćnika komandanta za moral 4. manevarskog bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 25 June 1949 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Died in Sarajevo on 17 July 1994 from an illness, on the duty of deputy commander for morale of the 4th manoeuvre battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.



GAČANICA, Meho, **ALIJA**, rođen 14.03.1950. godine u mjestu Luka, Općina Nevesinje. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Umro u Sarajevu 30.10.1993. prirodnom smrću, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 14 March 1950 in Luka, Municipality Nevesinje. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Died in Sarajevo on 30 October 1993 from natural causes, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

GLADOVIĆ, Hasib, **EDIN**, rođen 30.08.1970. godine u mjestu Krušev Dol, Općina Srebrenica. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 20.06.1992. Poginuo prilikom prelaska aerodromske piste 31.07.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Humka.

Born on 30 August 1970 in Krušev Dol, Municipality Srebrenica. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 20 June 1992. Killed while crossing the Airport runway on 31 July 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Humka cemetery.

GOJAK, Mulko, **JUSUF - JUKA**, rođen 07.03.1952. godine u mjestu Gojakovići, Općina Prijepolje. SSS, službenik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 12.01.1993. od granate, na dužnosti komandira Izviđačko-diverzantske čete 1. mehanizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Jedna ulica u Rajlovcu nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 7 March 1952 in Gojakovići, Municipality Prijepolje. Completed secondary education, civil servant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 12 January 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the Reconnaissance–sabotage company of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. One street in Rajlovac is named after him. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

GOLOŠ, Ćamil, **KASIM**, rođen 29.01.1956. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, turistički radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Nestao na Orliću – Tri bukve, blizu kote 850 09.06.1992. kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Tijelo je ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani i do sada nije pronađeno.

Born on 29 January 1956 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, tourist worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Went missing on Orlić – Tri bukve, near Hill 850 on 9 June 1992 as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. His body remained on the enemy side and has not yet been found.

GRANILO, Meho, **MUSTAFA**, rođen 22.11.1960. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Ranjen na Žuči od granate, preminuo u bolnici 12.10.1992. na dužnosti komandira voda u OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je u haremu džamije u Terzibašinoj ulici.

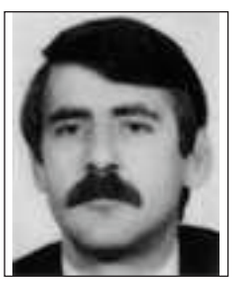
Born on 22 November 1960 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Wounded on Žuč by a grenade, died in hospital on 12 October 1992 on the duty of commander of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters platoon. He was buried in the graveyard of the mosque in Terzibašina street.

GRBO, Avdija, **VEHID**, rođen 01.10.1951. godine u mjestu Banjalučica, Općina Sokolac. VŠS, službenik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Hrasnom brdu 08.06.1992. od bombe, na dužnosti komandira 4. čete Odreda Pofalići II OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 1 October 1951 in Banjalučica, Municipality Sokolac. Completed higher education, civil servant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Hrasno brdo on 8 June 1992 by a bomb, on the duty of commander of the 4th company of the Pofalići II detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

GUGAČ, Šućro, **RAMIZ**, rođen 20.06.1956. godine u mjestu Lozna, Općina Bijelo Polje. SSS, mašinbravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Ranjen na Poljinama - Sjenička kosa 08.01.1994. od metka, preminuo u bolnici od posljedica ranjavanja 10.01.1994. na dužnosti komandira 4. voda 3. čete 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Jedna ulica u Vogošći nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 20 June 1956 in Lozna, Municipality Bijelo Polje. Completed secondary education, machinist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Wounded on Poljine – Sjenička kosa – on 8 January 1994 by a bullet, died in hospital from his wounds on 10 January 1994 on the duty of commander of the 4th platoon of the 3rd company of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. One street in Vogošća is named after him. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.



GUSO, Alija, **SAID**, rođen 23.09.1951. godine u Rogatici. SSS, ugostitelj. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. godine. Poginuo na Žuči 17.03.1993. od bombe, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 23 September 1951 in Rogatica. Completed secondary education, caterer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 17 March 1993 by a bomb, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

GUŠO, Asim, **ESAD**, rođen 20.04.1963. godine u mjestu Drinsko, Općina Višegrad. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 04.04.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima 05.04.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 20 April 1963 in Drinsko, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 4 April 1992. Killed in Pofalići on 5 April 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

HADŽIĆ, Ševko, **EDIN**, rođen 13.09.1971. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, student 2. godine Građevinskog fakulteta. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 16.05.1992. Poginuo na Treskavici – Dujmovići 04.11.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 13 September 1971 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, second year student at the Faculty of Civil Engineering in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 16 May 1992. Killed on Treskavica – Dujmovići – on 4 November 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

HADŽIĆ, Omer, **SUVAD**, rođen 16.03.1967. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, tokar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Ciglanama 20.10.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 16 March 1967 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, turner. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Ciglane on 20 October 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

HADŽIĆ, Alija, **VEHBIJA**, rođen 20.09.1967. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, saobraćajni tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Orlić 08.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 20 September 1967 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, traffic technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 8 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

HADŽIOSMANOVIĆ, Avdo, **SAMIR**, rođen 19.04.1960. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 16.07.1992. Poginuo u Sarajevu - Svjetlost 29.09.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik GB „Delta“. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

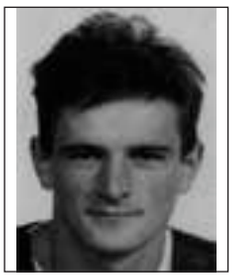
Born on 19 April 1960 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 16 July 1992. Killed in Sarajevo – Svjetlost – on 29 September 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the “Delta” Guard brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

HAFIZOVIĆ, Nesib, **ŠEVAL**, rođen 26.02.1968. godine u mjestu Kurtalići, Općini Višegrad. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 16.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Ugorsko 27.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 26 February 1968 in Kurtalići, Općini Višegrad. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 16 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Ugorsko – on 27 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

HAJDAREVIĆ, Mašo, **HASAN**, rođen 16.02.1953. godine u mjestu Gunjičići, Općina Pljevlja. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 16.04.1992 godine. Poginuo u Vogošći - Vukuša 05.01.1994. godine, od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 16 February 1953 in Gunjičići, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 16 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Vukuša – on 5 January 1994, by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



HAJDAREVIĆ, Ejub, **NASUF**, rođen 01.04.1968. godine u mjestu Kruševo, Općina Foča. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – kota 830 27.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Zatrpan u rovu i ostao na neprijateljskoj strani, pronađen 1993. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

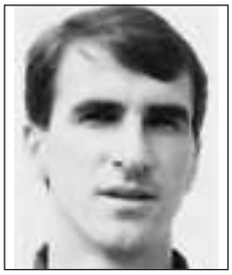
Born on 1 April 1968 in Kruševo, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 830 – on 27 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in a trench and remained on the enemy side. He was found in 1993. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

HAJRUDINOVIĆ, Hajrudin, **MIRSAD**, rođen 10.02.1953. godine u Vogošći. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.05.1992. Ranjen u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 21.06.1995. od granate, preminuo u bolnici 24.06.1995. kao pripadnik minobacačke baterije 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 10 February 1953 in Vogošća. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 May 1992. Wounded in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 21 June 1995 by a grenade, died in hospital 24 June 1995 as a member of the mortar battery of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

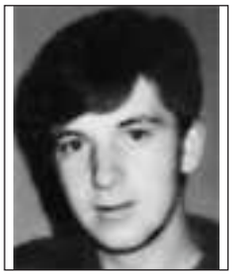
HALILOVIĆ, Sefer, **BAKIR**, rođen 15.05.1969. godine u Ilijašu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 02.06.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Barica 27.01.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 12. brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 15 May 1969 in Ilijaš. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 2 June 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Barica – on 27 January 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 12th Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.



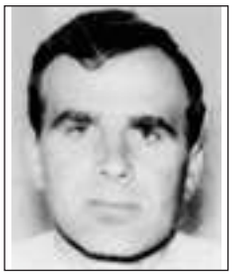
HALILOVIĆ, Kadrija, **HAMDIJA**, rođen 12.10.1964. godine u mjestu Klotjevac, Općina Srebrenica. VSS, ljekar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Donjem Hotonju 21.02.1993. od granate, na dužnosti referenta Saniteske službe 1. bataljona 12. brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 12 October 1964 in Klotjevac, Municipality Srebrenica. Completed university education, physician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Donji Hotonj on 21 February 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of referent of the Sanitary service of the 1st battalion of the 12th Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



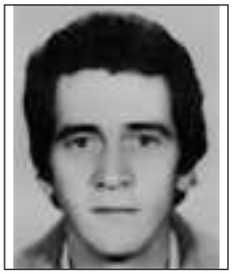
HALILOVIĆ, Atif, **MENSUD**, rođen 09.03.1969. godine u mjestu Hajrudinovići, Općina Goražde. SSS, metaloglodač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Kasarni "Maršal Tito" 20.05.1993. Kao pripadnik Inžinjerijskog bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 9 March 1969 in Hajrudinovići, Municipality Goražde. Completed secondary education, milling machine operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in the "Maršal Tito" military barracks on 20 May 1993 as a member of the Engineering battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



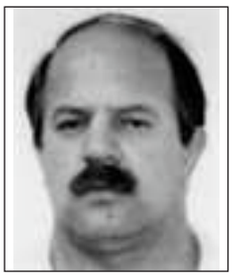
HALILOVIĆ, Emin, **NAZIF**, rođen 02.04.1955. godine u mjestu Medojevići, Općina Ilijaš. SSS, vatrogasac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Bjelašnici 01.10.1994. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 1. voda 2. čete 2. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 2 April 1955 in Medojevići, Municipality Ilijaš. Completed secondary education, fireman. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Bjelašnica on 1 October 1994 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 1st platoon of the 2nd company of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.



HAMZIĆ, Suljo, **SALKO**, rođen 10.04.1946. godine u mjestu Buhrići, Općina Pljevlja. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Treskavici - Dujmovići 03.05.1995. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 10 April 1946 in Buhrići, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Treskavica – Dujmovići – on 3 May 1995 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

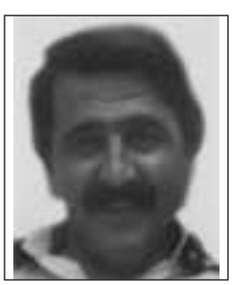


HASAGIĆ, Bakir, **ADIL**, rođen 05.03.1952. godine u mjestu Uglješići, Općina Vogošća. SSS, metalooštrač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Saobraćajni fakultet 01.12.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Jedna ulica u Vogošći nosi naziv Porodice Hasagić. Ukopan je na mezarju Humka.

Born on 5 March 1952 in Uglješići, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, metal sharpener. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering – on 1 December 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. One street in Vogošća bears the name of the Hasagić family. He was buried in the Humka cemetery.

HASAGIĆ, Adil, **EDIS**, rođen 08.04.1973. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Saobraćajni fakultet 01.12.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Humka.

Born on 8 April 1973 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering – on 1 December 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Humka cemetery.

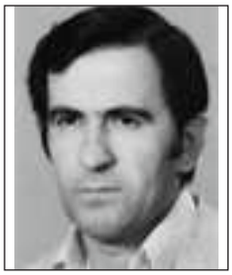


HASANAGIĆ, Zuhdija, **MIRSAD**, rođen 01.01.1947. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. VŠS, komercijalista. Bio je trener ženskog rukometnog kluba „Željezničar“ Sarajevo. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. godine. Poginuo na Žuči 08.02.1993. od granate, na dužnosti komandira čete za tehničko snadbjevanje Logističkog bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 1 January 1947 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed higher education, commercialist. He was the trainer of the “Željezničar” Sarajevo female handball club. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 8 February 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the company for technical supply of the Logistics battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

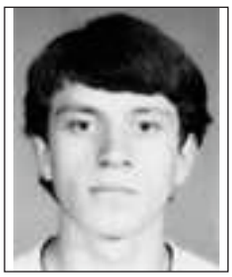
HASANBEGOVIĆ, Huso, **ALJO**, rođen 10.05.1942. godine u mjestu Mangurići, Općina Sokolac. SSS, kondukter. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama – Sjenička kosa 26.01.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 12. brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 10 May 1942 in Mangurići, Municipality Sokolac. Completed secondary education, bus driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed on Poljine – Sjenička kosa – on 26 January 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 12th Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.



HASANBEGOVIĆ, Redžo, **MURAT**, rođen 13.04.1941. godine u mjestu Babin Potok, Općina Višegrad. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 18.07.1992. Poginuo u Donjem Hotonju 26.09.1992. od granate, kao vojnik, pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 13 April 1941 in Babin Potok, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 18 July 1992. Killed in Donji Hotonj on 26 September 1992 by a grenade, as a member Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



HASANOVIĆ, Meho, **MIRSAD**, rođen 20.04.1968. godine u mjestu Mangurići, Općina Sokolac. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Mujkića brdo 14.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 20 April 1968 in Mangurići, Municipality Sokolac. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 14 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

HASANOVIĆ, Fehim, **VAHID**, rođen 09.03.1953. godine u mjestu Gajine, Općina Ilijaš. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava – Novi rezervoar 03.07.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 9 March 1953 in Gajine, Municipality Ilijaš. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – Novi rezervoar – on 3 July 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

HASANSPAHIĆ, Nezir, **EKREM**, rođen 27.09.1954. godine u mjestu Plesi, Općina Goražde. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Ranjen u Vogošći – Barica 10.09.1993. od granate, a od posljedica ranjavanja preminuo u bolnici 12.09.1993. kao pripadnik Inžinjerijskog bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 27 September 1954 in Plesi, Municipality Goražde. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Wounded in Vogošća – Barica – on 10 September 1993 by a grenade, died from his wounds in hospital on 12 September 1993 as a member of the Engineering battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

HASANSPAHIĆ, Zahid, **SINAN**, rođen 15.09.1967. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, elektroničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 16.08.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 15 September 1967 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 16 August 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

HASIĆ, Halil, **ZAHIR**, rođen 17.04.1973. godine u Skoplju, Republika Makedonija. NŠS, učenik Srednje građevinske škole. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 18.09.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 17 April 1973 in Skoplje, Republic of Macedonia. Completed primary education, pupil of the High School of Civil Engineering and Geodesy. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 18 September 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

HATIĆ, Kemal, **REŠAD**, rođen 06.04.1952. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, grafičar. U redove Armije BiH stupio 30.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Golo brdo 04.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 6 April 1952 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, graphics worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 30 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 4 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

HEĆO, Osman, **ESAD**, rođen 15.01.1963. godine u mjestu Kozadre, Općina Rogatica. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Menjak 04.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 15 January 1963 in Kozadre, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Menjak – on 4 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

HEGIĆ, Muharem, **SUAD**, rođen 10.10.1954. godine u Vogošći. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 10.07.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Saobraćajni fakultet 17.11.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik čete "Park" OpŠO Centar. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 10 October 1954 in Vogošća. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 10 July 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering – on 17 November 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the "Park" company of the Centar Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

HELAĆ, Sulejman, **ESAD**, rođen 08.02.1952. godine u mjestu Zaborak, Općina Čajniče. NŠS, vatrogasac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.11.1992. Poginuo na Vojničkom polju 17.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 8 February 1952 in Zaborak, Municipality Čajniče. Completed primary education, fireman. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 November 1992. Killed on Vojničko polje on 17 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

HELJO, Rasim, **ZIJAD**, rođen 15.02.1963. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, ekonomski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Krstac 08.06.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. čete Odreda Pofalići I OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 15 February 1963 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, economics technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Krstac – on 8 June 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd company of the Pofalići I detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

HERIĆ, Nazif, **MENSUD**, rođen 19.03.1970. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Cenatr. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 14.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 19 March 1970 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 14 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

HODŽIĆ, Ćamil, **ADNAN**, rođen 27.10.1968. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, geodetski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 07.07.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 27 October 1968 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, surveying technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 7 July 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

HODŽIĆ, Mehmed, **FAJKO**, rođen 26.08.1963. godine u mjestu Kunovo, Općina Foča. U redove Armije RbiH stupio 01.05.1992. Stradao u ulici Omera Maslića 05.04.1994. kao pripadnik Komande 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 26 August 1963 in Kunovo, Municipality Foča. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 May 1992. Died in the Omera Maslića street on 5 April 1994 as a member of the Command of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

HODŽIĆ, Himzo, **HADŽO**, rođen 17.08.1968. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinist kotlovskih postrojenja. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 29.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik Izviđačko-diverzantske čete 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

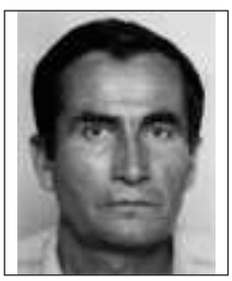
Born on 17 August 1968 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machinist of boiler facilities. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 29 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Reconnaissance–sabotage company of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

HODŽIĆ, Ahmet, **HAMDO**, rođen 08.11.1957. godine u mjestu Šatorovići, Općina Rogatica. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 14.10.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – kota 850 06.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 8 November 1957 in Šatorovići, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 14 October 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 6 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

HODŽIĆ, Mujo, **ISMET**, rođen 17.01.1939. godine u mjestu Bjelasovići, Općina Sokolac. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Dumača 09.12.1993. od granate, na dužnosti pomoćnika komandira za moral 4. čete 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 17 January 1939 in Bjelasovići, Municipality Sokolac. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Dumača – on 9 December 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of deputy commander for morale of the 4th company of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.



HODŽIĆ, Ismet, **IZET**, rođen 11.02.1944. godine u mjestu Ugorsko, Općina Vogošća. SSS, varilac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju 04.07.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Ugorsko.

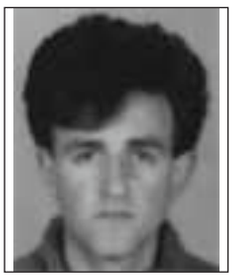
Born on 11 February 1944 in Ugorsko, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, welder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj on 4 July 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Ugorsko cemetery.

HODŽIĆ, Mehmed, **MIRZA**, rođena 13.03.1974. godine u mjestu Kazagići, Općina Goražde. NŠS, učenica Frizerske škole u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupila 01.08.1992. Ranjena na Željezničkoj stanici u maju 1993. od metka, preminula u bolnici 01.07.1993. kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopana je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 13 March 1974 in Kazagići, Municipality Goražde. Completed primary education, pupil of the Hairdresser school in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 August 1992. Wounded on the Train station in May of 1993 by a bullet, died in hospital on 1 July 1993 as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. She was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

HODŽIĆ, Bajro, **MUHAMED**, rođen 29.03.1953. godine u mjestu Hamzići, Općina Trnovo. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Nestao na Žuči – Mujkića brdo 03.07.1993. kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ostao na neprijateljskoj strani, razmjenjen 1994. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 29 March 1953 in Hamzići, Municipality Trnovo. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Went missing on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 3 July 1993 as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He remained on the enemy side and was exchanged in 1994. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



HODŽIĆ, Raif, **SAMIR**, rođen 02.02.1970. godine u Bijelom Polju. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Treskavici - Mlakva 01.10.1994. od tromblona, na dužnosti komandira 4. voda 3. čete 2. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

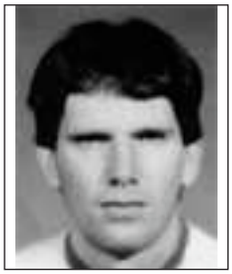
Born on 2 February 1970 in Bijelo Polje. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Treskavica – Mlakva – on 1 October 1994 by a grenade gun, on the duty of commander of the 4th platoon of the 3rd company of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

HODŽIĆ, Šaban, **ZAHID**, rođen 24.05.1966. godine u mjestu Orahovica, Općina Višegrad. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Ugorskom - Šabanova kuća 03.07.1993. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 1. voda 5. čete 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 24 May 1966 in Orahovica, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Ugorsko – Šaban's house – on 3 July 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 1st platoon of the 5th company of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

HOLJAN, Salko, **DURAN**, rođen 11.01.1966. godine u Trnovu. SSS, ekonomski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 03.07.1993. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 4. voda 1. čete 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade**.** Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 11 January 1966 in Trnovo. Completed secondary education, economics technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 3 July 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 4th platoon of the 1st company of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade**.** He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



HOŠIĆ, Suljo, **ĆAMIL**, rođen 19.10.1958. godine u mjestu Lukavac, Općina Trnovo. NŠS, poljoprivrednik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Nestao na Žuči - Orlić 18.09.1992. kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ostao na neprijateljskoj strani, pronađen 2005. godine. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 19 October 1958 in Lukavac, Municipality Trnovo. Completed primary education, agricultural worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Went missing on Žuč – Orlić – on 18 September 1992 as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He remained on the enemy side, and was found in 2005. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

HOŽBO, Hamdo, **SULEJMAN**, rođen 06.07.1954. godine u mjestu Meljine, Općina Sokolac. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 25.12.1992. Poginuo na Mojmilu 01.03.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik LARv PVO 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

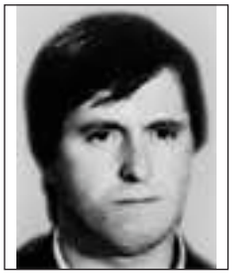
Born on 6 July 1954 in Meljine, Municipality Sokolac. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 25 December 1992. Killed on Mojmilo on 1 March 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Light Air defence artillery–rocket platoon of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

HRVAT, Mumin, **HUSO**, rođen 14.01.1947. godine u u mjestu Popov Do, Općina Rudo. SSS, stolar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Nestao na Žuči 23.07.1993. kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Tijelo razmijenjeno 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 14 January 1947 in Popov Do, Municipality Rudo. Completed secondary education, carpenter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Went missing on Žuč on 23 July 1993 as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. His body was exchanged in 1993. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

HUKARA, Bejdan, **HASO**, rođen 25.05.1968. godine u mjestu Potkolun, Općina Foča. SSS, varilac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Menjak 17.06.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 25 May 1968 in Potkolun, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, welder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Menjak – on 17 June 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



HUREM, Mustafa, **VAHID**, rođen 13.07.1955. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Nestao na Žuči - Orlić 18.09.1992. godine, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Tijelo je ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani. Pronađeno 2006. godine. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 13 July 1955 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Went missing on Žuč – Orlić – on 18 September 1992, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was found in 2006. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

HUSEJNOVIĆ, Mustafa, **EDIN**, rođen 20.04.1972. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, ugostitelj. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Orlić 18.09.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. čete 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 20 April 1972 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, caterer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 18 September 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd company of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

HUSKO, Vejsil, **MIDHAT**, rođen 24.04.1967. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – kota 850, 10.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

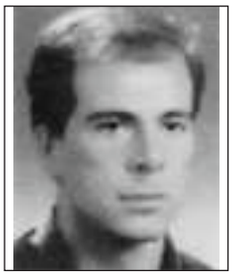
Born on 24 April 1967 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 10 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

IBIŠEVIĆ, Ibrahim, **ALIJA**, rođen 24.05.1952. godine u mjestu Gornji Dubovik, Općina Višegrad. VSS, diplomirani pravnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Dumača 10.08.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 24 May 1952 in Gornji Dubovik, Municipality Višegrad. Completed university education, lawyer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Dumača – on 10 August 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

IBRAHIMOVIĆ, Ismet, **ISMET**, rođen 10.09.1947. godine u Trnovu. SSS, mašinbravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 27.04.1992. Poginuo u Sarajevu - Olimpijsko naselje 24.11.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 10 September 1947 in Trnovo. Completed secondary education, machinist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 27 April 1992. Killed in Sarajevo – Olimpijsko naselje – on 24 November 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



IMAMOVIĆ, Ešref, **ERMIN**, rođen 03.09.1966. godine u mjestu Đakovići, Općina Čajniče. SSS, aviomehaničar i trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Orliću 08.06.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

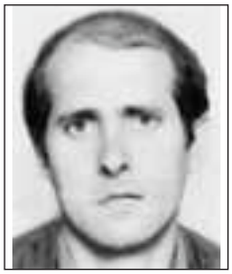
Born on 3 September 1966 in Đakovići, Municipality Čajniče. Completed secondary education, aeromechanic and merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 8 June 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ISANOVIĆ, Mujo, **ENVER**, rođen 05.01.1958. godine u mjestu Poratak, Općina Goražde. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 29.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 5 January 1958 in Poratak, Municipality Goražde. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 29 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ISANOVIĆ, Adil, **JASMIN**, rođen 12.10.1969. godine, na Kobiljoj Glavi, Općina Vogošća. SSS, alatničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Nestao na Treskavici - Bibavica 05.10.1995. godine, na dužnosti pomoćnika komandanta za obavještajno – bezbjednosne poslove 3. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Tijelo je ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani. Ekshumirano u maju 1996. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1995. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 12 October 1969, on Kobilja Glava, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, tool worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Went missing on Treskavica – Bibavica – on 5 October 1995, on the duty of deputy commander for information and security duties of the 3rd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was exhumed in May 1996. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1995. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.



ISOVIĆ, Adil, **RIZO**, rođen 15.07.1953. godine u mjestu Kanjevina, Općina Sjenica. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Nestao u Azićima 17.09.1992. na dužnosti komandira 3. voda 3. čete 1. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Tijelo je ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani, pronađeno 1995. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 15 July 1953 in Kanjevina, Municipality Sjenica. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Went missing in Azići on 17 September 1992 on the duty of commander of the 3rd platoon of the 3rd company of the 1st battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side, it was found in 1995. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

JAHIĆ, Ramiz, **AMIR**, rođen 20.07.1967. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 17.10.1992. Nestao na Žuči – Golo brdo 23.07.1993. kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Tijelo je ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani. Pronađeno 1996. Ukopan je na mezarju Ahatovići.

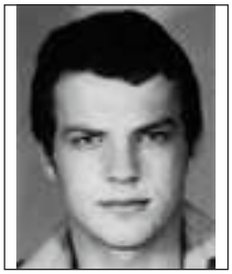
Born on 20 July 1967 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 17 October 1992. Went missing on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 23 July 1993 as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was found in 1996. He was buried in the Ahatovići cemetery.

JAMAKOVIĆ, Ramiz, **MIRSAD**, rođen 21.02.1971. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, elektromehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Azićima 15.09.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 21 February 1971 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, electromechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Azići on 15 September 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

JAMAKOVIĆ, Šaćir, **MUHAMED**, rođen 31.01.1956. godine, na Kobiljoj Glavi, Općina Vogošća. SSS, službenik. U redove Armije RBIH stupio 08.04.1992. Nestao na Poljinama 20.07.1992. kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Tijelo je ostalo na nerpijateljskoj strani. Pronađeno 1997. godine. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 31 January 1956, on Kobilja Glava, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, civil servant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Went missing on Poljine on 20 July 1992 as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. His body remained on the enemy side. It was found in 1997. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.



JANKOVIĆ, Radovan, **NEBOJŠA**, rođen 26.03.1954. godine u Doboju. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 22.04.1992. Poginuo u Velešićima 18.07.1995. od granate, kao pripadnik Logističke čete 111. Viteške brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Lav.

Born on 26 March 1954 in Doboj. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 22 April 1992. Killed in Velešići on 18 July 1995 by a grenade, as a member of the Logistics company of the 111th Knightly Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

JAŠAREVIĆ, Šaćir, **SIFET**, rođen 01.09.1958. godine u mjestu Slatina, Općina Čajniče. VSS, diplomirani ekonomista. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 11.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 1 September 1958 in Slatina, Municipality Čajniče. Completed university education, economist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 11 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

JELIĆ, Rade, **ZDRAVKO**, rođen 08.03.1952. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, oštrač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 10.06.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 22.07.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Lav.

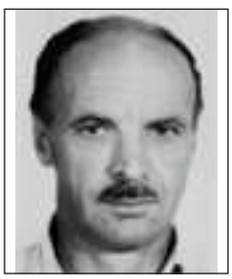
Born on 8 March 1952 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, sharpener. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 10 June 1992. Killed on Žuč on 22 July 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

JUKIĆ, Hamdija**, ZIJAD**, rođen 15.04.1958. godine u mjestu Krosulj, Općina Ključ. SSS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima, 22.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 15 April 1958 in Krasulje, Municipality Ključ. Completed secondary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Pofalići on 22 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

JUKOVIĆ, Nedžib, **LUTVIJA**, rođen 17.08.1958. godine u Prijepolju. VŠS, inžinjer tehnologije. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Stupu - Doglodi 14.09.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. sandžačke brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1992. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 17 August 1958 in Prijepolje. Completed higher education, technological engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Stup – Doglodi – on 14 September 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st Sanjak Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1992. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.



JUSOVIĆ, Bego, **SABRIJA**, rođen 10.07.1938. godine u mjestu Pranjci, Općina Prijepolje. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Ranjen na Žuči - Golo brdo 21.09.1993. od metka, a preminuo u bolnici 24.09.1993. kao pripadnik 1. čete 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 10 July 1938 in Pranjci, Municipality Prijepolje. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Wounded on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 21 September 1993 by a bullet, died in hospital 24 September 1993 as a member of the 1st company of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

JUSTIN, Drago, **JOSIP**, rođen 18.07.1948. godine u mjestu Šimljanica, Općina Bjelovar. SSS, tokar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 10.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju – Fočanska ulica 21.11.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Lav.

Born on 18 July 1948 in Šimljanica, Municipality Bjelovar. Completed secondary education, turner. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 10 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Fočanska street – on 21 November 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

JUSUPOVIĆ, Ibro, **ZIJAD**, rođen 01.01.1967. godine u mjestu Čehari, Općina Jablanica. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Ranjen u Nedžarićima 08.12.1992. Preminuo u bolnici 25.12.1992. kao pripadnik Gardijske brigade „Delta“. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 1 January 1967 in Čehari, Municipality Jablanica. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Wounded in Nedžarići on 8 December 1992. Died in hospital on 25 December 1992 as a member of the “Delta” Guard brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

KABIL, Azim, **MUHIDIN**, rođen 04.12.1958. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 02.11.1992. Nestao na Žuči – Golo brdo 03.07.1993. kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Tijelo je ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani. Pronađeno 2007. godine. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 4 December 1958 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 2 November 1992. Went missing on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 3 July 1993 as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was found in 2007. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

KADIĆ, Asim, **JASMIN**, rođen 06.05.1961. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, policajac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 04.04.1992. Poginuo na Aerodromu 05.04.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

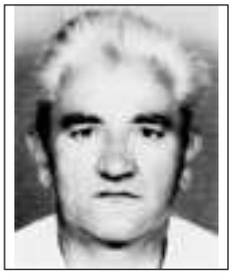
Born on 6 May 1961 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, police officer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 4 April 1992. Killed on The Airport on 5 April 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

KADIĆ, Nezir, **SEMIR**, rođen 19.03.1953. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, saobraćajni tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Vracama – Varaždinska ulica, 12.06.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik Odreda Velešići OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 19 March 1953 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, traffic technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Vrace – Varaždinska street – on 12 June 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Velešići detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

KADRIĆ, Kasim, **ADMIR**, rođen 31.07.1971. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio je 06.06.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Jezera 05.02.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 31 July 1971 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 June 1992. Killed on Žuč – Jezera – on 5 February 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



KADRIĆ, Ramiz, **ĆAMIL**, rođen 10.10.1928. godine u Vogošći. SSS, vozač i automehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Ugorsko 24.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik Izviđačko-diverzantskog voda 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 10 October 1928 in Vogošća. Completed secondary education, driver and car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Ugorsko – on 24 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Reconnaissance–sabotage platoon of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

KADRIĆ, Edhem, **ZIKRET**, rođen 10.01.1961. godine u Goraždu. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 24.06.1992. Nestao na Stupu - TAT 01.09.1992. kao pripadnik 1. sandžačke brigade. Tijelo je ostalo na naprijateljskoj strani. Razmjenjeno 1994. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 10 January 1961 in Goražde. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 24 June 1992. Went missing on Stup – TAT – on 1 September 1992 as a member of the 1st Sanjak Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was exchanged in 1994. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

KADRISPAHIĆ, Rešid, **MUHAREM**, rođen 08.01.1961. godine u mjestu Zubanj, Općina Rudo. SSS, zidar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Perivoje 16.02.1993. od metka, na dužnosti komandira 3. voda 3. čete 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

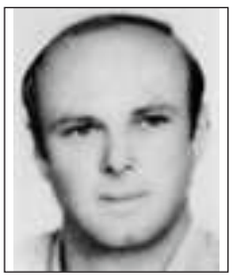
Born on 8 January 1961 in Zubanj, Municipality Rudo. Completed secondary education, builder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Perivoje – on 16 February 1993 by a bullet, on the duty of commander of the 3rd platoon of the 3rd company of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

KAHRIMAN, Kasim, **JASMIN**, rođen 06.12.1968. godine u Višegradu. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije BiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 11.07.1993. od tromblona, kao pripadnik Inžinjerijskog bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 6 December 1968 in Višegrad. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 11 July 1993 by a grenade gun, as a member of the Engineering battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

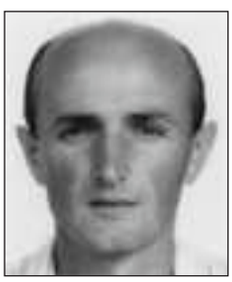
KAHRIMAN, Osman, **JASMIN**, rođen 23.11.1958. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Bjelašnici - Kukovi 01.11.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik Centra veze komande 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 23 November 1958 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Bjelašnica – Kukovi – on 1 November 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the Centre for connection of the Command of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.



KAHVEDŽIĆ, Kasim, **FADIL**, rođen 26.03.1959. godine u mjestu Šatorovići, Općina Rogatica. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 14.05.1992. Poginuo na Treskavici 02.11.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik POč 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 26 March 1959 in Šatorovići, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 14 May 1992. Killed on Treskavica on 2 November 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the Anti-armour company of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

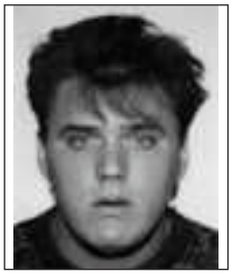


KAJGANA, Edhem, **UZEJR**, rođen 24.01.1962. godine u mjestu Slatina, Općina Čajniče. SSS, student I godine Pravnog fakulteta. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Nestao na Žuči – kota 830 27.07.1993. kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Tijelo je ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani. Pronađeno 1995. godine. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 24 January 1962 in Slatina, Municipality Čajniče. Completed secondary education, first year student at the Faculty of Law in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Went missing on Žuč – Hill 830 – on 27 July 1993 as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was found in 1995. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

KAJMOVIĆ, Sado, **NUSRET**, rođen 23.05.1958. godine u mjestu Hotovlje, Općina Kalinovik. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 04.10.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 23 May 1958 in Hotovlje, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 4 October 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



KAJMOVIĆ, Himzo, **ZIJO**, rođen 22.07.1963. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, ugostitelj. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – kota 850 05.12.1992. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 1. voda 1. čete 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 22 July 1963 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, caterer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 5 December 1992 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 1st platoon of the 1st company of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

KALABUŠIĆ, Uzeir, **ESAD**, rođen 02.01.1962. godine u mjestu Jabuka, Općina Gacko. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – kota 850 16.06.1995. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 2 January 1962 in Jabuka, Municipality Gacko. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 16 June 1995 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

KALAČA, Jusuf, **BEĆIR**, rođen 17.02.1945. godine u mjestu Prača, Općina Pale. SSS, varilac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.05.1992. Ranjen na Žuči 25.10.1993. od granate. Preminuo u bolnici 19.11.1993. od posljedica ranjavanja, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 17 February 1945 in Prača, Municipality Pale. Completed secondary education, welder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 May 1992. Wounded on Žuč on 25 October 1993 by a grenade. Died in hospital 19 November 1993 from his wounds, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

KAMENJAKOVIĆ, Ahmet, **HASAN**, rođen 04.06.1966. godine u mjestu Donja Lukavica, Općina Živinice. SSS, student III godine Saobraćajnog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kolačuša 04.07.1993. od granate, na dužnosti pomoćnika komandira za moral 4. čete 2. bataljona 1.motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 4 June 1966 in Donja Lukavica, Municipality Živinice. Completed secondary education, third year student at the Faculty of Transport and Communications in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kolačuša – on 4 July 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of deputy commander for morale of the 4th company of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

KAPO, Fuad, **JASMIN**, rođen 02.10.1959. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, lakirer. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Orlić 05.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 2 October 1959 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, lacquer painter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 5 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

KAPUR, Hilmo, **IFET**, rođen 17.11.1962. godine u mjestu Orašac, Općina Prijepolje. SSS, zidar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama - Sjenička kosa 05.05.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

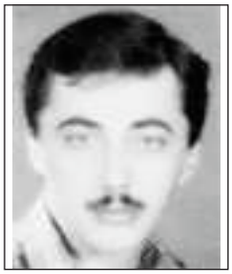
Born on 17 November 1962 in Orašac, Municipality Prijepolje. Completed secondary education, builder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Poljine – Sjenička kosa – on 5 May 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

KAPUR, Ahmo, **HASAN,** rođen 10.04.1968. godine u Prijepolju. SSS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Golo brdo 17.01.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik čVP 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 10 April 1968 in Prijepolje. Completed secondary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 17 January 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the Military police company of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

KARADŽA, Juso, **SUVAD**, rođen 12.02.1973. godine u mjestu Rodijelj, Općina Foča. SSS, drvni tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 16.06.1995. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 12 February 1973 in Rodijelj, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, wood technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 16 June 1995 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.



KARAHMET, Nedžib, **ZLATAN**, rođen 24.09.1960. godine u Vogošći. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 16.06.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Golo brdo 16.02.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 24 September 1960 in Vogošća. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 16 June 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 16 February 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

KARAPUŠ, Alija, **ENVER**, rođen 16.02.1942. godine u Mostaru. SSS, službenik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 17.12.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Jezera 20.01.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik pofalićkog bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 16 February 1942 in Mostar. Completed secondary education, civil servant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 17 December 1992. Killed on Žuč – Jezera – on 20 January 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Pofalići battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

KARAVDIĆ, Ahmet, **FAHRUDIN**, rođen 17.08.1952. godine u Vogošći. SSS, alatničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Nestao na Poljinama – Sjenička kosa 27.12.1993. godine, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Tijelo je ostalo na neprijateljskoj teritoriji. Pronađeno 1994. godine. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava**.**

Born on 17 August 1952 in Vogošća. Completed secondary education, tool worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Went missing on Poljine – Sjenička kosa – on 27 December 1993, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was found in 1994. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery**.**

KARIĆ, Meho, **ISMET**, rođen 22.12.1937. godine u mjestu Čemernica, Općina Fojnica. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Menjak 28.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Ugorsko**.**

Born on 22 December 1937 in Čemernica, Municipality Fojnica. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Menjak – on 28 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Ugorsko cemetery**.**

KARIŠIK, Džibo, **ARSLAN**, rođen 01.03.1958. godine u mjestu Trijebine, Općina Sjenica. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Ugorskom – Šabanova kuća 22.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 1 March 1958 in Trijebine, Municipality Sjenica. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Ugorsko – Šaban's house – on 22 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

KARKELJA, Omer, **MIRSAD**, rođen 09.06.1969. godine u mjestu Svijenča, Općina Konjic. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Zabukva 28.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 9 June 1969 in Svijenča, Municipality Konjic. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Zabukva – on 28 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

KAROVIĆ, Hasan, **RAMO**, rođen 11.06.1949. godine u mjestu Karovići, Općina Čajniče. VŠS, viši sanitetski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Orlić 21.09.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 11 June 1949 in Karovići, Municipality Čajniče. Completed higher education, higher sanitary technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 21 September 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

KARUP, Aziz, **DŽEVAD**, rođen 27.07.1959. godine u mjestu Dragočava, Općina Foča. SSS, električar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima 09.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik Odreda Velešići OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 27 July 1959 in Dragočava, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Pofalići on 9 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Velešići detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

KARZIĆ, Asim, **RAMIZ**, rođen 29.04.1955. godine u mjestu Ričica, Općina Kakanj. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Stradao 04.03.1995. godine, kao pripadnik inžinjerijskog bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 29 April 1955 in Ričica, Municipality Kakanj. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Died on 4 March 1995, as a member of the Engineering battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

KAŠMO, Mahmut, **IBRAHIM**, rođen 24.04.1967. godine u mjestu Tečići, Općina Foča. VSS, inžinjer mašinstva. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 31.07.1992. od metka, na dužnosti zamjenika komandira 6. čete 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 24 April 1967 in Tečići, Municipality Foča. Completed university education, mechanical engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 31 July 1992 by a bullet, on the duty of deputy commander of the 6th company of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

KAVAZIĆ, Salko, **FARUK**, rođen 29.07.1954. godine u mjestu Jeleč, Općina Foča. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 04.10.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 08.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

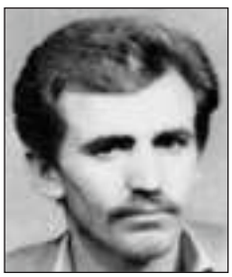
Born on 29 July 1954 in Jeleč, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 4 October 1992. Killed on Žuč on 8 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

KAVAZOVIĆ, Alija, **IZET**, rođen 23.08.1941. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, krojač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.12.1992. Umro na Alipašinom polju 02.03.1995. od infarkta, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Bare.

Born on 23 August 1941 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, tailor. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 December 1992. Died on Alipašino polje on 2 March 1995 from a heart attack, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Bare cemetery.

KAVAZOVIĆ, Fadil, **FIKRET – ROKI**, rođen 05.09.1960. godine u mjestu Košutnica, Općina Sokolac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio je 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – kota 850 06.12.1992. od tromblona, na dužnosti komandanta 3. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1996. Jedna ulica u Velešićima nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 5 September 1960 in Košutnica, Municipality Sokolac. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 6 December 1992 by a grenade gun, on the duty of commander of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996. One street in Velešići is named after him. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



KELEMIŠ, Mustafa, **RASIM – DIDO**, rođen 02.09.1955. godine u mjestu Džuli, Općina Pljevlja. SSS, rukovalac teških mašina. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Ugorsko 23.12.1993. od granate, na dužnosti pomoćnika komandanta za operativno – nastavne poslove 2. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1994. Ukopan je na mezarju Veliki park.

Born on 2 September 1955 in Džuli, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed secondary education, operator of heavy machinery. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Ugorsko – on 23 December 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of deputy commander for operative and educational tasks of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1994. He was buried in the Veliki park cemetery.

KERIĆ, Alija, **HUSO**, rođen 31.07.1955. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, student Filozofskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 22.06.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju - Bašta 14.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 31 July 1955 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, student at the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 22 June 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Bašta – on 14 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

KEŠAN, Sulejman, **MIRSAD**, rođen 03.10.1958. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, student III godine Političkih nauka i I godine Ekonomskog fakulteta. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Stupu 26.09.1992. od tromblona, kao pripadnik čVP 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je u haremu džamije Ulomljenica.

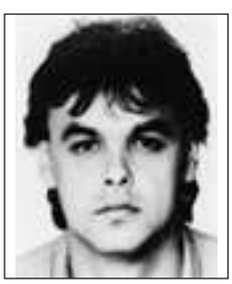
Born on 3 October 1958 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, third year student at the Faculty of Political Sciences and first year student at the Faculty of Economics and Business in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Stup on 26 September 1992 by a grenade gun, as a member of the Military police company of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the graveyard of the Ulomljenica mosque.

KIJAMET, Hamo, **HASIB**, rođen 28.11.1961. godine u mjestu Godijevo, Općina Bijelo Polje. SSS, student IV godine Prirodno - matematičkog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama - Sjenička kosa 27.12.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 28 November 1961 in Godijevo, Municipality Bijelo Polje. Completed secondary education, fourth year student at the Faculty of Science in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed on Poljine – Sjenička kosa – on 27 December 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

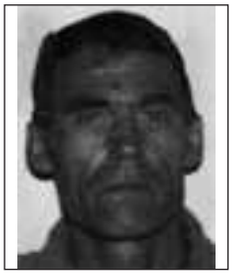
KIJAMET, Vehbo, **MUHEDIN**, rođen 02.09.1968. godine u mjestu Godijevo, Općina Bijelo Polje. SSS, mašinbravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 26.09.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 2 September 1968 in Godijevo, Municipality Bijelo Polje. Completed secondary education, machinist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 26 September 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



KLAČAR, Sadik, **SALHUDIN**, rođen 24.01.1962. godine u mjestu Pribišići, Općina Rudo. SSS, službenik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Golo brdo 04.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik LARv PVO 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 24 January 1962 in Pribišići, Municipality Rudo. Completed secondary education, civil servant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 4 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Light Air defence artillery–rocket platoon of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.



KLJUNO, Mušan, **MEHMED**, rođen 07.01.1940. godine u mjestu Karovići, Općina Trnovo. NŠS, penzioner. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 22.01.1993. Poginuo je na Žuči – Mujkića brdo 14.06.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

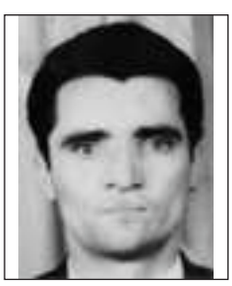
Born on 7 January 1940 in Karovići, Municipality Trnovo. Completed primary education, pensioner. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 22 January 1993. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 14 June 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

KOBILJAK, Ejub, **REFIK – GAGI**, rođen 27.03.1959. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, saobraćajni tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Jezera 27.07.1993. od granate, na dužnosti komandira Interventnog voda 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. godine. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 27 March 1959 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, traffic technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Jezera – on 27 July 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the Emergency platoon of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

KOJIĆ, Zuhdija, **BAJAR**, rođen 01.05.1963. godine u Peći. VŠS, komercijalista. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 14.12.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 14.06.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 1 May 1963 in Peć. Completed higher education, commercialist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 14 December 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 14 June 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.



KOMAR, Alija, **SALKO**, rođen 10.03.1942. godine u mjestu Donje Papratno, Općina Foča. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima 25.05.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 10 March 1942 in Donje Papratno, Municipality Foča. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Pofalići on 25 May 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

KOMAR, Ramo, **ŠEFKET,** rođen 16.04.1969. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Perivoje 20.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 16 April 1969 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Perivoje – on 20 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

KORAČ, Meho, **OMER**, rođen 23.12.1952. godine u mjestu Carićina, Općina Sjenica. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 22.06.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Jezera 05.02.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

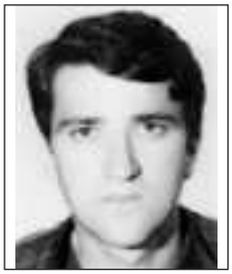
Born on 23 December 1952 in Carićina, Municipality Sjenica. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 22 June 1992. Killed on Žuč – Jezera – on 5 February 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

KORIĆ, Džemal, **AZIZ**, rođen 05.06.1952. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Bjelašnici 31.10.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Himzarina.

Born on 5 June 1952 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Bjelašnica on 31 October 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Himzarina cemetery.

KORMAN, Kemo, **EDIN**, rođen 25.11.1968. godine u mjestu Kuti, Općina Sokolac. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 25.05.1992. Poginuo je u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 27.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 25 November 1968 in Kuti, Municipality Sokolac. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 25 May 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 27 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

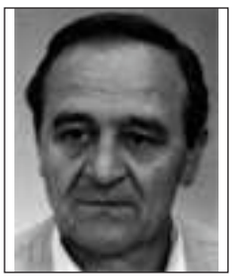


KORMAN, Hasan, **KADIR**, rođen 07.01.1955. godine u mjestu Kuti, Općina Sokolac. SSS, zanimanje metalobrusač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 03.07.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 7 January 1955 in Kuti, Municipality Sokolac. Completed secondary education, metal grinder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 3 July 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

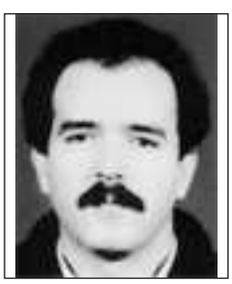
KORMAN, Enver, **NIHAD**, rođen 02.06.1965. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, ekonomski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima 12.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 2 June 1965 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, economics technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Pofalići on 12 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



KOSOVAC, Hamed, **MUSTAFA,** rođen 11.11.1937. godine u mjestu Kosovići, Općina Rudo. SSS, električar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Velešićima 10.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik Odreda Velešići OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 11 November 1937 in Kosovići, Municipality Rudo. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Velešići on 10 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Velešići detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.



KOŠTREBA, Šaban, **RASIM,** rođen 20.09.1948. godine u mjestu Grobnice, Općina Prijepolje. VSS, inžinjer mašinstva. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima 14.05.1992. od metka, na dužnosti komandira voda 2. čete odreda Pofalići II OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 20 September 1948 in Grobnice, Municipality Prijepolje. Completed university education, mechanical engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Pofalići on 14 May 1992 by a bullet, on the duty of platoon commander of the 2nd company of the Pofalići II detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

KOVAČEVIĆ, Ramiz, **LUTVO**, rođen 24.11.1957. godine u mjestu Podgrab, Općina Pale. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Jezera 29.01.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 24 November 1957 in Podgrab, Municipality Pale. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Jezera – on 29 January 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

KOVAČEVIĆ, Bećir, MIRSAD, rođen 13.12.1966. godine u mjestu Srednje, Općina Ilijaš. SSS, geometar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Pijaci Markale 28.08.1995. od granate, kao pripadnik čVP 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 13 December 1966 in Srednje, Municipality Ilijaš. Completed secondary education, land surveyor. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on the Markale market – on 28 August 1995 by a grenade, as a member of the Military police company of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

KOZIĆ, Alija, **AMIR**, rođen 06.09.1969. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Dumača 21.06.1995. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 6 September 1969 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Dumača – on 21 June 1995 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

KOZIĆ, Stanislav, **NIKOLA**, rođen 18.01.1948. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. VSS, inžinjer saobraćaja. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.10.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 03.07.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Lav.

Born on 18 January 1948 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed university education, traffic engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 October 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 3 July 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

KOZIĆ, Salih, **RASIM**, rođen 15.09.1956. godine u mjestu Slavljevići, Općina Trnovo. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Nestao na Bjelašnici 06.10.1994. kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani, pronađeno je 16 dana kasnije. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 15 September 1956 in Slavljevići, Municipality Trnovo. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Went missing on Bjelašnica on 6 October 1994 as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was found 16 days later. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

KRAKO, Omer, **BEGO**, rođen 16.04.1946. godine u mjestu Selišta, Općina Pljevlja. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Jezera 25.01.1994. od metka, na dužnosti komandira 1. voda 2. čete 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 16 April 1946 in Selišta, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Jezera – on 25 January 1994 by a bullet, on the duty of commander of the 1st platoon of the 2nd company of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

KRAKO, Mehmed, **EDIN**, rođen 27.05.1970. godine u Beču, Austrija. SSS, mašinbravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima 16.05.1992. od metka, na dužnosti komandira 5. voda 1. čete odreda Pofalići I OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

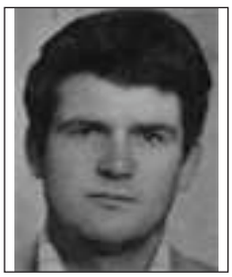
Born on 27 May 1970 in Vienna, Austria. Completed secondary education, machinist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Pofalići on 16 May 1992 by a bullet, on the duty of commander of the 5th platoon of the 1st company of the Pofalići I detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

KRAKO, Ibro, **HAŠIM**, rođen 25.01.1954. godine u mjestu Selišta, Općina Pljevlja. SSS, monter. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992 Poginuo na Žuči – Volujak 08.06.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 1 . čete Odreda Pofalići I OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 25 January 1954 in Selišta, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed secondary education, installer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992 Killed on Žuč – Volujak – on 8 June 1992. by a bullet, as a member of the 1st company of the Pofalići I detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

KRAKONJA, Ahmet, **FIKRET**, rođen 02.12.1965. godine u mjestu Vukovine, Općina Čajniče. SSS, ugostitelj. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Humu 21.04.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik Odreda Velešići OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 2 December 1965 in Vukovine, Municipality Čajniče. Completed secondary education, caterer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Hum on 21 April 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Velešići detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

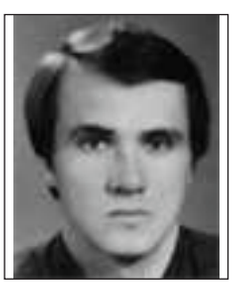


KRDŽALIĆ, Ago, **SEAD**, rođen 05.09.1947. godine u Zenici. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 03.10.1992. godine. Poginuo u Hotonju – Nizovi 25.06.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Ćurčića harem.

Born on 5 September 1947 in Zenica. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 3 October 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Nizovi – on 25 June 1993by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Ćurčića harem cemetery.

KREMO, Mušan, **HAMID**, rođen 15.10.1959. godine u mjestu Rakitnica, Općina Trnovo. SSS, tokar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 03.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 15 October 1959 in Rakitnica, Municipality Trnovo. Completed secondary education, turner. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 3 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



KREŠTALICA, Behadil, **MERDAN**, rođen 16.07.1953. godine u mjestu Rijeke, Općina Han Pijesak. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Dumača 10.04.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

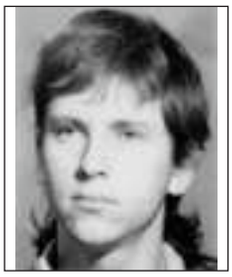
Born on 16 July 1953 in Rijeke, Municipality Han Pijesak. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Dumača – on 10 April 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

KREZIĆ, Boško, **BRANISLAV**, rođen 24.07.1954. godine u Visokom. U redove Armije BiH stupio 09.02.1993. Obolio od mišje groznice za vrijeme službe i preminuo u bolnici 19.11.1994. kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Josip.

Born on 24 July 1954 in Visoko. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 9 February 1993. Suffered from haemorrhagic fever during service and died in hospital on 19 November 1994 as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Josip cemetery.

KRIŽANOVIĆ, Smiljan, **ZVONKO**, rođen 10.10.1966. u Konjicu. SSS, komercijalni tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo kod FDS 16.11.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik čVP 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Josip.

Born on 10 October 1966 in Konjic. Completed secondary education, commercial technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed near the Tobacco Factory in Sarajevo on 16 November 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Military police company of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Josip cemetery.



KRKBEŠEVIĆ, Nusret, **SEAD**, rođen 26.06.1966. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 20.05.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 14.09.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Obad (Buća Potok).

Born on 26 June 1966 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 20 May 1992. Killed on Žuč on 14 September 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Obad cemetery (Buća Potok).

KRŠO, Šaćir, **ADIS**, rođen 02.06.1968. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Bjelavama 23.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik PDO OpŠTO Centar. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 2 June 1968 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Bjelave on 23 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Anti–sabotage detachment of the Centar Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

KRŠO, Ibrahim, **IBRO**, rođen 03.11.1967. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinbravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. godine. Zarobljen i masakriran u Vogošći - mjesto Krše 25.05.1992. kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Ugorsko.

Born on 3 November 1967 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machinist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Captured and massacred in Vogošća – Krše – on 25 May 1992 as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Ugorsko cemetery.

KRŠO, Avdo, **KASIM**, rođen 01.02.1950. godine u Mjestu Donja Jošanica, Općina Vogošća. SSS, zidar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Zarobljen i masakriran u Vogošći - mjesto Krše 25.05.1992. kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Ugorsko.

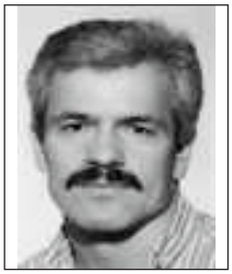
Born on 1 February 1950 in Donja Jošanica, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, builder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Captured and massacred in Vogošća – Krše – on 25 May 1992 as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Ugorsko cemetery.

KRŠO, Avdo, **RAMIZ**, rođen 08.08.1944. godine u mjestu Donja Jošanica, Općina Vogošća. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Zarobljen i masakriran u Vogošći - mjesto Krše 25.05.1992. kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Ugorsko.

Born on 8 August 1944 in Donja Jošanica, Municipality Vogošća. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Captured and massacred in Vogošća – Krše – on 25 May 1992 as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Ugorsko cemetery.

KRŠO, Ibrahim, **VAHID**, rođen 30.04.1953. godine u mjestu Donja Jošanica, Općina Vogošća. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - mjesto Krše 05.06.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Ugorsko.

Born on 30 April 1953 in Donja Jošanica, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Krše – on 5 June 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Ugorsko cemetery.



KUGIĆ, Smajo, **ASIM**, rođen 04.07.1948. godine u mjestu Modra, Općina Sanski Most. SSS, službenik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 24.05.1992. Ranjen u Sarajevu - Komanda 1. mtbr 09.11.1993. od metka. Preminuo u bolnici 10.11.1993. na dužnosti blagajnika u Komandi 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

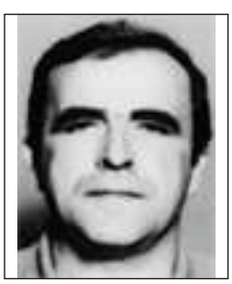
Born on 4 July 1948 in Modra, Municipality Sanski Most. Completed secondary education, civil servant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 24 May 1992. Wounded in Sarajevo – Command of the 1st Motorized Brigade – on 9 November 1993 by a bullet. Died in hospital on 10 November 1993 on the duty of treasurer in the Command of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

KUJUNDŽIĆ, Zijo, **MURIS**, rođen 28.10.1954. godine u Vogošći. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju - Nizovi 08.02.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 12. brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 28 October 1954 in Vogošća. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Nizovi – on 8 February 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 12th Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

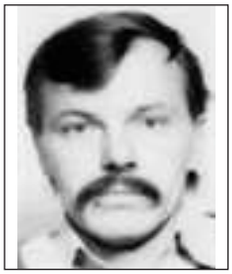
KUKULJAC, Huzeir, **HUSEIN**, rođen 05.01.1961. godine u Prijepolju. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Orahov Brijeg 12.07.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 5 January 1961 in Prijepolje. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Orahov Brijeg – on 12 July 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



KULIĆ, Meho, **AZIZ**, rođen 26.08.1950. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, moler. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 05.04.1992. Poginuo u Blekinom Potoku 06.08.1992. od tromblona, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 26 August 1950 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, painter and decorator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 5 April 1992. Killed in Blekin Potok on 6 August 1992 by a grenade gun, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



KULO, Hasan, **ALIJA**, rođen 17.09.1950. godine u mjestu Sudići, Općina Ilijaš. SSS, dimnjačar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Mujkića brdo 28.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 17 September 1950 in Sudići, Municipality Ilijaš. Completed secondary education, chimneysweeper. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 28 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

KULO, Zehrid, **IZET**, rođen 22.11.1969. godine u mjestu Banja Lučica, Općina Olovo. SSS, limar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju - Nizovi 03.07.1995. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 1. čete 3. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 22 November 1969 in Banja Lučica, Municipality Olovo. Completed secondary education, tinsmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Nizovi – on 3 July 1995 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 1st company of the 3rd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

KULOVAC, Salih, **EDIN**, rođen 05.01.1969.godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, student 1. godine Ekonomskog fakulteta. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Stupu - Nedžarići 04.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik MAD-a Regionalnog štaba Sarajevo. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1996. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 5 January 1969 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, first year student at the Faculty of Economics and Business in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Stup – Nedžarići – on 4 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Mixed artillery division of the Sarajevo regional staff. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

KULOVIĆ, Husein, **SALHUDIN**, rođen 31.10.1962. godine u Rudom. U redove Armije BiH stupio 06.04.1962. Poginuo na Žuči 31.07.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 31 October 1962 in Rudo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1962. Killed on Žuč on 31 July 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

KUNTO, Hasan, **RAMIZ**, rođen 10.06.1953. godine u mjestu Međeđa, Općina Višegrad. SSS, stolar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 05.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 10 June 1953 in Međeđa, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, carpenter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 5 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

KURBEGOVIĆ, Husein, **KEMAL**, rođen 27.01.1971. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, geometar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 16.06.1992. Ranjen u Hotonju 22.12.1993. godine od metka. Preminuo u bolnici 27.12.1993. na dužnosti komandira Inžinjerijske čete Inžinjerijskog bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 27 January 1971 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, land surveyor. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 16 June 1992. Wounded in Hotonj on 22 December 1993 by a bullet. Died in hospital on 27 December 1993 on the duty of commander of the Engineering company of the Engineering battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

KURŠUMLIĆ, Sabit, **JUSUF**, rođen 09.04.1952. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, projektant. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 07.08.1993. Umro prirodnom smrću u Sarajevu 30.01.1994. kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Vrbanjuša.

Born on 9 April 1952 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, draughtsman. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 7 August 1993. Died of natural causes in Sarajevo on 30 January 1994 as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Vrbanjuša cemetery.

KURTALIĆ, Alija, **MUHAMED**, rođen 10.04.1959. godine u mjestu Kurtalići, Općina Višegrad. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Ranjen u Pofalićima 28.05.1992. od metka. Preminuo u bolnici 06.06.1992. kao pripadnik OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 10 April 1959 in Kurtalići, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Wounded in Pofalići on 28 May 1992 by a bullet. Died in hospital on 6 June 1992 as a member of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

KUŠMIĆ, Husein, **FAHRUDIN**, rođen 08.10.1957. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, službenik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Stradao u Sarajevu 09.08.1994. kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Himzarina.

Born on 8 October 1957 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, civil servant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Died in Sarajevo on 9 August 1994 as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Himzarina cemetery.

KUŠUNDŽIJA, Derviš, **MEHMED**, rođen 27.08.1948. godine u Foči. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 18.02.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 12. brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 27 August 1948 in Foča. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 18 February 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 12th Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

LANGETA, Avdo, **JULE**, rođen 28.10.1955. godine u mjestu Orašac, Općina Prijepolje. NŠS, vatrogasac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Stradao u Pazariću 08.04.1994. kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 28 October 1955 in Orašac, Municipality Prijepolje. Completed primary education, fireman. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Died in Pazarić on 8 April 1994 as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

LAPO, Remzija, **IZUDIN**, rođen 16.03.1965. godine u mjestu Gornji Stopići, Općina Čajniče. SSS, građevinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 11.09.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 16 March 1965 in Gornji Stopići, Municipality Čajniče. Completed secondary education, construction technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 11 September 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

LASICA, Velimir, **PREDRAG**, rođen 01.06.1957. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. VSS, politolog. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju 16.06.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je 1993. odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“. Ukopan je na groblju Lav.

Born on 1 June 1957 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed university education, political scientist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj on 16 June 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

LEKIĆ, Ahmet, **NERMIN**, rođen 20.04.1968. godine u Sjenici. SSS, ugostitelj. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.06.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama 08.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. sandžačke brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

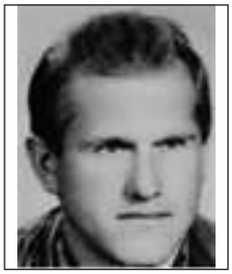
Born on 20 April 1968 in Sjenica. Completed secondary education, caterer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 June 1992. Killed on Poljine on 8 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st Sanjak Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

LEMEŠ, Ahmed, **OMER**, rođen 22.01.1971. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinski tehničar (eko tehničar). U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Nestao na Stupu – TAT 01.09.1992. kao pripadnik 1. sandžačke brigade. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani, razmjenjeno je 1994. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 22 January 1971 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine technician (eco technician). Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Went missing on Stup – TAT – on 1 September 1992 as a member of the 1st Sanjak Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was exchanged in 1994. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

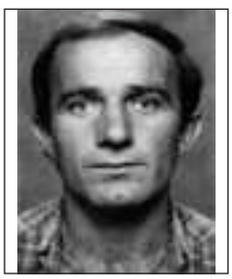
LEPIRICA, Jusuf, **RAGIB**, rođen 28.07.1951. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. NŠS, varilac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Umro u Sarajevu 18.12.1995. od posljedica bolesti zadobivene tokom službe, na dužnosti komandira voda MB 60 mm 4. čete 3. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Bare.

Born on 28 July 1951 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed primary education, welder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Died in Sarajevo on 18 December 1995 from the consequences of an illness developed during service, on the duty of commander of the MB 60 mm platoon of the 4th company of the 3rd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Bare cemetery.



LIGATA, Hasib, **HALIL**, rođen 09.04.1956. godine u mjestu Bare, Općina Goražde. NŠS, keramičar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 25.08.1992. Nestao na Žuči - Golo brdo 23.07.1993. kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani, pronađeno je 1996. godine. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 9 April 1956 in Bare, Municipality Goražde. Completed primary education, ceramic tile layer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 25 August 1992. Went missing on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 23 July 1993 as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was found in 1996. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.



LOJO, Bajro, **DŽEMIL**, rođen 14.07.1958. godine u mjestu Bileća, Općina Gacko. SSS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju – Bašta 10.09.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 14 July 1958 in Bileća, Municipality Gacko. Completed secondary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Bašta – on 10 September 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

LJUCA, Husnija, **NUSRET**, rođen 19.04.1958. godine u mjestu Mrčevo, Općina Pljevlja. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 9.7.1992. Ranjen na Žuči 24.09.1992. od granate. Preminuo u bolnici od posljedica ranjavanja15.10.1992. kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 19 April 1958 in Mrčevo, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 9 July 1992. Wounded on Žuč on 24 September 1992 by a grenade. Died in hospital from his wounds on 15 October 1992 as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

MAHIR, Ibro**, ISMET,** rođen 10.08.1937. godine u mjestu Šumići, Općina Gacko. SSS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 10.04.1992. Poginuo na Humu 04.05.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik Odreda Velešići OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na mezarju Bare.

Born on 10 August 1937 in Šumići, Municipality Gacko. Completed secondary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 10 April 1992. Killed on Hum on 4 May 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Velešići detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Bare cemetery.

MAHIR, Ibro**, RAMIZ,** rođen 16.07.1948. godine u selu Šumići, Općina Gacko. SSS, tesar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Orlić 31.07.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

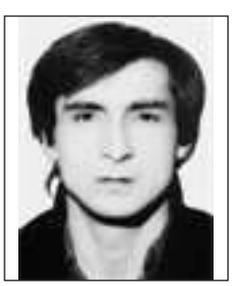
Born on 16 July 1948 in the village of Šumići, Municipality Gacko. Completed secondary education, carpenter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 31 July 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

MAHMUTOVIĆ, Uzeir, **OSMAN**, rođen 31.05.1944. godine u mjestu Mahrevići, Općina Čajniče. NSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na pijaci Markale 28.08.1995. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Bare.

Born on 31 May 1944 in Mahrevići, Municipality Čajniče. Completed primary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on the Markale market on 28 August 1995 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Bare cemetery.

MAHMUTOVIĆ, Hadžo, **SUAD**, rođen 04.07.1970. godine u mjestu Pobretiće, Općina Bijelo Polje. SSS, student III godine Veterinarskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima 20.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 4 July 1970 in Pobretiće, Municipality Bijelo Polje. Completed secondary education, third year student at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Pofalići on 20 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



MAJSTOROVIĆ, Ejub, **HUSEIN**, rođen 01.10.1956. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, moler. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 20.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – kota 830 26.08.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 1 October 1956 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, painter and decorator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 20 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 830 – on 26 August 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

MAJSTOROVIĆ, Marin, **VITO**, rođen 01.09.1959. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 24.11.1992. Nestao na Žuči - kota 830 27.07.1993. kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani, pronađeno je 1995. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Josip.

Born on 1 September 1959 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 24 November 1992. Went missing on Žuč – Hill 830 – on 27 July 1993 as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was found in 1995. He was buried in the Sveti Josip cemetery.

MALIĆI, Murat, **MIRSAD**, rođen 04.11.1970. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 21.07.1992. Poginuo na Višnjiku 20.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik PDO OpŠO Centar. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 4 November 1970 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 21 July 1992. Killed on Višnjik on 20 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Anti–sabotage detachment of the Centar Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in thecemetery Lav.

MALIŠEVIĆ, Aziz, **ZIJAD**, rođen 07.12.1958. godine u mjestu Grivino, Općina Rudo. SSS, moler. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Pofalićima 03.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik pofalićkog bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 7 December 1958 in Grivino, Municipality Rudo. Completed secondary education, painter and decorator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Pofalići on 3 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Pofalići battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

MAMUZIĆ, Katica, **TOMISLAV**, rođen 03.07.1961.godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, medicinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 03.08.1992. Poginuo na Alipašinom polju 14.09.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik POč 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan na groblju Lav.

Born on 3 July 1961 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, medical technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 3 August 1992. Killed on Alipašino polje on 14 September 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Anti-armour company of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

MANDRA, Avdo, **SEMIR**, rođen 21.01.1968. godine mjestu Sudići, Općina Ilijaš. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio je 05.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Barica 27.02.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 21 January 1968 in Sudići, Municipality Ilijaš. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 5 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Barica – on 27 February 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

MARČIĆ, Antun - Tonko, **DAVOR**, rođen 08.12.1964. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. VSS, kamerman-snimatelj. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 30.10.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 14.11.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik pofalićkog bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Josip.

Born on 8 December 1964 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed university education, cameraman. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 30 October 1992. Killed on Žuč 14 November 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Pofalići battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Josip cemetery.

MARKOVIĆ, Slavko, **PREDRAG**, rođen 20.01.1958. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Novo Sarajevo. VSS, inžinjer elektrotehnike. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 30.07.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Barica 03.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik POč 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Lav.

Born on 20 January 1958 in Sarajevo, Municipality Novo Sarajevo. Completed university education, electrotechnics engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 30 July 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Barica – on 3 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Anti-armour company of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

MAŠIĆ, Arif, **AVDO**, rođen je 08.09.1948. godine u mjestu Donja Luka, Općina Ilijaš. VSS, diplomirani ekonomista. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.05.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju - Nizovi 22.10.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 8 September 1948 in Donja Luka, Municipality Ilijaš. Completed university education, economist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 May 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Nizovi – on 22 October 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

MEDUNJANIN, Hasan, **MAHMUT**, rođen 12.07.1954. godine u Plavu. SSS, zanimanje bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 03.11.1993. od tromblona, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 12 July 1954 in Plav. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 3 November 1993 by a grenade gun, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

MEĐUSELJAC, Suljo, **SENAD**, rođen 23.02.1955. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 24.07.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Orahov brijeg 16.06.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

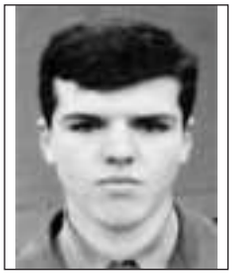
Born on 23 February 1955 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 24 July 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Orahov brijeg – on 16 June 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

MEHANOVIĆ, Hamed, **HUSEJIN**, rođen 01.08.1960. godine u mjestu Donja Strumica, Općina Rudo. SSS, mašin bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Mejtašu 29.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik PDO OpŠTO Centar. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 1 August 1960 in Donja Strumica, Municipality Rudo. Completed secondary education, machine locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Mejtaš on 29 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Anti–sabotage detachment of the Centar Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

MEHANOVIĆ, Ahmed, **ŠEFIK**, rođen 01.04.1960. godine u mjestu Boganovići, Općina Olovo. SSS, ekonomski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Dumača 09.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 1 April 1960 in Boganovići, Municipality Olovo. Completed secondary education, economics technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Dumača – on 9 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

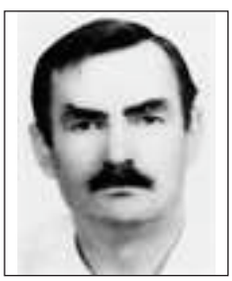


MEHIĆ, Muhamed, **HASAN**, rođen 30.05.1969. godine u mjestu Kobilja Glava, Općina Vogošća. SSS, varioc. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 19.10.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 30 May 1969 in Kobilja Glava, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, welder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 19 October 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

MEHMEDOVIĆ, Sakib, **EDIB**, rođen 05.03.1973. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, student I godine Pravnog fakulteta. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.01.1993. Umro u bolnici 09.05.1994. od posljedica ranjavanja, od mine u Vogošći - Barica, kao pripadnik Inžinjerijskog bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 5 March 1973 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, first year student at the Faculty of Law in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 January 1993. Died in hospital on 9 May 1994 from his wounds sustained from a mine in Vogošća – Barica, as a member of the Engineering battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



MEHOVIĆ, Nurija, **ŠAHIN**, rođen 14.06.1937. godine u mjestu Miliješ, Općina Priboj. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 20.05.1992. Poginuo na Vojničkom polju 17.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 14 June 1937 in Miliješ, Municipality Priboj. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 20 May 1992. Killed on Vojničko polje on 17 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

MEKIĆ, Hamdija, **ABDULAH**, rođen 20.02.1959. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. NŠS, konobar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.08.1992. godine. Poginuo u Vogošći – Saobraćajni fakultet 23.12.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Budakovići.

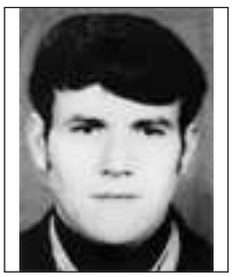
Born on 20 February 1959 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed primary education, waiter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 August 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering – on 23 December 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Budakovići cemetery.

MELEZ, Meho, **ELMEDIN**, rođen 24.12.1967. godine Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, elektroenergetičar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Humu 06.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 24 December 1967 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, electro-energetics worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Hum on 6 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

MENZIL, Osman, **HASAN**, rođen 19.02.1947. godine u mjestu Hrvačani, Općina Kotor Varoš. SSS, grafičar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 16.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 09.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik MBč 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 19 February 1947 in Hrvačani, Municipality Kotor Varoš. Completed secondary education, graphics worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 16 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 9 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Mortar company of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

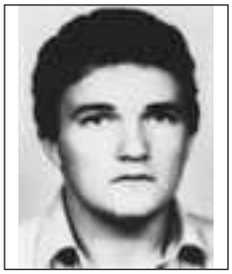


MENZILOVIĆ, Behadil, **ADIL**, rođen 21.08.1949. godine u mjestu Menzilovići, Općina Višegrad. SSS, metaloglodač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Menjak 06.06.1995. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 21 August 1949 in Menzilovići, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, milling machine operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Menjak – on 6 June 1995 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

MENZILOVIĆ, Hasan, **JUSUF**, rođen 23.05.1936. godine u mjestu Prelovo, Općina Višegrad. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Velešićima 18.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik Odreda Velešići OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 23 May 1936 in Prelovo, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Velešići on 18 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Velešići detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



MERDAN, Sulejman, **MEMSO**, rođen 29.10.1959. godine u mjestu Klinčići, Općina Olovo. SSS, metaloglodač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju - Bašta 20.07.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 29 October 1959 in Klinčići, Municipality Olovo. Completed secondary education, milling machine operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Bašta – on 20 July 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

MEŠANOVIĆ, Ibro, **AZIZ**, rođen 27.07.1955. godine u Rudom. Poginuo u Pofalićima, 26.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan na mezarju Lav.

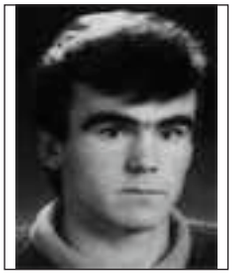
Born on 27 July 1955 in Rudo. Killed in Pofalići on 26 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

MILENKOVIĆ, Vladimir, **ALEKSANDAR**, rođen 28.04.1951. godine u Zagrebu. VSS, inžinjer mašinstva. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 19.12.1992. godine. Poginuo na Žuči 09.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik MBč 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Marko.

Born on 28 April 1951 in Zagreb. Completed university education, mechanical engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 19 December 1992. Killed on Žuč on 9 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Mortar company of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Marko cemetery.

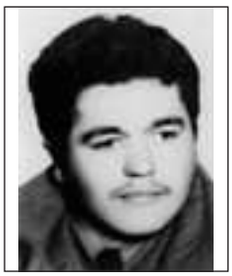
MILETOVIĆ, Štefanija, **IVICA**, rođen 21.02.1956. godine u mjestu Vijaka, Općina Vareš. SSS, slastičar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 31.05.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 29.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Josip.

Born on 21 February 1956 in Vijaka, Municipality Vareš. Completed secondary education, confectioner. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 31 May 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 29 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Josip cemetery.



MILIĆ, Ramiz, **JASMIN,** rođen 26.05.1966. godine u mjestu Mahala, Općina Rogatica. SSS, precizni mehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Golo brdo 29.01.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 26 May 1966 in Mahala, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, precise mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 29 January 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



MRKULIĆ, Ibrahim, **HUSNIJA**, rođen 18.05.1950. godine u mjestu Dolja, Općina Plav. NŠS, poštar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Saobraćajni fakultet 16.10.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 18 May 1950 in Dolja, Municipality Plav. Completed primary education, postman. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering – on 16 October 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

MRŠO, Durmo, **ASIM**, rođen 01.01.1934. godine u mjestu Ilovača, Općina Goražde. SSS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - mjesto Krše 25.05.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Ugorsko.

Born on 1 January 1934 in Ilovača, Municipality Goražde. Completed secondary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Krše – on 25 May 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Ugorsko cemetery.

MRŠO, Asim, **HAKIJA,** rođen 07.01.1963. godine u Goraždu. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 28.12.1992. od granate, na dužnosti komandira čete PDO Vogošća. Odlikovan je najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni Ljiljan**“ 1992. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

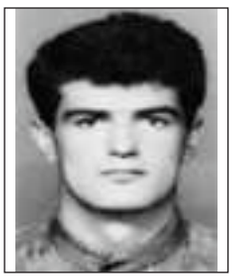
Born on 7 January 1963 in Goražde. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 28 December 1992 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the platoon of the Vogošća Anti–sabotage detachment. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1992. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

MUDŽELET, Fehim, **MURIZ**, rođen 02.01.1966. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Bjelavama 30.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Himzarina.

Born on 2 January 1966 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Bjelave on 30 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Himzarina cemetery.

MUHIĆ, Huso, **OMER**, rođen 08.06.1963. godine u mjestu Šljivno, Općina Rogatica. SSS, željeznički tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Perivoje 14.06.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 8 June 1963 in Šljivno, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, railway technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Perivoje – on 14 June 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.



MUHOTIĆ, Hamdo, **MUHAMED**, rođen 01.01.1970. godine u mjestu Orašac, Općina Prijepolje. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 03.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 1 January 1970 in Orašac, Municipality Prijepolje. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 3 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

MUHOVIĆ, Huso, **NEDŽAD**, rođen 11.05.1969. godine u mjestu Ustikolina, Općina Foča. SSS, saobraćajni tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Ranjen na Žuči – Golo brdo 23.07.1993., preminuo u bolnici 28.07.1993. kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 11 May 1969 in Ustikolina, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, traffic technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Wounded on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 23 July 1993, died in hospital on 28 July 1993 as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

MUJAKIĆ, Ibrahim, **HAJRUDIN**, rođen 19.11.1961. godine u Foči. SSS, grafičar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 28.12.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - između Visa i Golog brda 17.01.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 19 November 1961 in Foča. Completed secondary education, graphics worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 28 December 1992. Killed on Žuč – between Visa and Golo brdo on 17 January 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

MUJANOVIĆ, Šerif, **ADEM**, rođen 30.06.1958. godine u Pljevljima. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 10.04.1992. Nestao na Treskavici 07.10.1994. kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani, razmjenjeno je nakon 18 dana. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 30 June 1958 in Pljevlja. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 10 April 1992. Went missing on Treskavica on 7 October 1994 as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was exchanged in 18 days later. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

MUJEZINOVIĆ, Zajko, **VEHBIJA**, rođen 04.07.1967. godine u mjestu Mrđelići, Općina Foča. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.05.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima 03.10.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

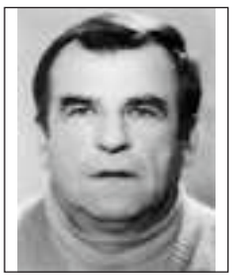
Born on 4 July 1967 in Mrđelići, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 May 1992. Killed in Pofalići on 3 October 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

MUJIĆ, Zajko, **ŠEVALA**, rođena 24.02.1963. godine u mjestu Sorlaci, Općina Foča. NŠS, radnica. U redove Armije RBiH stupila 09.12.1992. Poginula u Hotonju 23.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnica 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopana je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 24 February 1963 in Sorlaci, Municipality Foča. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 9 December 1992. Killed in Hotonj on 23 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. She was buried in Stadion cemetery.

MUJKIĆ, Redžep, **FIKRET**, rođen 10.09.1970. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinovođa. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 17.12.1992. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 2. voda 1.čete Oklopnog bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 10 September 1970 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, engine driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 17 December 1992 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 2nd platoon of the 1st company of the Armoured battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



MUJKIĆ, Šerif, **OMER**, rođen 04.02.1940. godine u mjestu Ahatovići, Općina Novi Grad. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Preminuo u bolnici, prirodnom smrću 12.09.1993. kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 4 February 1940 in Ahatovići, Municipality Novi Grad. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Died in hospital of natural causes on 12 September 1993 as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

MUKLADŽIJA, Abid, **MURAT**, rođen 01.09.1973. godine u Prijepolju. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Nestao na Žuči - Golo brdo 23.07.1993. kao pripadnik čVP 1. motorizovane brigade. Tijelo je ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani i do sada nije pronađeno.

Born on 1 September 1973 in Prijepolje. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Went missing on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 23 July 1993 as a member of the Military police company of the 1st Motorized Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side and has not yet been found.

MULAOMEROVIĆ, Ibro, **ISMET**, rođen 10.04.1959. godine u mjestu Turovi, Općina Trnovo. VSS, inžinjer mašinstva. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Pofalićima – ulica Petra Mećave 12.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik Centra veze Komande 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Vrbanjuša.

Born on 10 April 1959 in Turovi, Municipality Trnovo. Completed university education, mechanical engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Pofalići – street Petra Mećave – on 12 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Centre for connection of the Command of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Vrbanjuša cemetery.

MULAOSMANOVIĆ, Rasim, **SUAD**, rođen 10.04.1959. godine u Trnovu.VŠS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.05.1992. Poginuo na Bjelašnici - Sinanovići 23.09.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik Loč 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 10 April 1959 in Trnovo. Completed higher education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 May 1992. Killed on Bjelašnica – Sinanovići – on 23 September 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the Logistics company of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

MUMINOVIĆ, Ibro, **HIMZO**, rođen 10.07.1943. godine u mjestu Glavično, Općina Olovo. SSS, pekar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju - Bašta 11.10.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 10 July 1943 in Glavično, Municipality Olovo. Completed secondary education, baker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Bašta – on 11 October 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

MUMOVIĆ, Radivoje, **MOMČILO**, rođen 29.07.1954. godine u mjestu Futog, Općina Novi Sad. SSS, električar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 09.06.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 05.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Marko.

Born on 29 July 1954 in Futog, Municipality Novi Sad. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 9 June 1992. Killed on Žuč on 5 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Marko cemetery.

MURGUZ, Ramiz, **ADNAN**, rođen 19.04.1969. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, student III godine Mašinskog fakulteta. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 18.12.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 20.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik IDč 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 19 April 1969 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, third year student at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 18 December 1992. Killed on Žuč on 20 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Reconnaissance-sabotage company of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

MUSIĆ, Bajro, **HAJRO**, rođen 16.03.1960. godine u mjestu Berići, Općina Goražde. NŠS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 05.05.1992. Ranjen na Žuči 10.02.1993. od granate, preminuo u bolnici 01.03.1993. kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 16 March 1960 in Berići, Municipality Goražde. Completed primary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 5 May 1992. Wounded on Žuč on 10 February 1993 by a grenade, died in hospital on 1 March 1993 as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

MUSIĆ, Omer, **MEHO**, rođen 17.12.1937. godine u mjestu Izbišno, Općina Foča. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju – Nizovi 22.12.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 17 December 1937 in Izbišno, Municipality Foča. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Nizovi – on 22 December 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

MUZAFEROVIĆ, Hamid, **SEHIDA**, rođena 10.05.1960. godine u mjestu Rakitnica, Općina Trnovo. SSS, stomatološka sestra. U redove Armije RBiH stupila 25.08.1992. Poginula u Vogošći - Barica 12.05.1995. od granate, kao pripadnica 2. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopana je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 10 May 1960 in Rakitnica, Municipality Trnovo. Completed secondary education, dentist nurse. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 25 August 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Barica – on 12 May 1995 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. She was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

NALO, Safet, **HARIS**, rođen 15.01.1968. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Treskavici - Trebečaj 05.08.1995. od mine, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 15 January 1968 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Treskavica – Trebečaj – on 5 August 1995 by a mine, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

NEŠKOVIĆ, Zdravko, **JADRANKO**, rođen 20.02.1959. godine u Doboju. VŠS, pravnik, vandredan student III godine Fakulteta Političkih nauka. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.12.1992. godine. Poginuo na Žuči – Golo brdo 30.01.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Lav.

Born on 20 February 1959 in Doboj. Completed higher education, lawyer, third year student at the Faculty of Political Sciences in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 December 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 30 January 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

NIKOLIĆ, Tomislav, **MLADEN**, rođen 21.02.1968. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 17.12.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 09.07.1993. godine, od granate, kao pripadnik MBč 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Marko.

Born on 21 February 1968 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 17 December 1992. Killed on Žuč on 9 July 1993, by a grenade, as a member of the Mortar company of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Marko cemetery.

NIKOLIĆ, Svetozar, **OBRADIN**, rođen 16.05.1945. godine u mjestu Haluge, Općina Višegrad. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 23.06.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju – Fočanska ulica 29.06.1995. od tromblona, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Marko.

Born on 16 May 1945 in Haluge, Municipality Višegrad. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 23 June 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Fočanska street – on 29 June 1995 by a grenade gun, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Marko cemetery.

NIŠIĆ, Muradif, **MUHAREM**, rođen 14.01.1962. godine u mjestu Slatina, Općina Goražde. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 28.07.1993. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 2. voda 2. čete 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 14 January 1962 in Slatina, Municipality Goražde. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 28 July 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 2nd platoon of the 2nd company of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

NOVOSELAC, Marko, **DRAGUTIN - DRAGAN**, rođen 10.02.1940. godine u mjestu Strošinci, Općina Županja. SSS, službenik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 30.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Jezera 23.01.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Josip.

Born on 10 February 1940 in Strošinci, Municipality Županja. Completed secondary education, civil servant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 30 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Jezera – on 23 January 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Josip cemetery.

NUHANOVIĆ, Ramo, **REDŽO**, rođen 10.09.1961. godine u mjestu Staro Rudo, Općina Rudo. SSS, službenik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.07.1993. Poginuo na Žuči – Golo brdo 22.12.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 10 September 1961 in Staro Rudo, Municipality Rudo. Completed secondary education, civil servant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 July 1993. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 22 December 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

NUIĆ, Josip, **MARIN**, rođen 03.09.1965. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, grafički tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.06.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju - Nizovi 12.01.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Josip.

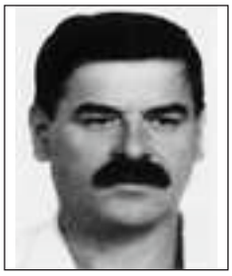
Born on 3 September 1965 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, graphic technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 June 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Nizovi – on 12 January 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Josip cemetery.

NUMANOVIĆ, Vejsil, **GAZO**, rođen 24.05.1949. godine u mjestu Orašac, Općina Prijepolje. NŠS, vatrogasac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Umro od raka 21.01.1993. kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 24 May 1949 in Orašac, Municipality Prijepolje. Completed primary education, fireman. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Died of cancer on 21 January 1993 as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

NUROVIĆ, Desto, **MISIM**, rođen 15.07.1957. godine u mjestu Tutin. VSS, diplomirani ekonomista. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 14.07.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 04.04.1995. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 15 July 1957 in Tutin. Completed university education, economist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 14 July 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 4 April 1995 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

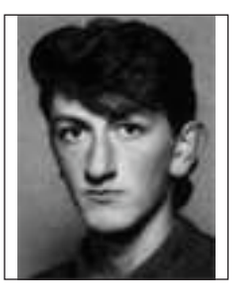


NUŠEVIĆ, Aljo, **ISMET**, rođen 01.04.1953. godine u Sjenici. SSS, tekstilni tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 10.08.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 14.06.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 1 April 1953 in Sjenica. Completed secondary education, textile technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 10 August 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 14 June 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

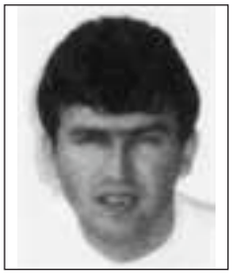
ODŽAKOVIĆ, Mujo, **FADILA - ŽUTA,** rođena 14.03.1958. godine u mjestu Potkozara, Općina Goražde. NSS, radnica. U redove Armije RBiH stupila 06.04.1992. Teško ranjena na Žuči - Orlić 18.09.1992. od granate, kao pripadnica 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade, preminula u bolnici 20.09.1992. Posthumno je odlikovana najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. i **„Ordenom zlatnog grba sa mačevima“** 1994. Jedna ulica u Velešićima nosi njeno ime. Ukopana je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 14 March 1958 in Potkozara, Municipality Goražde. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Heavily wounded on Žuč – Orlić – on 18 September 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade, died in hospital on 20 September 1992. She was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993 and the “Order of the golden coat of arms with swords” in 1994. One street in Velešići bears her name. She was buried in the cemetery Lav.



OHRANOVIĆ, Salko, **SABAHUDIN,** rođen 05.11.1971. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, saobraćajni tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Stradao u Velešićima 06.01.1993. kao pripadnik GB „Delta”. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 5 November 1971 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, traffic technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Died on Strelište in Velešići on 6 January 1993 as a member of the “Delta” Guard brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.



OMANOVIĆ, Mustafa, **NEDŽIB,** rođen 23.02.1959. godine u mjestu Vrbovik, Općina Breza. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 25.07.1992. Poginuo u Blekinom potoku 06.08.1992. od tromblona, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

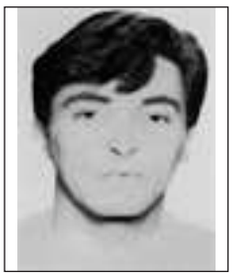
Born on 23 February 1959 in Vrbovik, Municipality Breza. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 25 July 1992. Killed in Blekin potok on 6 August 1992 by a grenade gun, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

OMANOVIĆ, Alija, **REDŽO,** rođen 24.04.1950. godine u mjestu Rešetnica, Općina Goražde. SSS, tekstilni tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 30.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju 25.01.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. PDO Novi Grad. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 24 April 1950 in Rešetnica, Municipality Goražde. Completed secondary education, textile technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 30 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj on 25 January 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd Anti–sabotage detachment of Novi Grad. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

OMBAŠIĆ, Ibrahim, **ZAHID,** rođen 12.12.1946. godine u mjestu Topčić polje, Općina Zenica. SSS, programer. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 21.12.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Mujkića brdo 12.06.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik Inžinjerijskog bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 12 December 1946 in Topčić polje, Municipality Zenica. Completed secondary education, programmer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 21 December 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 12 June 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Engineering battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



OMERAGIĆ, Ibrahim, **MUHAMED**, rođen 28.09.1963. godine u mjestu Đakovići, Općina Čajniče. SSS, ekonomski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Teško ranjen na Žuči - Orlić 27.07.1992. od metka, preminuo od posljedica ranjavanja 04.08.1992. u bolnici, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

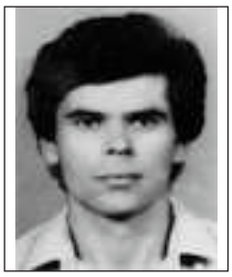
Born on 28 September 1963 in Đakovići, Municipality Čajniče. Completed secondary education, economics technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Heavily wounded on Žuč – Orlić – on 27 July 1992 by a bullet, died from his wounds on 4 August 1992 in hospital, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

OMEROVIĆ, Zihno, **EDIN**, rođen 23.01.1965. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1993. Ranjen na Žuči - Perivoje 14.06.1993. od granate, preminuo u bolnici 16.06.1993. kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 23 January 1965 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1993. Wounded on Žuč – Perivoje – on 14 June 1993 by a grenade, died in hospital 16 June 1993 as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

OMEROVIĆ, Muhamed, **MIRSAD**, rođen 23.04.1959. godine u mjestu Hajvazi, Općina Kalesija. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio je 12.04.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama 31.07.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 23 April 1959 in Hajvazi, Municipality Kalesija. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed on Poljine on 31 July 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



ORUČ, Sulejman, **ZIJAD**, rođen je 01.05.1952. godine u mjestu Kruševci, Općina Sokolac. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Teško ranjen na Žuči 30.07.1992. od granate, preminuo u bolnici 05.09.1992. na dužnosti komandira Prateće čete 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 1 May 1952 in Kruševci, Municipality Sokolac. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Heavily wounded on Žuč on 30 July 1992 by a grenade, died in hospital on 5 September 1992 on the duty of commander of the Support company of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

OSMANAGIĆ, Kemal, N**EVZAT**, rođen 26.12.1958. godine u Skoplju. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Jezera 31.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 26 December 1958 in Skoplje. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Jezera – on 31 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

OSMANI, Adem, **ISMET**, rođen 18.05.1958. godine u mjestu Mavrovo, Makedonija. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima 24.09.1992. od metka, na dužnosti komandira 1. čete 1. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

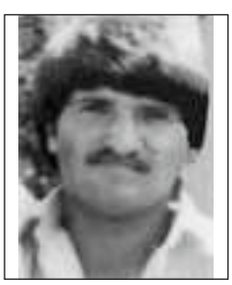
Born on 18 May 1958 in Mavrovo, Macedonia. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Pofalići on 24 September 1992 by a bullet, on the duty of commander of the 1st company of the 1st battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

OSMANOVIĆ, Haso, **HAZIM**, rođen 05.01.1971. godine u mjestu Šetići, Općina Rogatica. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 20.07.1992. Ranjen na Bjelašnici – Proskok 26.11.1994. od granate, od posljedica ranjavanja preminuo u bolnici 10.12.1994. na dužnosti komandira 3. voda 3. čete 4. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 5 January 1971 in Šetići, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 20 July 1992. Wounded on Bjelašnica – Proskok – on 26 November 1994 by a grenade, died from his wounds in hospital on 10 December 1994 on the duty of commander of the 3rd platoon of the 3rd company of the 4th battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

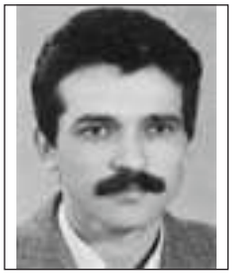
OSMIĆ, Ismet, **ELVIR**, rođen 06.12.1967. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, apsolvent Pravnog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.08.1992. Poginuo na Bjelašnici - Proskok 13.12.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik POč 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 6 December 1967 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, graduate student at the Faculty of Law in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 August 1992. Killed on Bjelašnica – Proskok – on 13 December 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the Anti-armour company of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.



OVČINA, Džafer, **BEČIR**, rođen 29.10.1954. godine u Vogošći. SSS, mašinbravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Ranjen u Vogošći – Barica 19.10.1992. od metka, preminuo od posljedica ranjavanja u bolnici 28.10.1992. kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 29 October 1954 in Vogošća. Completed secondary education, machinist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Wounded in Vogošća – Barica – on 19 October 1992 by a bullet, died from his wounds in hospital on 28 October 1992 as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



PAČO, Bećir, **EŠREF**, rođen 27.09.1950. godine u Gacku. VSS, agronom. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 19.07.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama 12.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 27 September 1950 in Gacko. Completed university education, agronomist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 19 July 1992. Killed on Poljine on 12 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

PALO, Halil, **KASIM**, rođen 05.01.1956. godine u mjestu Modrik, Općina Pale. VŠS, nastavnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Obolio od mišije groznice za vrijeme službe, preminuo u bolnici 04.05.1995. kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 5 January 1956 in Modrik, Municipality Pale. Completed higher education, teacher. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Suffered from haemorrhagic fever during service and died in hospital on 4 May 1995 as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

PANIĆ, Živko, **MLADEN**, rođen 09.08.1968. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 16.10.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – kota 850 05.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Marko.

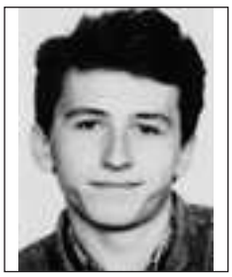
Born on 9 August 1968 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 16 October 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 5 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Marko cemetery.

PANJETA, Safet, **DŽEMAL**, rođen 17.05.1973. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. NŠS, učenik 4. Razreda Ekonomske škole u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Vracama 08.06.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik Odreda Pofalići I OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 17 May 1973 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed primary education, pupil of the fourth grade of the High School of Economics in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Vrace on 8 June 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Pofalići I detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

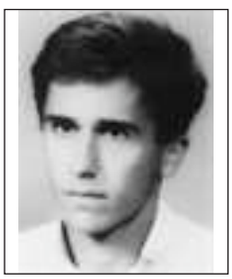
PANJETA, Bajro, **ESAD,** rođen 01.02.1968. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, kuhar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 27.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je u Haremu Alipašine džamije u Sarajevu.

Born on 1 February 1968 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, cook. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 27 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the graveyard of Alipasha's mosque in Sarajevo.



PANJETA, Zajko, **FAHRUDIN**, rođen 06.10.1968. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 20.04.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 6 October 1968 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 20 April 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



PANJETA, Ćamil, **ŠABAN**, rođen 10.02.1960. godine u mjestu Kutine, Općina Kalinovik. VSS, inžinjer elektrotehnike. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u rejonu Žuči 25.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

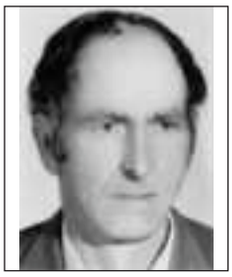
Born on 10 February 1960 in Kutine, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed university education, electrotechnics engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in the region of Žuč on 25 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the "Golden lily" badge in 1993. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

PANJETA, Bajro, **ZAHIR**, rođen 28.03.1960. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Novo Sarajevo. VŠS, pogonski inžinjer. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 27.7.1993. od granate, na dužnosti komandanta 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1996. Bivša Orlovačka ulica u Sarajevu nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je u Haremu Alipašine džamije u Sarajevu.

Born on 28 March 1960 in Sarajevo, Municipality Novo Sarajevo. Completed higher education, motor engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 27 July 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the "Golden lily" badge in 1996. The former Orlovačka street in Sarajevo is named after him. He was buried in the graveyard of Alipasha's mosque in Sarajevo.

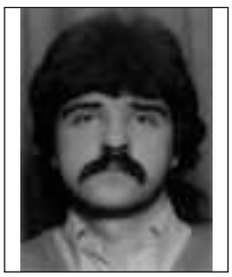
PANJETA, Ćamil, **ZIJO**, rođen 08.01.1957. godine u mjestu Kutine, Općina Kalinovik. SSS, tokar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 05.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 8 January 1957 in Kutine, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed secondary education, turner. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 5 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



PARADŽIK, Juro, **IVAN**, rođen 27.04.1940. godine u Modriči. SSS, zidar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Saobraćajni fakultet 16.06.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Josip.

Born on 27 April 1940 in Modriča. Completed secondary education, builder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering – on 16 June 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Josip cemetery.



PARO, Aziz, **AZEM**, rođen 28.06.1959. godine u Višegradu. SSS, ekonomski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 30.09.1992. Poginuo u Ugorskom - Šabanova kuća 23.12.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 28 June 1959 in Višegrad. Completed secondary education, economics technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 30 September 1992. Killed in Ugorsko – Šaban's house – on 23 December 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

PAZALJA, Ćamil, **HASAN**, rođen 06.05.1944. godine u mjestu Pazalja, Općina Višegrad. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 03.06.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju - Nizovi 11.09.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

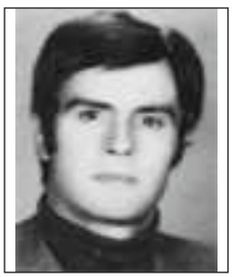
Born on 6 May 1944 in Pazalja, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 3 June 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Nizovi – on 11 September 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

PEKMEZ, Ago, **AGAN**, rođen 01.09.1958. godine u mjestu Dragovići, Općina Foča. SSS, tesar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 30.07.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 1 September 1958 in Dragovići, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, carpenter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 30 July 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

PIKNJAČ, Meho, **AHMED**, rođen 05.05.1924. godine u mjestu Uglješići, Općina Vogošća. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Zarobljen i masakriran u Vogošći - mjesto Krše 25.05.1992. kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Ugorsko.

Born on 5 May 1924 in Uglješići, Municipality Vogošća. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Captured and massacred in Vogošća – Krše – on 25 May 1992 as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Ugorsko cemetery.



PINDŽO, Dervo, **HAMED**, rođen 01.04.1952. godine u mjestu Rakitnica, Općina Trnovo. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Preminuo u bolnici od posljedica srčanog udara 31.03.1993. kao pripadnik MBč 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

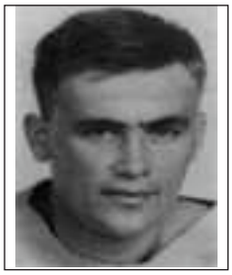
Born on 1 April 1952 in Rakitnica, Municipality Trnovo. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Died in hospital from a heart attack on 31 March 1993 as a member of the Mortar company of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

PINDŽO, Ćamil, **NEDŽAD**, rođen 04.05.1973. godine u mjestu Sušila, Općina Trnovo. SSS, saobraćajni tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Orliću 08.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik Odreda Velešići OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 4 May 1973 in Tušila, Municipality Trnovo. Completed secondary education, traffic technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 8 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Velešići detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

PINDŽO, Meho, **RAMIZ**, rođen je 04.02.1945. godine u mjestu Šabanci, Općina Trnovo. SSS, građevinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 22.06.1992. Nestao na Žuči 03.07.1993. kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Tijelo je ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani i do sada nije pronađeno.

Born on 4 February 1945 in Šabanci, Municipality Trnovo. Completed secondary education, construction technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 22 June 1992. Went missing on Žuč on 3 July 1993 as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side and has not yet been found.



PINDŽO, Mušo, **SEHADIN**, rođen 17.06.1968. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, pekar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – selo Živkovići 12.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik Komande 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 17 June 1968 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, baker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – village of Živkovići – on 12 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Command of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

PINTARIĆ, Konrad, **KREŠIMIR**, rođen 01.11.1947. godine u Bugojnu. VSS, profesor fizike. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju - Fočanska ulica 19.10.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Josip.

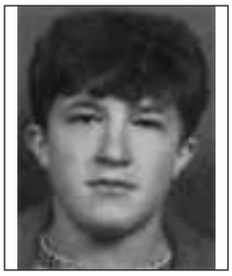
Born on 1 November 1947 in Bugojno. Completed university education, professor of physics. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Fočanska street – on 19 October 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Sveti Josip cemetery.

PITA, Meho, **HAJRO**, rođen 07.01.1940. godine u mjestu Podrid, Općina Čajniče. SSS, elektrovarilac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju – Fočanska ulica 15.02.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 12. brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 7 January 1940 in Podrid, Municipality Čajniče. Completed secondary education, electro welder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Fočanska street – on 15 February 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 12th Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

PITA, Nezir, **VEHID**, rođen 03.01.1940. godine u mjestu Podrid, Općina Čajniče. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Aerodromskoj pisti 11.02.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 3 January 1940 in Podrid, Municipality Čajniče. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on the airport runway on 11 February 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.



PLAKALO, Ševket, **MERSAL**, rođen 18.10.1975. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. Učenik 8. razreda osnovne škole. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama – Sjenička kosa 31.07.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 18 October 1975 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Pupil of the eight grade of primary school. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed on Poljine – Sjenička kosa – on 31 July 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

PLANJA, Avdo, **ŠEFIK**, rođen 27.05.1954. godine u mjestu Plane, Općina Sokolac. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Saobraćajni fakultet 01.12.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 27 May 1954 in Plane, Municipality Sokolac. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering – on 1 December 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

PLEĆAN, Ibrahim, **IBRO**, rođen 16.08.1955. godine u mjestu Kolakovići, Općina Olovo. SSS, varioc. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 26.05.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju – Fočanska ulica 07.03.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 16 August 1955 in Kolakovići, Municipality Olovo. Completed secondary education, welder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 26 May 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Fočanska street – on 7 March 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

POHARA, Ramiz, **SENAD**, rođen 24.09.1959. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, električar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Ugorskom 08.06.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

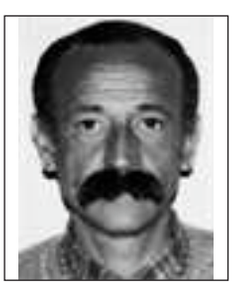
Born on 24 September 1959 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Ugorsko on 8 June 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

POZDER, Nazif, **ISMET**, rođen 03.03.1952. godine u mjestu Lizoperci, Općina Prozor. SSS, tesar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Orliću 18.09.1992. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 1. voda Prateće čete 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 3 March 1952 in Lizoperci, Municipality Prozor. Completed secondary education, carpenter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 18 September 1992 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 1st platoon of the Support company of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

PRELJEVIĆ, Zajko, **SEHAD**, rođen 01.01.1964. godine u mjestu Zagradina, Općina Priboj. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Menjak 03.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 1 January 1964 in Zagradina, Municipality Priboj. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Menjak – on 3 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



PRLJAČA, Sejfo, **NUSRET**, rođen 10.12.1953. godine u mjestu Bradići, Općina Pale. NŠS, kontrolor. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 09.01.1994. Poginuo na Treskavici – Runjavica 11.10.1995. od granate, kao pripadnik Inžinjerijskog bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 10 December 1953 in Bradići, Municipality Pale. Completed primary education, controller. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 9 January 1994. Killed on Treskavica – Runjavica – on 11 October 1995 by a grenade, as a member of the Engineering battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

PURDIĆ, Ibrahim, **ZAHID**, rođen 27.04.1960. godine u Zvorniku. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 16.05.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 27 April 1960 in Zvornik. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 16 May 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

PURIŠ, Asim, **ADNAN**, rođen 22.12.1963. godine u mjestu Godijeno, Općina Foča. SSS, konobar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Nestao u Hotonju – Aleksina kuća 07.08.1992. kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani, razmjenjeno 1995. godine. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 22 December 1963 in Godijeno, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, waiter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Went missing in Hotonj – Aleksa's house – on 7 August 1992 as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. His body remained on the enemy side. It was exchanged in 1995. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

RAČIĆ, Džemal, **ENES**, rođen 26.02.1960. godine u Višegradu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Orlić 03.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 26 February 1960 in Višegrad. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 3 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

RADONČIĆ, Mino, **ENVER**, rođen 19.05.1946. godine u mjestu Kruševo, Općina Plav. VSS, profesor maternjeg jezika. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Orlić 23.09.1992. od granate, na dužnosti pomoćnika komandanta za moral, informativno-propagandne djelatnosti i vjerska pitanja 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 19 May 1946 in Kruševo, Municipality Plav. Completed university education, professor of the mother tongue. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 23 September 1992 by a grenade, on the duty of deputy commander for morale, informative and propaganda activities and religious issues of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

RADONJA, Šaćir, **HAMDO**, rođen 05.01.1960. godine u mjestu Čestaljevo, Općina Kalinovik. VSS, diplomirani ekonomista. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - kota 850 05.12.1992. od metka, na dužnosti pomoćnika komandanta za bezbjednost 3. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**" 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 5 January 1960 in Čestaljevo, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed university education, economist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 5 December 1992 by a bullet, on the duty of deputy commander for security of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the "Golden lily" badge in 1993. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

RADONJA, Osman, **ŠAĆIR**, rođen 20.06.1932. godine u mjestu Čestaljevo, Općina Kalinovik. SSS, vatrogasac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. godine. Poginuo u Velešićima 01.09.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. PDO OpŠO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 20 June 1932 in Čestaljevo, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed secondary education, fireman. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Velešići on 1 September 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd Anti–sabotage detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

RADOVAC, Adem, **SAMIR**, rođen 17.05.1966. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 20.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik Izviđačko-diverzantske čete 1. mehanizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvećim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni Ljiljan**" 1993. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 17 May 1966 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 20 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Reconnaissance–sabotage company of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the "Golden lily" badge in 1993. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

RADOVIĆ, Suljo, **MURAT**, rođen 03.05.1946. godine u Goraždu. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 13.04.1993. Poginuo u Vogošći - Orahov brijeg 23.05.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 3 May 1946 in Goražde. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 13 April 1993. Killed in Vogošća – Orahov brijeg – on 23 May 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

RAMIĆ, Halid, **ENES**, rođen 12.12.1958. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 13.12.1992. od tromblona, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 12 December 1958 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 13 December 1992 by a grenade gun, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

RAMIĆ, Bajro, **HASAN**, rođen 07.09.1955. godine u mjestu Jelačići, Općina Višegrad. SSS, metalopletač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.06.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 27.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 7 September 1955 in Jelačići, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, metalworker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 June 1992. Killed on Žuč on 27 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

RAMIĆ, Halil, **HRUSTEM**, rođen 01.06.1941. godine u Vukasovići, Općina Ilijaš. SSS, električar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 06.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Vrbanjuša.

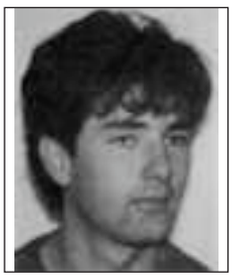
Born on 1 June 1941 in Vukasovići, Municipality Ilijaš. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 6 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Vrbanjuša cemetery.

RAMIĆ, Halil, **MEHMED**, rođen 11.07.1955. godine u mjestu Vukasovići, Općina Ilijaš. SSS, limar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 29.09.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Vrbanjuša.

Born on 11 July 1955 in Vukasovići, Municipality Ilijaš. Completed secondary education, tinsmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 29 September 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Vrbanjuša cemetery.

RAMOVIĆ, Bećir, **HASAN**, rođen 02.02.1966. godine u mjestu Mironići, Općina Pljevlja. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima 28.05.1992. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 2. voda 3. čete Odreda Pofalići II OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 2 February 1966 in Mironići, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Pofalići on 28 May 1992 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 2nd platoon of the 3rd company of the Pofalići II detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.



RAMOVIĆ, Rašid, **MEDIN**, rođen 10.05.1971. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Orlić 08.06.1992. od bombe, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 10 May 1971 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 8 June 1992 by a bomb, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

RASTODER, Avdija, **NEDŽAD**, rođen 20.11.1968. godine u Peći, Općina Peć. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 19.03.1993. Poginuo u Hotonju – Nizovi 22.01.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 20 November 1968 in Peć, Municipality Peć. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 19 March 1993. Killed in Hotonj – Nizovi – on 22 January 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

RAŽIĆ, Osman, **DŽEVAD**, rođen 10.05.1957. godine u mjestu Stari Mejdan, Općina Sanski Most. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 30.05.1992. Poginuo na Marin Dvoru 19.06.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 10 May 1957 in Stari Mejdan, Municipality Sanski Most. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 30 May 1992. Killed on Marin Dvor on 19 June 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

REDŽOVIĆ, Mujo, **HAMED**, rođen 08.01.1958. godine u mjestu Brojnići, Općina Pale. VSS, pogonski inžinjer. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 22.07.1993. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 4. čete 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 8 January 1958 in Brojnići, Municipality Pale. Completed university education, motor engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 22 July 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 4th company of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

REDŽOVIĆ, Husein, **MIRSAD**, rođen 02.08.1967. godine u mjestu Grahovište, Općina Vogošća. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Treskavici 22.08.1995. od granate, kao pripadnik LARv PVO 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Boljakov Potok.

Born on 2 August 1967 in Grahovište, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Treskavica on 22 August 1995 by a grenade, as a member of the Light Air defence artillery–rocket platoon of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Boljakov Potok cemetery.

RIDŽAL, Šaban, **MUSTAFA**, rođen 21.06.1972. godine u mjestu Ridžali, Općina Zavidovići. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 22.05.1992. Poginuo u Ugorskom 14.05.1993. od mine, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 21 June 1972 in Ridžali, Municipality Zavidovići. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 22 May 1992. Killed in Ugorsko on 14 May 1993 by a mine, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

RIZVANOVIĆ, Alija, **MUSTAFA**, rođen 13.11.1962. godine u mjestu Lastva, Općina Trebinje. SSS, metalobrusač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Perivoje 05.01.1994. od metka, na dužnosti komandira 4. čete 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

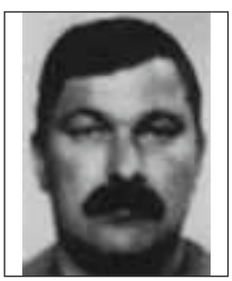
Born on 13 November 1962 in Lastva, Municipality Trebinje. Completed secondary education, metal grinder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Perivoje – on 5 January 1994 by a bullet, on the duty of commander of the 4th company of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

RIZVANOVIĆ, Alija, **SAMIR**, rođen 11.01.1970. godine u Trebinju. SSS, metalobrusač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Mali Vis 14.06.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik čVP 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 11 January 1970 in Trebinje. Completed secondary education, metal grinder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mali Vis – on 14 June 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the Military police company of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

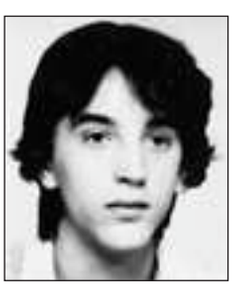
RIZVIĆ, Muhamed, **MELINDA**, rođena 15.01.1968. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, student Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupila 15.10.1994. Poginula na Bjelašnici 02.11.1994. od granate, kao pripadnica POč 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopana je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 15 January 1968 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, student of the Medical faculty in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 October 1994. Killed on Bjelašnica on 2 November 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the Anti-armour company of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. She was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.



RIZVO, Derviš, **AHMED**, rođen 11.02.1955. godine u mjestu Čevljanovići, Općina Ilijaš. Vojno lice. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 22.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju – Fočanska ulica 15.02.1993. od metka, na dužnosti zamjenika komandanta 1. bataljona 12. brdske brigade. Jedna ulica u Sarajevu nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači**.**

Born on 11 February 1955 in Čevljanovići, Municipality Ilijaš. Military personnel. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 22 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Fočanska street – on 15 February 1993 by a bullet, on the duty of deputy commander of the 1st battalion of the 12th Mountain Brigade. One street in Sarajevo is named after him. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery**.**



ROKŠA, Husein, **SENAD**, rođen 21.12.1964. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Nestao na Poljinama – Sjenička kosa 20.07.1992. kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani, pronađeno je 2007. godine. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 21 December 1964 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Went missing on Poljine – Sjenička kosa – on 20 July 1992 as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. His body remained on the enemy side. It was found in 2007. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

RONDIĆ, Kamber, **EDIB**, rođen 30.01.1956. godineu mjestu Ivanje, Općina Prijepolje. VSS, geodetski inžinjer. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 11.04.1992. Nestao na Stupu - TAT 01.09.1992. na dužnosti komandira 2. voda 1. čete 1. sandžačke brigade. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani, razmjenjeno je 1993. Posthumno je odlikovan najvećim ratnim priznanjem značkom „ **Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1992. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

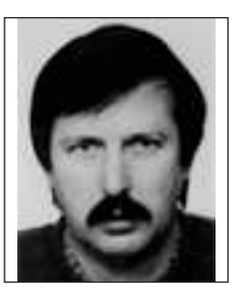
Born on 30 January 1956in Ivanje, Municipality Prijepolje. Completed university education, surveying engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 11 April 1992. Went missing on Stup – TAT – on 1 September 1992 on the duty of commander of the 2nd platoon of the 1st company of the 1st Sanjak Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was exchanged in 1993. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1992. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ROVČANIN, Ćamil, **DENIJAL**, rođen 07.01.1956. godine u mjestu Gračanica, Općina Prijepolje. VŠS, ekonomista. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 26.11.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Golo brdo 29.01.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik POč 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 7 January 1956 in Gračanica, Municipality Prijepolje. Completed higher education, economist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 26 November 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 29 January 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Anti-armour company of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

SABLJICA, Omer, **ADEM**, rođen 13.08.1949. godine u mjestu Bojići, Općina Kalinovik. SSS, vodoinstalater. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 13.08.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 13 August 1949 in Bojići, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed secondary education, plumber. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 13 August 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.



SALIĆ, Sulejman, **ABDULAH**, rođen 25.11.1949. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, student Građevinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 24.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

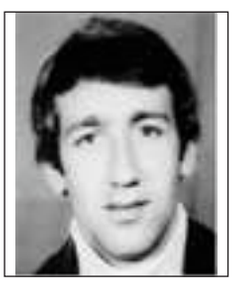
Born on 25 November 1949 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, student of the Faculty of Civil Engineering in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 24 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

SALIĆ, Himzo, **ENVER**, rođen 15.04.1952. godine u mjestu Pripećak, Općina Rogatica. SSS, vatrogasni tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 19.10.1992. Poginuo u Ugorskom 24.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 15 April 1952 in Pripećak, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, fire-fighting technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 19 October 1992. Killed in Ugorsko on 24 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

SALISPAHIĆ, Muharem, **MUSTAFA**, rođen 19.12.1948. godine u mjestu Turkovići, Općina Pale. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Orlić 08.06.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik Odreda Velešići OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 19 December 1948 in Turkovići, Municipality Pale. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 8 June 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Velešići detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.



SAMARDŽIĆ, Smail, **EMIN**, rođen 04.01.1956. godine u mjestu Barimo, Općina Višegrad. SSS, električar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama - Sjenička kosa 28.02.1993. od metka, na dužnosti komandira 3. voda 2. čete 2. bataljona 12. brdske brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

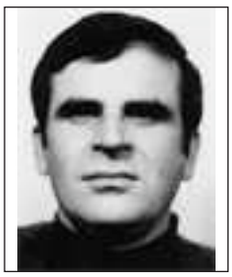
Born on 4 January 1956 in Barimo, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed on Poljine – Sjenička kosa – on 28 February 1993 by a bullet, on the duty of commander of the 3rd platoon of the 2nd company of the 2nd battalion of the 12th Mountain Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

SAMARDŽIJA, Rajko, **VELIMIR**, rođen 02.10.1965. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, građevinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.10.1992. Ranjen na Žuči 23.07.1993. od granate, preminuo u bolnici 25.07.1993. kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Marko.

Born on 2 October 1965 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, construction technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 October 1992. Wounded on Žuč on 23 July 1993 by a grenade, died in hospital on 25 July 1993 as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Marko cemetery.

SARAČ, Munib, **ŠEMSO**, rođen 22.04.1952. godine u mjestu Setihovu, Općina Rudo. SSS, mašinbravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 14.08.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 22 April 1952 in Setihovo, Municipality Rudo. Completed secondary education, machinist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 14 August 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.



SARAČEVIĆ, Ago, **AGO**, rođen 08.02.1944. godine u mjestu Ljubomišlje, Općina Rogatica. SSS, građevinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo u vogošći - Kobilja Glava 20.07.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

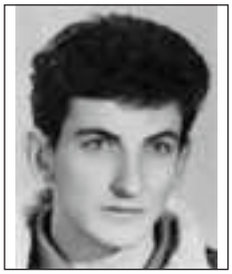
Born on 8 February 1944 in Ljubomišlje, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, construction technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 20 July 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

SARAČEVIĆ, Abdulah, **MEMIŠ**, rođen 05.10.1949. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, vodoinstalater. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 24.04.1992. Poginuo na Gračan brdu 05.07.1995. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Čekaluša.

Born on 5 October 1949 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, plumber. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 24 April 1992. Killed on Gračan brdo on 5 July 1995 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Čekaluša cemetery.

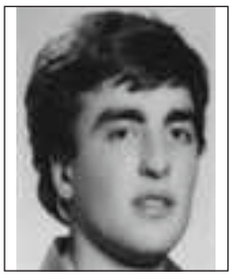
SEJDIĆ, Arif, **REMZIJA**, rođen 22.03.1953. godine u mjestu Nebočaj, Općina Vogošća. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 05.11.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju – Fočanska ulica 26.07.1995. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 22 March 1953 in Nebočaj, Municipality Vogošća. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 5 November 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Fočanska street – on 26 July 1995 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



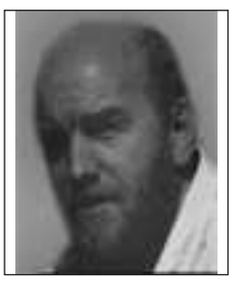
SEJMENOVIĆ, Huso, **NUMAN**, rođen 05.02.1965. godine u Tešnju. SSS, ekonomski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Ranjen na Žuči, od granate. Nakon 40 dana, 22.09.1993. preminuo u bolnici od posljedica ranjavanja, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 5 February 1965 in Tešanj. Completed secondary education, economics technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Wounded on Žuč by a grenade. Forty days later, on 22 September 1993, he died in hospital from his wounds, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.



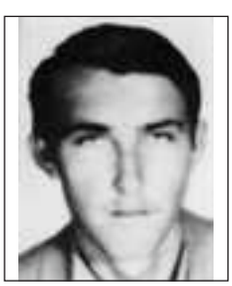
SELAVA, Sinan, **ŠABAN**, rođen 18.02.1961. godine u mjestu Višnjevo, općina Travnik. SSS, rukovaoc građevinskih mašina. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 31.07.1993. Poginuo na Žuči 23.11.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 18 February 1961 in Višnjevo, Municipality Travnik. Completed secondary education, operator of construction machines. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 31 July 1993. Killed on Žuč on 23 November 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



SELIMAGIĆ, Kasim, **SABAHUDIN**, rođen 29.11.1949. godine u Priboju. VSS, diplomirani ekonomista. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 07.07.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Vukuša 16.06.1995. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan ja na mezarju Himzarina.

Born on 29 November 1949 in Priboj. Completed university education, economist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 7 July 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Vukuša – on 16 June 1995 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Himzarina cemetery.

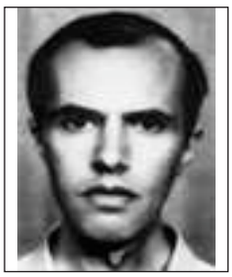


SELIMOVIĆ, Rifet, **DERVIŠ**, rođen 18.10.1961. godine u mjestu Lipnik, Općina Ilijaš. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Stradao u Studentskom domu Bjelave 15.11.1995. kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 18 October 1961 in Lipnik, Municipality Ilijaš. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Died in the Student dormitory Bjelave on 15 November 1995 as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

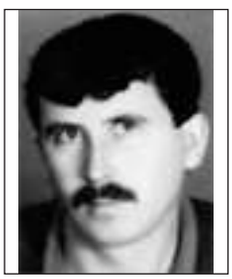
SELIMOVIĆ, Smajo, **EKREM**, rođen 15.07.1939. godine u mjestu Zaušje, općina Bileća. SSS, elektičar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.08.1992. Poginuo na Alipašinom polju 28.04.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan na mezarju Budakovići.

Born on 15 July 1939 in Zaušje, Municipality Bileća. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 August 1992. Killed on Alipašino polje on 28 April 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Budakovići cemetery.



SELIMOVIĆ, Avdija, **SALEM**, rođen 10.04.1960. godine u mjestu Lišci, Općina Olovo. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 15.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan ja na mezarju Lav.

Born on 10 April 1960 in Lišci, Municipality Olovo. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 15 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

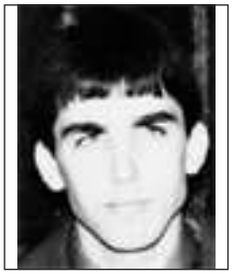


SINOTIĆ, Ramo, **GALIB**, rođen 11.11.1956. godine u mjestu Bogdašići, Općina Višegrad. SSS, vatrogasac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Okrugla šuma 27.05.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik Odreda Pofalići I OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 11 November 1956 in Bogdašići, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, fireman. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Okrugla šuma – on 27 May 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Pofalići I detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

SIVAC, Mustafa, **ASIM**, rođen 15.03.1944. godine u mjestu Sudići, Općina Ilijaš. SSS, saobraćajni tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Pofalićima 19.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 15 March 1944 in Sudići, Municipality Ilijaš. Completed secondary education, traffic technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Pofalići on 19 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



SJENAR, Mujo, **IBRAHIM**, rođen 13.05.1965. godine na Kobiljoj Glavi, Općina Vogošća. SSS, student I godine Elektrotehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Orlić 17.01.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Orlić.

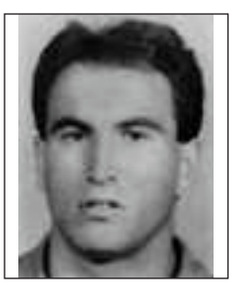
Born on 13 May 1965 on Kobilja Glava, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, first year student at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 17 January 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Orlić cemetery.

SJENAR, Mujo, **OMER**, rođen 02.02.1949. godine u mjestu Imamovići, Općina Sokolac. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Treskavici - Borikovac 06.10.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1997. Ukopan je na mezarju Orlić.

Born on 2 February 1949 in Imamovići, Municipality Sokolac. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Treskavica – Borikovac – on 6 October 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1997. He was buried in the Orlić cemetery.

SKENDEROVIĆ, Gano, **SAFET**, rođen je 18.04.1965. godine u mjestu Vitomirica, Općina Peć. SSS, mesar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Saobraćajni fakultet 14.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 18 April 1965 in Vitomirica, Municipality Peć. Completed secondary education, butcher. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering – on 14 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



SMAILAGIĆ, Spaho, **ESAD**, rođen 20.03.1961. godine u mjestu Tuhobići, Općina Kalinovik. SSS, ekonomski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića brdo 03.07.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 20 March 1961 in Tuhobići, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed secondary education, economics technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 3 July 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

SMAJKAN, Hajro, **SAFET**, rođen 10.11.1926. godine u mjestu Godijeno, Općina Foča. SSS, vozovođa. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 18.05.1992. Poginuo u Velešićima 13.10.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 10 November 1926 in Godijeno, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, train driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 18 May 1992. Killed in Velešići on 13 October 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

SOFOVIĆ, Mustafa, **ALMIR**, rođen 06.04.1969. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju - Nizovi 11.08.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 6 April 1969 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Nizovi – on 11 August 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

SOFTIĆ, Ramo, **HAJRUDIN**, rođen 01.12.1948. godine u mjestu Uglješici, Općina Vogošća. SSS, alatničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992 Poginuo u Vogošći - Saobraćajni fakultet 04.01.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarje Stadion.

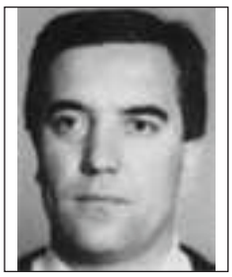
Born on 1 December 1948 in Uglješići, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, tool worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992 Killed in Vogošća – Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering – on 4 January 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

SOKOLOVIĆ, Mujo, **FADIL**, rođen 20.05.1965. godine u mjestu Bačica, Općina Tutin. SSS, tesar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 15.10.1992. od bombe, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 20 May 1965 in Bačica, Municipality Tutin. Completed secondary education, carpenter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 15 October 1992 by a bomb, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

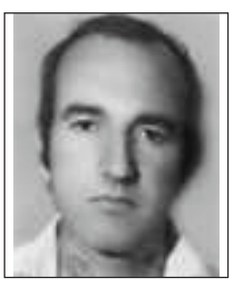
SOKOLJANIN, Ekrem, **VAHIDIN**, rođen 18.11.1973. godine u Vogošći. NŠS, učenik srednje Mašinske škole u Vogošći. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Barica 19.10.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 18 November 1973 in Vogošća. Completed primary education, pupil of the High school of Mechanical Engineering in Vogošća. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Barica – on 19 October 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



SPAHIĆ, Ćamil, **ALIJA**, rođen 28.01.1955. godine u mjestu Bogovići, Općina Pale. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 14.10.1992. Ranjen na Žuči – Golo brdo 14.08.1993. od metka, preminuo u bolnici 18.08.1993. na dužnosti komandira 3. voda 2. čete 1. bataljona 1.motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 28 January 1955 in Bogovići, Municipality Pale. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 14 October 1992. Wounded on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 14 August 1993 by a bullet, died in hospital on 18 August 1993 on the duty of commander of the 3rd platoon of the 2nd company of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.



SPAHIĆ, Murtez, **ENVER**, rođen 25.06.1947. godine u mjestu Vučitrn. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 30.04.1992. Poginuo na Mojmilu 15.12.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 25 June 1947 in Vučitrn. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 30 April 1992. Killed on Mojmilo on 15 December 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

SPAHIĆ, Ramiz, **RAŠID**, rođen 21.04.1955. godine u Vogošći. SSS, mašinbravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Ranjen u Ugorskom 13.12.1993. od metka, preminuo u bolnici 15.12.1993. kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 21 April 1955 in Vogošća. Completed secondary education, machinist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Wounded in Ugorsko on 13 December 1993 by a bullet, died in hospital on 15 December 1993 as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

SPAHIĆ, Ćamil, **SALKO**, rođen 01.06.1946. godine u mjestu Podvitez, Općina Pale. SSS, vodoinstalater. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 11.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 1 June 1946 in Podvitez, Municipality Pale. Completed secondary education, plumber. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 11 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

STANIĆ, Mato, **MIODRAG**, rođen 23.09.1961. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinobravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.12.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – kota 830 27.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Josip.

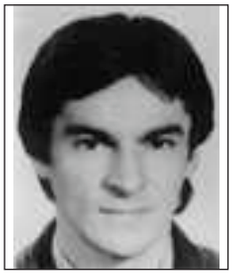
Born on 23 September 1961 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 December 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 830 – on 27 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Josip cemetery.

STANIĆ, Pero, **ŽELJKO**, rođen 19.05.1968. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, student 3. godine Mašinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 24.08.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 05.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Marko.

Born on 19 May 1968 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, third year student at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 24 August 1992. Killed on Žuč on 5 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Marko cemetery.

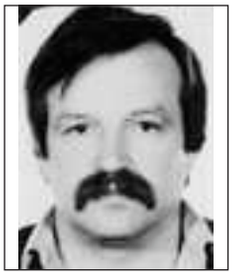
STOJAKOVIĆ, Dimitrije, **DUŠAN**, rođen 04.08.1938. godine u Banja Luci. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 02.05.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 16.10.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan na groblju Lav.

Born on 4 August 1938 in Banja Luka. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 2 May 1992. Killed on Žuč on 16 October 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



SULIMANOVSKI, Alija, **MEČO**, rođen 26.05.1953. godine u Kumanovu, Makedonija. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 28.10.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju – Fočanska ulica 08.06.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 26 May 1953 in Kumanovo, Macedonia. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 28 October 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Fočanska street – on 8 June 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



SULJEVIĆ, Alija, **ALIJA**, rođen 16.11.1951. godine u mjestu Govza, Općina Foča. VŠS, geometar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Pofalićima 06.06.1992. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 1. voda 2. čete Odreda Pofalići II OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 16 November 1951 in Govza, Municipality Foča. Completed higher education, land surveyor. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Pofalići on 6 June 1992 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 1st platoon of the 2nd company of the Pofalići II detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

SULJEVIĆ, Muradif, **AVDURAHMAN**, rođen 03.08.1960. godine u mjestu Kanje, Općina Bijelo Polje. VŠS, pravnik. U redove Armije BiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju - Nizovi 17.10.1993. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 2. čete 3. bataljona 1.motorizovane brigade.Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 3 August 1960 in Kanje, Municipality Bijelo Polje. Completed higher education, lawyer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Nizovi – on 17 October 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 2nd company of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

SULJEVIĆ, Sulejman, **ENVER**, rođen 27.01.1956. godine u mjestu Govza, Općina Foča. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 08.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade.. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 27 January 1956 in Govza, Municipality Foča. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 8 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

SULJOVIĆ, Omer, **ZAJKO**, rođen 23.10.1951. godine u mjestu Petovići, Općina Pale. SSS, elektrovarilac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 14.07.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Perivoji 14.06.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 23 October 1951 in Petovići, Municipality Pale. Completed secondary education, electro welder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 14 July 1992. Killed on Žuč – Perivoji – on 14 June 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

SUŠIĆ, Meho, **VEJSIL**, rođen 08.04.1965. godine u mjestu Umoljani, Općina Trnovo. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Orlić 11.09.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 8 April 1965 in Umoljani, Municipality Trnovo. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 11 September 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ŠABANOVIĆ, Ramiz, **DEDO**, rođen 08.05.1961. godine u mjestu Klakorine, Općina Pljevlja. SSS, mašinbravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Treskavici - Dujmovići 03.05.1995. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 8 May 1961 in Klakorine, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed secondary education, machinist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Treskavica – Dujmovići – on 3 May 1995 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

ŠABANOVIĆ, Salko, **SEAD**, rođen 29.05.1961. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinbravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Perivoji 14.06.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik čVP 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 29 May 1961 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machinist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Perivoji – on 14 June 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Military police company of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ŠABIĆ, Mehmed, **IZET**, rođen 11.02.1949. godine u Ilijašu. VŠS, nastavnik razredne nastave. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju – Fočanska ulica 03.07.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

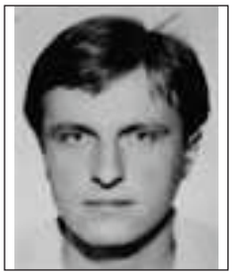
Born on 11 February 1949 in Ilijaš. Completed higher education, teacher. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Fočanska street – on 3 July 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ŠABIĆ, Murat, **MUSTAFA**, rođen 03.06.1947. godine u mjestu Draganjić, Općina Šipovo. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Višnjiku 29.11.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 3 June 1947 in Draganjić, Municipality Šipovo. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Višnjik on 29 November 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

ŠABIĆ, Mehmed, **PAŠAGA**, rođen 21.05.1944. godine u mjestu Vladojevići, Općina Ilijaš. NŠS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.08.1993. Poginuo na Žuči - između Visa i Golog brda 17.01.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Boljakov Potok.

Born on 21 May 1944 in Vladojevići, Municipality Ilijaš. Completed primary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 August 1993. Killed on Žuč – between Vis and Golo brdo – on 17 January 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Boljakov Potok cemetery.

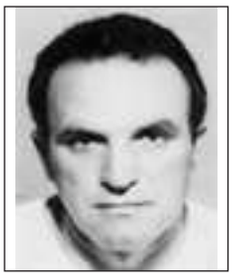


ŠAČIĆ, Ibro, **MEHO**, rođen 20.03.1960. godine u Ulog, Općina Kalinovik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči, 11.01.1994. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 3. voda 1. čete 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 20 March 1960 in Ulog, Municipality Kalinovik. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 11 January 1994 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 3rd platoon of the 1st company of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

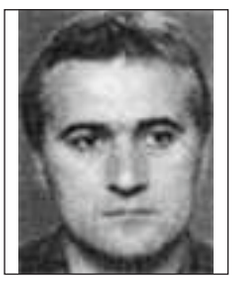
ŠAČIĆ, Tahir, **VAHID**, rođen 02.01.1950. godine u mjestu Tomišija, Općina Kalinovik. SSS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Perivoji 20.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 2 January 1950 in Tomišija, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed secondary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Perivoji – on 20 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



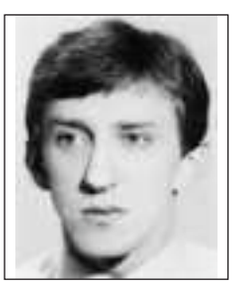
ŠAHBAZ, Alija, **ADEM**, rođen 27.07.1947. godine u mjestu Ratine, Općina Foča. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 30.07.1993. Pozlilo mu na liniji 17.07.1994. Preminuo u bolnici 18.07.1994. kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 27 July 1947 in Ratine, Municipality Foča. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 30 July 1993. He fell ill on the battle line on 17 July 1994 and died in hospital on 18 July 1994 as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.



ŠAHIĆ, Velija, **ZIHNIJA**, rođen 03.01.1957. godine u mjestu Palašće, Općina Priboj. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Bjelašnici 01.10.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 3 January 1957 in Palašće, Municipality Priboj. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Bjelašnica on 1 October 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.



ŠAHOVIĆ, Mehmed, **ENVER**, rođen 18.11.1959. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Amije RBiH stupio 05.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 06.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Vrbanjuša.

Born on 18 November 1959 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 5 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 6 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Vrbanjuša cemetery.

ŠAKIĆ, Kasim, **JASMIN**, rođen 23.08.1968. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, student Mašinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.05.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju – Fočanska ulica 16.09.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mazarju Kovači.

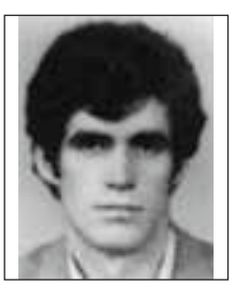
Born on 23 August 1968 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, student of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 May 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Fočanska street – on 16 September 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ŠATARA, Magbul, **MUJO**, rođen 11.10.1952. godine u mjestu Kržava, Općina Pljevlja. SSS, instalater. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 25.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 11 October 1952 in Kržava, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed secondary education, plumber. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 25 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

ŠATOR, Avdo, **MUJO**, rođen 10.03.1962. godine u mjestu Lokve, Općina Čapljina. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1994. Poginuo na Bjelašnici 06.10.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 10 March 1962 in Lokve, Municipality Čapljina. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1994. Killed on Bjelašnica on 6 October 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.



ŠEHIĆ, Husein, **FEHIM**, rođen 22.05.1957. godine u mjestu Luka, Općina Srebrenica. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama 27.04.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Koblja Glava.

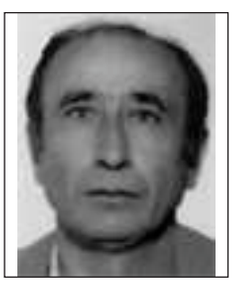
Born on 22 May 1957 in Luka, Municipality Srebrenica. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed on Poljine on 27 April 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

ŠEHOVIĆ, Zahid, **ENVER**, rođen 15.01.1967. godine u mjestu Bujakovina, Općina Foča. Vojno lice. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 27.07.1993. od granate, na dužnosti komandanta 1. motorizovane brigade. Odlikovan je najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1992. i posthumno „**Ordenom heroja oslobodilačkog rata**“ 1994. Jedna ulica u Sarajevu nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je u haremu Alipašine džamije u Sarajevu.

Born on 15 January 1967 in Bujakovina, Municipality Foča. Military personnel. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 27 July 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1992 and posthumously the “Order of the hero of the liberation war” in 1994. One street in Sarajevo is named after him. He was buried in the graveyard of Alipasha’s mosque in Sarajevo.

ŠEJTO, Hasan, **MUJO**, rođen 16.02.1956. godine u mjestu Ugorsko, Općina Vogošća. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Tri bukve - u blizini kote 850 18.09.1992. od bombe, na dužnosti komandira čete „Ugorsko“ OpŠO Vogošća. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Jedna ulica u Vogošći nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 16 February 1956 in Ugorsko, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Tri bukve – near Hill 850 – on 18 September 1992 by a bomb, on the duty of commander of the “Ugorsko” company of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. One street in Vogošća is named after him. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



ŠESTO, Mustafa, **ENVER**, rođen 20.10.1945. godine u mjestu Ulog, Općina Kalinovik. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 27.09.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 21.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik Inžinjerijskog bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 20 October 1945 in Ulog, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 27 September 1992. Killed on Žuč on 21 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Engineering battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ŠETKIĆ, Zemrija, **BAKIR**, rođen 05.08.1970. godine u mjestu Holijaci, Općina Višegrad. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. godine. Poginuo na Žuči - Mujkića Brdo 03.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 5 August 1970 in Holijaci, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića Brdo – on 3 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ŠITO, Salko, **SENAD**, rođen 01.02.1965. godine u mjestu Brda, Općina Kalinovik. SSS, drvni tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Konjicu - Bjelimići 04.02.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Bjelimići-Konjic.

Born on 1 February 1965 in Brda, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed secondary education, wood technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Konjic – Bjelimići – on 4 February 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Bjelimići–Konjic cemetery.

ŠKAMO, Avdo, **EDIN**, rođen 17.09.1971. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, kuhar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Nedžarićima – na putu prema Azićima 14.09.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 17 September 1971 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, cook. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Nedžarići – on the road towards Azići – on 14 September 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ŠKORO, Avdo, **ISMET**, rođen 08.10.1952. godine u mjestu Sočani, Općina Kalinovik. SSS, kuhar. U redove ARBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – blizu kote 850 18.09.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 8 October 1952 in Sočani, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed secondary education, cook. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – near Hill 850 – on 18 September 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

ŠKORO, Alija, **SENAD**, rođen 30.05.1967. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, metaloglodač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Mujkića brdo 08.06.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 30 May 1967 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, milling machine operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 8 June 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ŠOPOVIĆ, Mehmed, **SALIH**, rođen 03.07.1940. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. NŠS, mesar. U redove ARBiH stupio 17.10.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 16.08.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 3 July 1940 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed primary education, butcher. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 17 October 1992. Killed on Žuč on 16 August 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

ŠORLIJA, Mustafa, **HUSO**, rođen 12.05.1940. godine u mjestu Dragovići, Općina Foča. NŠS, pekar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 25.08.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 06.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 12 May 1940 in Dragovići, Municipality Foča. Completed primary education, baker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 25 August 1992. Killed on Žuč on 6 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

ŠOŠIĆ, Nezir, **TEUFIK**, rođen 29.09.1969. godine u mjestu Stoborani, Općina Han Pijesak. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama 31.07.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 29 September 1969 in Stoborani, Municipality Han Pijesak. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed on Poljine on 31 July 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ŠURKOVIĆ, Ševko, **EKREM**, rođen 26.02.1963. godine u mjestu Odžaci, Općina Konjic. SSS, službenik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 27.07.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

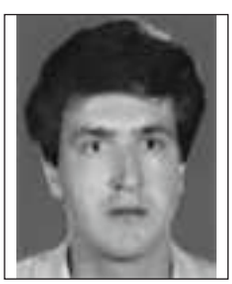
Born on 26 February 1963 in Odžaci, Municipality Konjic. Completed secondary education, civil servant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 27 July 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ŠUVALIJA, Mehmed, **MIRALEM**, rođen 27.06.1944. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, elektromehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 24.10.1993od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Vrbanjuša.

Born on 27 June 1944 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, electromechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 24 October 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Vrbanjuša cemetery.

TABAKOVIĆ, Šaćir, **MUHAMED**, rođen 02.02.1943. godine u mjestu Slap, Općina Rogatica. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 23.08.1993. Poginuo u Vogošći - Saobracajni fakultet 01.12.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 2 February 1943 in Slap, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 23 August 1993. Killed in Vogošća – Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering – on 1 December 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



TAHIRBEGOVIĆ, Meho, **DAVER**, rođen 11.11.1961. godine u mjestu Saš, Općina Foča. SSS, student 2. godine Šumarskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 20.06.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju – Nizovi 11.10.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 11 November 1961 in Saš, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, second year student at the Faculty of Forestry in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 20 June 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Nizovi – on 11 October 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

TAHIROVIĆ, Ibro, **HILMO**, rođen 15.12.1930. godine u mjestu Gučevići, Općina Tutin. SSS, zidar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Umro prirodnom smrću na Pofalićima 12.02.1993. kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 15 December 1930 in Gučevići, Municipality Tutin. Completed secondary education, builder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Died of natural causes in Pofalići on 12 February 1993 as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

TAHIROVIĆ, Jonuz, **JUSUF**, rođen 21.07.1962. godine u Sjenici. SSS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Nestao na Stupu - TAT 01.09.1992. kao pripadnik 1. sandžačke brigade. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani, razmjenjeno je 1994. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 21 July 1962 in Sjenica. Completed secondary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Went missing on Stup – TAT – on 1 September 1992 as a member of the 1st Sanjak Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was exchanged in 1994. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

TAHIROVIĆ, Hilmo, **SAFET**, rođen 27.06.1970. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 16.05.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Pajdaci 08.06.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. čete Odreda Pofalići I OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 27 June 1970 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 16 May 1992. Killed on Žuč – Pajdaci – on 8 June 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd company of the Pofalići I detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

TANOVIĆ, Muharem, **MIRSAD**, rođen 19.12.1951. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. VSS, profesor. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 18.06.1993. Nestao na Žuči - Golo brdo 23.07.1993. kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani, razmjenjeno je 1993. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 19 December 1951 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed university education, professor. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 18 June 1993. Went missing on Žuč – Golo brdo 23 July 1993 as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was exchanged in 1993. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

TARAHIJA, Ismet, **HIKMET**, rođen 10.08.1963. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, ekonomski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Nestao na Žuči - Golo brdo 23.07.1993. kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani, razmjenjeno 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 10 August 1963 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, economics technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Went missing on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 23 July 1993 as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was exchanged in 1993. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

TEŠAN, Jovo, **BRANKO**, rođen 15.03.1948. godine u Derventi. VSS, diplomirani ekonomista. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 18.12.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 25.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Marko.

Born on 15 March 1948 in Derventa. Completed university education, economist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 18 December 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 25 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Marko cemetery.

TIHIĆ, Salih, **NIHAD**, rođen 03.04.1968. godine u mjestu Vlasenica, Općina Bratunac. SSS, student IV godine Mašinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Orlić 08.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 3 April 1968 in Vlasenica, Municipality Bratunac. Completed secondary education, fourth year student at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 8 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

TIRO, Šemso, **NUSRET**, rođen 07.06.1956. godine u mjestu Rešetnica, Općina Goražde. SSS, precizni mehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Vukuša 10.09.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 7 June 1956 in Rešetnica, Municipality Goražde. Completed secondary education, precise mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Vukuša – on 10 September 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

TOMIĆ, Jakša, **MILORAD**, rođen 10.04.1949. godine u mjestu Bijelo brdo, Općina Rudo. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 17.10.1992. Preminuo od moždanog udara 12.05.1993. kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade.Ukopan na groblju Sveti Marko.

Born on 10 April 1949 in Bijelo brdo, Municipality Rudo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 17 October 1992. Died from a stroke on 12 May 1993 as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Sveti Marko cemetery.

TOMIĆ, Ante, **RUDOLF – RUDI**, rođen 12.03.1952. godine u Mostaru. VSS, novinar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – kota 850 08.12.1992. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 1. voda Izviđačko-diverzantske čete 1. mehanizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Josip.

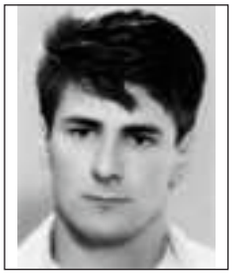
Born on 12 March 1952 in Mostar. Completed university education, journalist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 8 December 1992 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 1st platoon Reconnaissance–sabotage company of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Sveti Josip cemetery.

TOMIĆ, Vladimir, **STANOJE**, rođen 28.01.1958. godine u mjestu Matijevići, Općina Kladanj. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.12.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Mujkića brdo 23.12.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Marko.

Born on 28 January 1958 in Matijevići, Municipality Kladanj. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 December 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića brdo – on 23 December 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He is buried in the Sveti Marko cemetery.

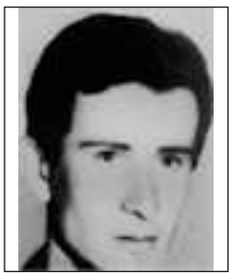
TORLAK, Mehmed, **SUVAD**, rođen 28.06.1964. godine u mjestu Dujmovići, Općina Trnovo. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 11.09.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 28 June 1964 in Dujmovići, Municipality Trnovo. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 11 September 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



TRNKA, Mehmed, **ILIJAS**, rođen 16.06.1965. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, ekonomski tehničar. Nestao na Poljinama – Sjenička kosa 20.07.1992. kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani, pronađeno je 1997. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 16 June 1965 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, economics technician. Went missing on Poljine – Sjenička kosa – on 20 July 1992, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. His body remained on the enemy side. It was found in 1997. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.



TUCAK, Adem, **AHMET**, rođen 30.10.1957. godine u mjestu Jezero, Općina Kalinovik. SSS, električar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 11.09.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

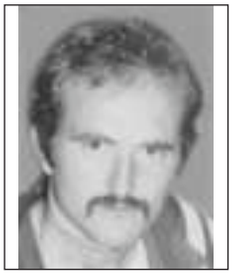
Born on 30 October 1957 in Jezero, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 11 September 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

TUCAK, Osman, **MUNIB**, rođen 21.04.1959. godine u mjestu Jezero, Općina Kalinovik. SSS, tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Orlić 08.06.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. čete 2. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 21 April 1959 in Jezero, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed secondary education, technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 8 June 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st company of the 2nd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

UŠTO, Nezir, **NURKO**, rođen 01.10.1961. godine u mjestu Jeleč, Općina Foča. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 17.10.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Perivoji 14.06.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 1 October 1961 in Jeleč, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 17 October 1992. Killed on Žuč – Perivoji – on 14 June 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

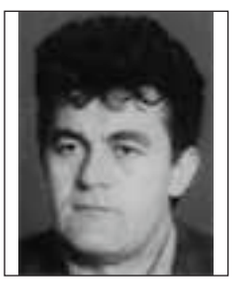


UZUNOVIĆ, Mujo, **RAŠID**, rođen 25.12.1954. godine u mjestu Miliješ, Općina Priboj. NŠS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – kota 850 08.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 25 December 1954 in Miliješ, Municipality Priboj. Completed primary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 8 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

VALJEVAC, Salih, **HUSEIN**, rođen 10.12.1960. godine u mjestu Žlijeb, Općina Višegrad. U redove Armije BiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju 24.08.1995. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 10 December 1960 in Žlijeb, Municipality Višegrad. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj on 24 August 1995 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

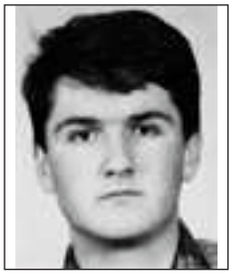


VALJEVČIĆ, Đulejmen, **IZUDIN**, rođen 01.03.1951. godine u mjestu Viti Grab, Općina Rudo. VŠS, socijalni radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 20.05.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Vis 22.12.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 1 March 1951 in Viti Grab, Municipality Rudo. Completed higher education, social worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 20 May 1992. Killed on Žuč – Vis – on 22 December 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

VAPETIĆ, Edvard, **MIROSLAV**, rođen 27.05.1951. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 01.08.1992. Poginuo na Bjelavama 10.10.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na groblju Lav.

Born on 27 May 1951 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 1 August 1992. Killed on Bjelave on 10 October 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



VATREŠ, Nazif, **ELVIR**, rođen 18.02.1971. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, student 3. godine Elektrotehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije BiH stupio 26.09.1992. Poginuo u Ugorskom – Šabanova kuća 22.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 18 February 1971 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, student at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 26 September 1992. Killed in Ugorsko – Šaban's house – on 22 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

VEHAB, Edhem, **MESUD**, rođen 28.10.1952. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, informatičar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Golo brdo 24.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik čVP 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

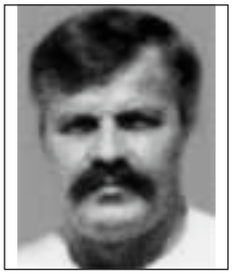
Born on 28 October 1952 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, computer technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 24 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Military police company of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

VEJO, Avdo, **REMZIJA**, rođen 20.08.1955. godine u mjestu Kosman, Općina Foča. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo U Vogošći - Vukuša 28.12.1992. od granate, na dužnosti komandanta 4.PDO Vogošća OpŠO Vogošća. Jedna ulica u Vogošći nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 20 August 1955 in Kosman, Municipality Foča. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Vukuša – on 28 December 1992 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 4. Vogošća Anti–sabotage detachment Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. One street in Vogošća is named after him. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

VEJZOVIĆ, Mušan, **RIFET**, rođen 29.03.1954. godine u mjestu Preljubovići, Općina Sokolac. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 18.12.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 27.02.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 29 March 1954 in Preljubovići, Municipality Sokolac. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 18 December 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 27 February 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

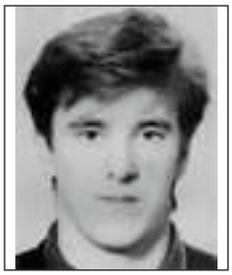


VESNIĆ, Murat, **KASIM**, rođen 25.12.1953. godine u Prijepolju. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju 10.08.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 25 December 1953 in Prijepolje. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj on 10 August 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

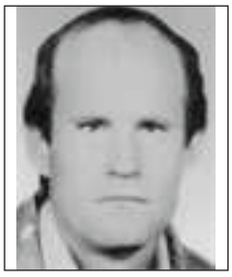
VLADOVIĆ, Meho, **MIDHAT**, rođen 09.05.1954. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 26.07.1992. Poginuo na Treskavici 02.11.1994. od metka, na dužnosti pomoćnika komandira za moral 1. čete 4. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 9 May 1954 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 26 July 1992. Killed on Treskavica on 2 November 1994 by a bullet, on the duty of deputy commander for morale of the 1st company of the 4th battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.



VRAŽALICA, Emin, **ELMEDIN**, rođen 19.04.1969. godine u Rogatici. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – kuća sa 6 prozora 08.06.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. čete Odreda Pofalići I OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 19 April 1969 in Rogatica. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – House with six windows – on 8 June 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd company of the Pofalići I detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

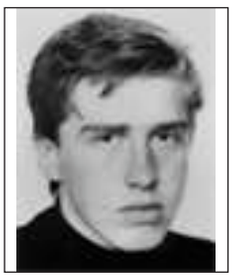


VRAŽALICA, Avdija, **SAFET**, rođen 01.03.1948. godine u mjestu Pedište, Općina Sokolac. NŠS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Saobraćajni fakultet 03.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 1 March 1948 in Pedište, Municipality Sokolac. Completed primary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering – on 3 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

VRIČKO, Hugo, **DAVOR**, rođen 28.02.1966. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 26.06.1992. Ranjen na Žuči 9.7.1993. od granate, od posljedica ranjavanja preminuo u bolnici 13.9.1993. kao pripadnik Inžinjerijskog bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na groblju Lav.

Born on 28 February 1966 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 26 June 1992. Wounded on Žuč on 9 July 1993 by a grenade, died from his wounds in hospital 13 September 1993 as a member of the Engineering battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



VRPČIĆ, Miralem, **ESMIR**, rođen 04.05.1972. godine u Foči. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Bjelašnici 17.08.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 4 May 1972 in Foča. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Bjelašnica on 17 August 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

VUKIČEVIĆ, Bećir, **HALIL**, rođen 24.04.1939. godine u Stocu. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 19.01.1993. Ranjen na Žuči 27.01.1993. od granate, od posljedica ranjavanja preminuo u bolnici 10.02.1993. kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 24 April 1939 in Stolac. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 19 January 1993. Wounded on Žuč on 27 January 1993 by a grenade, died from his wounds in hospital 10 February 1993 as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

ZAKOMAC, Mehmed, **MUHAMED**, rođen 23.03.1952. godine u Gospiću. SSS, mašinbravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 25.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 23 March 1952 in Gospić. Completed secondary education, machinist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 25 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

ZALIHIĆ, Omer, **TAHIR**, rođen 26.09.1955. godine u mjestu Bjelimići, Općina Konjic. SSS, zidar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 10.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Orahov brijeg 09.10.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Himzarina.

Born on 26 September 1955 in Bjelimići, Municipality Konjic. Completed secondary education, builder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 10 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Orahov brijeg – on 9 October 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Himzarina cemetery.

ZEKOVIĆ, Habib, **ABAZ**, rođen 17.04.1949. godine u mjestu Dobrinje, Općina Bijelo Polje. SSS, miner. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama 27.12.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 17 April 1949 in Dobrinje, Municipality Bijelo Polje. Completed secondary education, miner. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed on Poljine on 27 December 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

ZEKOVIĆ, Hamdija, **GALJAN**, rođen 30.05.1964. godine u mjestu Dobrinje, Općina Bijelo Polje. SSS, apsolvent Mašinskog fakuleta u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Obolio od mišije groznice za vrijeme službe, preminuo u bolnici 12.02.1995. kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

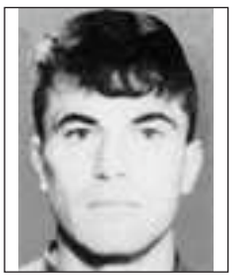
Born on 30 May 1964 in Dobrinje, Municipality Bijelo Polje. Completed secondary education, final year student at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Suffered from haemorrhagic fever during service, died in hospital 12 February 1995 as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

ZGODIĆ, Abdulah, **HAJRUDIN**, rođen 31.05.1954.u mjestu Grabovik, Općina Rudo. SSS, armirač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 07.10.1992. Umro od bolesti 21.03.1993. kao pripadnik Logističkog bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 31 May 1954.in Grabovik, Municipality Rudo. Completed secondary education, steel bar fixer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 7 October 1992. Died from an illness on 21 March 1993 as a member of the Logistics battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

ZORLAK, Vehbija, **EDIN**, rođen 01.02.1968. godine u Goraždu. VSS, inžinjer elektrotehnike. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. godine. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 24.07.1993. od granate, na dužnosti pomoćnika komandira za moral čVP 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 1 February 1968 in Goražde. Completed university education, electrotechnics engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 24 July 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of deputy commander for morale of the Military police company of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.



ZORONJIĆ, Ziko, **NEDŽAD**, rođen 30.01.1970. godine u mjestu Bistrica, Općina Bijelo Polje. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 04.01.1994. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 30 January 1970 in Bistrica, Municipality Bijelo Polje. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 4 January 1994 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

ZUKO, Ibrahim, **MEHO**, rođen 27.05.1949. godine u mjestu Govedovići, Općina Trnovo. SSS, tesar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Ranjen na Žuči 08.12.1992. od metka, od posjedica ranjavanja preminuo u bolnici 14.12.1992. kao pripadnik 2. PDO Vogošća OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 27 May 1949 in Govedovići, Municipality Trnovo. Completed secondary education, carpenter. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Wounded on Žuč on 8 December 1992 by a bullet, died from his wounds in hospital 14 December 1992 as a member of the 2. Vogošća Anti–sabotage detachment Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

ZULČIĆ, Adil, **HAŠIM**, rođen 15.06.1952. godine u mjestu Setihovo, Općina Rudo. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 22.06.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 02.07.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

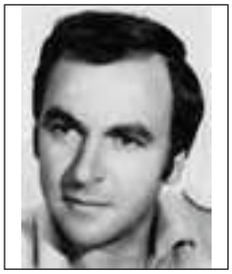
Born on 15 June 1952 in Setihovo, Municipality Rudo. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 22 June 1992. Killed on Žuč on 2 July 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

ZULIĆ, Osman, **AVDO**, rođen 16.07.1952. godine u Vogošći. VŠS, mašinski inžinjer. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo na Breki 31.07.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Ugorsko.

Born on 16 July 1952 in Vogošća. Completed higher education, machine engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed on Breka on 31 July 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Ugorsko cemetery.

ZULIĆ, Safet, **EDIM**, rođen 13.12.1969. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije BiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Ugorskom - Zabukva 04.12.1992. od bombe, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 13 December 1969 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Ugorsko – Zabukva – on 4 December 1992 by a bomb, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



ZULIĆ, Ibrišim, **MEHMED**, rođen 26.11.1947. godine u mjestu Ugorsko, Općina Vogošća. SSS, mašinbravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - Kobilja Glava 04.07.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan ja na mezarju Ugorsko.

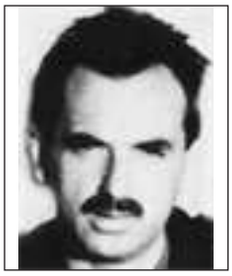
Born on 26 November 1947 in Ugorsko, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, machinist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Kobilja Glava – on 4 July 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the Ugorsko cemetery.

ZULIĆ, Hamdo, **SULEJMAN**, rođen 02.01.1959. godine u mjestu Menjak, Općina Vogošća. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogoći – Dumača 23.10.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 2 January 1959 in Menjak, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Dumača – on 23 October 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

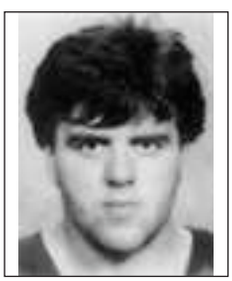
ŽERO, Edhem, **NIHAD**, rođen 05.12.1956. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, automehaničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Barica 31.07.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 5 December 1956 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Barica – on 31 July 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



ŽERO, Ahmed, **SAKIB**, rođen je 05.07.1957. godine u mjestu Uglješići, Općina Vogošća. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Glavica 03.07.1993. od metka, na dužnosti komandira 2. čete 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 5 July 1957 in Uglješići, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Glavica – on 3 July 1993 by a bullet, on the duty of commander of the 2nd company of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.



ŽERO, Mehmed, **SEAD**, rođen 01.09.1964. godine u Uglješići, Općina Vogošća. VSS, mašinski inžinjer. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Ugorskom 14.06.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Ukopan je na mezarju Ugorsko.

Born on 1 September 1964 in Uglješići, Municipality Vogošća. Completed university education, machine engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Ugorsko on 14 June 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was buried in the Ugorsko cemetery.

Analiza strukture šehida, poginulih i umrlih boraca brigade

Tabelarni pregled starosne strukture/ Tabular overview of the age structure	
Godine starosti	**Ukupno**
Do 18 godina/ Under 18	11
Od 18 - 25 godina/ From 18 to 25	133
Od 25 - 35 godina/ From 25 to 35	209
Od 35 - 45 godina/	190
Od 45 - 55 godina/ From 35 to 45	73
Preko 55 godina/ Over 55	8
UKUPNO/ TOTAL	**624**

Tabelarni pregled obrazovne strukture/ Tabular overview of the education structure	
Nivo obrazovanja/ Level of education	**Ukupno/ Total**
VSS/ University education	43
VŠS/ Higher education	20
SSS (KV, SSS, VKV)/ Secondary education	419
NŠS/ Primary education	77
Student/ Student	33
Učenik/ Pupil	8
Ostali/ Others	24
UKUPNO/ TOTAL	**624**

Tabelarni pregled spolne strukture/ Tabular overview of the sex structure	
Muškarci/ Men	618
Žene/ Women	6
UKUPNO/ TOTAL	**624**

Pregled po godinama pogibije ili smrti/ Overview of the years in which fighters died	
Godina/ Year	**Broj poginulih/ Number of killed fighters**
1992.	273
1993.	246
1994.	65
1995.	40
UKUPNO/ TOTAL	**624**

Tabelarni pregled po broju djece/ Tabular overview of the number of children	
Oženjeni bez djece/ Married without children	14
Sa 1 djetetom/ With one child	111
Sa 2 djece/ With two children	231
Sa 3 djece/ With three children	56
Sa 4 i više djece/ With four and more children	16

DOBITNICI ODLIKOVANJA I RATNOG PRIZNANJA ZNAČKE „ZLATNI LJILJAN“

DECORATED SOLDIERS AND RECEIVERS OF THE MILITARYAWARD “GOLDEN LILY” MEDAL

Orden heroja oslobodilačkog rata/Order of the hero of the liberation war,

"... dodjeljuje se pripadnicima oružanih snaga Republike i drugim građanima koji su se istakli izvranrednim junačkim podvizima u borbi protiv neprijatelja i koji predstavljaju naročit primjer junaštva..."
"... is awarded to members of the armed forces of the Republic and other citizens who have distinguished themselves with outstanding heroic deeds in the struggle against the enemy, and which represent a particular example of heroism ..."

ENVER (Zahid) ŠEHOVIĆ, komandant 1. motorizovane brigade, posthumno odlikovan 1994. godine / commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade, awarded posthumously in 1994.

Orden zlatnog grba sa mačevima/Order of the golden coat of arms with swords,

„...dodjeljuje se pripadnicima oružanih snaga Republike koji su u borbi protiv neprijatelja izvršili djela u kojima je došla dosnažnog izražaja njihova lična hrabrost ili koji su se, nabojnom polju naročito istakli ličnom hrabrošću.."
"... is awarded to members of the armed forces of the Republic who have committed deeds against the enemy which have displayed their personal courage or to those who have particularly distinguished themselves on the battlefield with their personal bravery ..."
FADILA (Mujo) ODŽAKOVIĆ – ŽUTA, borac 3. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade, posthumno odlikovana 1994. godine / fighter of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade, awarded posthumously in 1994.

Orden zlatnog ljiljana sa zlatnim vijencem/Order of the golden lily with the golden wreath,

„...dodjeljujese za naročite zasluge stečene u borbi protiv neprijatelja za oslobođenje naše zemlje, za organiziranje i učvršćivanje odbrane, sigurnosti i nezavisnosti zemlje, za zasluge u izgradnji demokratskih odnosa, kao i za zasluge u oblasti privrede, nauke, kulture i sporta..."
"... is awarded for particular merits achieved in the struggle against the enemy for the liberation of our land, for the organization and strengthening of the defence, security and independence of the land, for services in the construction of democratic relations, as well as for services in the area of economy, science, culture and sport ..."
IBRAHIM (Vehbija) DERVIŠEVIĆ, komandant 1. motorizovane brigade, odlikovan 1997. godine / commander 1st Motorized Brigade, awarded in 1997.

Ratno priznanje, značka „Zlatni ljiljan“

„...dodjeljuje se pripadnicima oružanih snaga koji su se naročito istakli u oružanom suprotstavljanju agresoru, doprinijeli proširenju slobodnih dijelova Republike, izvršili više djela u kojima su došli do izražaja njihova lična hrabrost i požrtvovanja, pri čemu su agresoru naneseni znatni gubici u ljudstvu i materijalnim sredstvima...“

ABAZOVIĆ, Mile, **RADENKO**, rođen 29.05.1957. godine u mjestu Daganovići, Općina Rogatica. SSS, građevinski radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 21.06.1992. Poginuo 04.08. 992. na Stupu - Nedžarići, od granate, kao pripadnik MAD-a Regionalnog štaba Sarajevo. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1996. Jedna ulica u Sarajevu nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na groblju Lav.

Born on 29 May 1957 in Daganovići, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, construction worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 21 June 1992. Killed 4 August 1992 on Stup – Nedžarići, by a grenade, as a member of the Mixed artillery division of the Sarajevo regional staff. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996. One street in Sarajevo is named after him. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ADILOVIĆ, Adem, **ZULFO**, rođen 13.02.1960. godine u Goraždu. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo 28.07.1993. na Žuči od granate, na dužnosti komandira 3. čete 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 13 February 1960 in Goražde. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on 28 July 1993 on Žuč by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 3rd company of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

AGANOVIĆ, Salko, **VAHID,** rođen 12.07.1961. godine u mjestu Vraneši, općina Goražde. SSS, metalostrugar. Ratno prizanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio 1994. kao pripadnik 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade.

Born on 12 July 1961 in Vraneši, Municipality Goražde. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Awarded the war acknowledgement “Golden lily” in 1994 as a member of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade.

AGIĆ, Ago, **FEHIM AGA**, rođen 13.02.1968. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, elektrotehničar, teleprinterista i pomorski diverzant. Vojno lice. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 19.02.1993. od granate, na dužnosti zamjenika komandanta 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Odlikovan je najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1992. Jedna ulica u Sarajevu nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 13 February 1968 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, electrician, teleprinterist and naval commando. Military personnel. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 19 February 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of deputy commander of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1992. One street in Sarajevo is named after him. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

ALOMEROVIĆ, Zulfo, **NEDŽIB,** Rođen 18.09.1970. godine u mjestu Zastup, općina Prijepolje. SSS, tekstilni tehničar. Ratno priznanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1996. kao pripadnik 127. Viteške brdske brigade.

Born on 18 September 1970 in Zastup, Municipality Prijepolje. Completed secondary education, textile technician. Awarded the war acknowledgment “Golden lily” in 1996 as a member of the 127th Knightly Mountain Brigade.

ANĐELIĆ, Nikola, **DUBRAVKO**, rođen 21.02.1961. godine u Skoplju. VSS, inžinjer elektrotehnike. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 04.08.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Golo brdo 12.01.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik LARv PVO 1. mehanizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom “**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na groblju Lav.

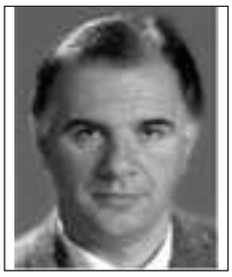
Born on 21 February 1961 in Skoplje. Completed university education, electrotechnics engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 4 August 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 12 January 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Light Air defence artillery–rocket platoon of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

AVDIĆ, Mehmed, **NEZIR**, rođen 03.11.1961. godine u mjestu Velji Lug, Općina Višegrad. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - kota 850 08.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik Oklopnog bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 3 November 1961 in Velji Lug, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 8 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Armoured battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

BAJIĆ, Ramiz, **ISUDIN**, rođen 16.01.1972. godine u mjestu Pjenovac, Općina Han Pijesak. SSS, ekonomski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Stupu - Nedžarići 04.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik MAD-a Regionalnog štaba Sarajevo. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1996. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 16 January 1972 in Pjenovac, Municipality Han Pijesak. Completed secondary education, economics technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Stup – Nedžarići – on 4 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Mixed artillery division of the Sarajevo regional staff. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

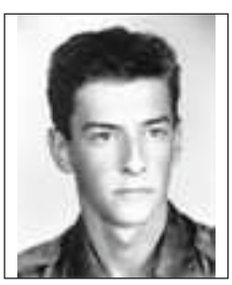


BAJROVIĆ, Faik, **ESAD,** Rođen 05.09.1955. godine u Sjenici. SSS, ugostitelj. Najviše ratno priznanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1994. kao pripadnik 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade.

Born on 5 September 1955 in Sjenica. Completed secondary education, caterer. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1994 as a member of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade.

BAJROVIĆ, Smajo, **NAZIF**, rođen 31.03.1954. godine u mjestu Igri, Općina Gacko. NŠS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – kota 850, 08.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 31 March 1954 in Igri, Municipality Gacko. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 8 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.



BAJROVIĆ, Asim, **SAMIR**, rođen 06.06.1967. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Jezera 10.12.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 6 June 1967 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Jezera – on 10 December 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

BEČKOVIĆ, Zulfo, **AMEL**, rođen 09.03.1969. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, autolimar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – mjesto Krše 25.05.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1994. Kulturno-sportski centar u Vogošći nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na mezarju Ugorsko.

Born on 9 March 1969 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, car bodyworker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Krše – on 25 May 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1994. The cultural and sport centre in Vogošća is named after him. He was buried in the Ugorsko cemetery.

BEKRIĆ, Ahmed, **MIRSAD PICE**, rođen 30.06.1967. godine u Vogošći. SSS, metalostrugar. Najviše ratno prizanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1993. kao pripadnik 1. motorizovane brigade.

Born on 30 June 1967 in Vogošća. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993 as a member of the 1st Motorized Brigade.

BEŠIREVIĆ, Mušan, **VAHID**, **r**ođen 30.10.1960. godine u Foči. Radnik. Najviše ratno priznanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1994. kao pripadnik 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade.

Born on 30 October 1960 in Foča. Worker. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1994. as a member of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade.

BEŠLIJA, Uzeir, **RAŠID**, rođen 13.11.1953. godine u Kruševu, Općina Olovo. SSS, kovač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Donjem Hotonju 19.10.1992. od metka, na dužnosti komandira 1. čete 1. vogošćanskog odreda OpŠO Vogošća. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

born on 13 November 1953 in Kruševo, Municipality Olovo. Completed secondary education, blacksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Donji Hotonj on 19 October 1992 by a bullet, on the duty of commander of the 1st company of the 1st Vogošća detachment of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

BIČO, Nurko, **MIRSAD**, rođen 03.05.1970. godine, na Kobiljoj Glavi, Općina Vogošća. SSS, elektrotehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Vis 25.12.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik čVP 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1994. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 3 May 1970, on Kobilja Glava, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Vis – on 25 December 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the Military police company of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1994. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

BIČO, Jusuf, **SAFET**, rođen 09.05.1953. godine u mjestu Dukatovići, Općina Čajniče. VSS, ljekar – specijalista ginekologije i akušerstva. Najviše ratno prizanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1996. kao pripadnik 127. Viteške brdske brigade.

Born on 9 May 1953 in Dukatovići, Municipality Čajniče. Completed university education, physician – specialist of gynaecology and obstetrics physician. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996 as a member of the 127th Knightly Mountain Brigade.

BIKIĆ, Velija, **DEJZIN**, rođen 04.02.1975. godine u Peći. NŠS, učenik drugog razreda gimnazije u Sarajevu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 10.04.1992. Poginuo na Stupu – Doglodi 21.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. sandžačke brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1996. Dio Šipske ulice u Sarajevu nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

born on 4 February 1975 in Peć. Completed primary education, pupil of the second year of gymnasium in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 10 April 1992. Killed on Stup – Doglodi 21 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st Sanjak Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996. A part of the Šip street is named after him. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

BULATOVIĆ, Abid, **ŠEFKIJA**, rođen 04.05.1972 godine u Višegradu. SSS, veterinarski tehničar. Najviše ratno priznanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1996. kao pripadnik 127. Viteške brdske brigade.

Born on 4 May 1972 in Višegrad. Completed secondary education, veterinary technician. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996 as a member of the 127th Knightly Mountain Brigade.

CERO, Huso**, MEHEMED**, rođen 14.10.1954. godine u Višegradu. Vojno lice. Najviše ratno priznanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1993. kao pripadnik 1. motorizovane brigade.

Born on 14 October 1954 in Višegrad. Military personnel. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993 as a member of the 1st Motorized Brigade.

ČAUŠEVIĆ, Sabit, **KENAN**, rođen 27.04.1972. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Hotonju 07.08.1992. od granate, na dužnosti komandira čete „Hotonj“ OpŠO Vogošća. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 27 April 1972 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Hotonj – on 7 August 1992 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the “Hotonj” company of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ČIZMOVIĆ, Emin, **SENAD**, rođen 26.01.1964. godine u Pljevljima. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Saobraćajni fakultet 09.11.1993. od metka, na dužnosti komandira 4. voda 2. čete 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1994. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 26 January 1964 in Pljevlja. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering – on 9 November 1993 by a bullet, on the duty of commander of the 4th platoon of the 2nd company of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1994. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

ČOLAKOVIĆ, Dževad, **RAMIZ**, rođen 27.09.1962. godine u mjestu Kovačići, Općina Olovo. SSS, trgovac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 18.09.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 2. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1996. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 27 September 1962 in Kovačići, Municipality Olovo. Completed secondary education, merchant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 18 September 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 2nd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ČOMAGA, Mustafa, **MUHIDIN**, rođen 10.10.1970. godine Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, metalostrugar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Orahov brijeg 16.06.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

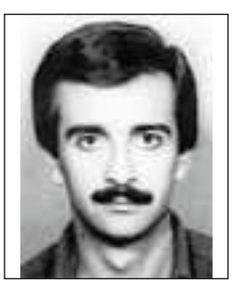
Born on 10 October 1970 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, lathe operator. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Orahov brijeg – on 16 June 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

ĆUTAHIJA, Avdo, **HILMO**, rođen 20.04.1969. godine u mjestu Rakitnica, Općina Rogatica. SSS, armirač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 13.04.1992. Poginuo na Stupu – Nedžarići 04.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik MAD-a Regionalnog štaba Sarajevo. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1996. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 20 April 1969 in Rakitnica, Municipality Rogatica. Completed secondary education, steel bar fixer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 13 April 1992. Killed on Stup – Nedžarići – on 4 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Mixed artillery division of the Sarajevo regional staff. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

DACIĆ, Hazbo, **TAŠO,** rođen 14.02.1969. godine u Sjenici. Vojno lice. Najviše ratno priznanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1992. kao pripadnik 4. PDO Vogošća.

Born on 14 February 1969 in Sjenica. Military personnel. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1992 as a member of the 4. Vogošća Anti–sabotage detachment.



DELALIĆ, Osman, **EJUB**, rođen 13.06.1957. godine u mjestu Mjedenik, Općina Gacko. VŠS, trgovački putnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Humu 05.12.1992. od granate, na dužnosti komandanta OpŠO Vogošća. Odlikovan je najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**” 1992. Ulica Grahovište u Vogošći nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 13 June 1957 in Mjedenik, Municipality Gacko. Completed higher education, travelling salesman. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Hum – on 5 December 1992 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1992. The street Grahovište in Vogošća is named after him. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

DELIĆ, Ramiz, **IZET**, rođen 02.12.1946. godine u Vogošći. VŠS, pogonski inžinjer. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo u Ugorskom - Šabanova kuća 30.07.1993. od metka, na dužnosti zamjenika komandanta 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Jedna ulica u Vogošći nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 2 December 1946 in Vogošća. Completed higher education, motor engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed in Ugorsko – Šaban's house – on 30 July 1993 by a bullet, on the duty of deputy commander of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the "Golden lily" badge in 1993. One street in Vogošća is named after him. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

DERVIŠEVIĆ, Vehbija, **IBRAHIM,** rođen 04.01.1961. godine u Travniku. Vojno lice. Najviše ratno priznanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1994. kao pripadnik 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Odlikovan „**Ordenom zlatnog ljiljana sa zlatnim vijencem“** 1997.

Born on 4 January 1961 in Travnik. Military personnel. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the "Golden lily" badge in 1994 as a member of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was awarded with the "Order of the golden lily with the golden wreath" in 1997.

DROBAC, Borivoje, **NEBOJŠA,** rođen 12.05.1962. godine u Sarajevu. SSS, električar. Najviše ratno prizanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1993. kao pripadnik 1. motorizovane brigade.

Born on 12 May 1962 in Sarajevo. Completed secondary education, electrician. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the "Golden lily" badge in 1993 as a member of the 1st Motorized Brigade.

DŽINDO, Ramo, **JASMIN**, rođen 25.01.1969. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinobravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Hotonju - Fočanska ulica 14.11.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Odlikovan je najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 25 January 1969 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Hotonj – Fočanska street – on 14 November 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the "Golden lily" badge in 1993. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

FATIĆ, Mujo, **HARIS**, rođen 31.10.1966. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, PTT tehničar, posthumno dobio diplomu o završenom fakultetu za fizičku kulturu. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Orliću 08.06.1992. od metka, na dužnosti pomoćnika komandanta za bezbjednost Odreda Velešići OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 31 October 1966 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, PTT technician, posthumously received a graduation certificate for completing studies at the Faculty for Physical Education. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Orlić – on 8 June 1992 by a bullet, on the duty of deputy commander for security of the Velešići detachment of the Novo Sarajevo Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

FERIZ, Hasan, **MERZUK**, rođen 20.07.1968. godine u Ugorskom, Općina Vogošća. SSS, autoelektričar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći - mjesto Krše 25.05.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠTO Vogošća. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1994. Jedna ulica u Vogošći nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na mezarju Ugorsko.

Born on 20 July 1968 in Ugorsko, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, auto electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Krše – on 25 May 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal Territorial defence headquarters. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1994. One street in Vogošća is named after him. He was buried in the Ugorsko cemetery.

GOJAK, Mulko, **JUSUF JUKA**, rođen 07.03.1952. godine u mjestu Gojakovići, Općina Prijepolje. SSS, službenik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 12.01.1993. od granate, na dužnosti komandira Izviđačko-diverzantske čete 1. mehanizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Jedna ulica u Sarajevu – Rajlovcu nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 7 March 1952 in Gojakovići, Municipality Prijepolje. Completed secondary education, civil servant. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 12 January 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the Reconnaissance–sabotage company of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. One street in Sarajevo – Rajlovac is named after him. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

HAJDAREVIĆ, Šerif, **RAHMAN,** rođen 20.04.1958. godine u mjestu Gunjičići, Općina Pljevlja. VŠS, mehaničar mašina i alatljika. Najviše ratno priznanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1995. kao pripadnik 111. Viteške brdske brigade.

Born on 20 April 1958 in Gunjičići, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed higher education, machine and tool mechanic. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1995 as a member of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade.

HAJDAREVIĆ, Šerif, **SALKO**, rođen 15.01.1956. godine u mjestu Gunjičići, Općina Pljevlja. SSS, automehaničar. Najviše ratno priznanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio 1996. kao pripadnik 1. logističke baze 1. korpusa Armije RBiH.

Born on 15 January 1956 in Gunjičići, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996 as a member of the 1st logistics base of the 1st corps of the Army of RBiH.

HASOVIĆ, Sulejman**, MUSID,** rođen 21.07.1963 godine u Sarajevu. SSS, automehaničar. Najviše ratno priznanje - značku „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1993. kao pripadnik Gardijske brigade „Delta“.

Born on 21 July 1963 in Sarajevo. Completed secondary education, car mechanic. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993 as a member of the “Delta” Guard brigade.

ISANOVIĆ, Adil, **JASMIN**, rođen 12.10.1969. godine, na Kobiljoj Glavi, Općina Vogošća. SSS, alatničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Nestao na Treskavici - Bibavica 05.10.1995. na dužnosti pomoćnika komandanta za obavještajno-bezbjednosne poslove 3. bataljona 111. Viteške brdske brigade. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani, ekshumirano je u maju 1996. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1995. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 12 October 1969 on Kobilja Glava, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, tool worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Went missing on Treskavica – Bibavica – on 5 October 1995 on the duty of deputy commander for information and security duties of the 3rd battalion of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was exhumed in May1996. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1995. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

JAŠAREVIĆ, Husein, **MEHMEDALIJA,** rođen 18.11.1966. godine u Pljevljima. SSS, konobar. Najviše ratno prizanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1996. kao pripadnik 127. Viteške brdske brigade.

Born on 18 November 1966 in Pljevlja. Completed secondary education, waiter. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996 as a member of the 127th Knightly Mountain Brigade.

JUKOVIĆ, Nedžib, **LUTVIJA**, rođen 17.08.1958. godine u Prijepolju. VŠS, inžinjer tehnologije. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Stupu - Doglodi 14.09.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik 1. sandžačke brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1992. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 17 August 1958 in Prijepolje. Completed higher education, technological engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Stup – Doglodi – on 14 September 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the 1st Sanjak Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1992. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

KAJMOVIĆ, Himzo, **RAMO,** rođen 10.02.1966. godine u Sarajevu. SSS, trgovac. Najviše ratno prizanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1996. kao pripadnik 127. Viteške brdske brigade.

Born on 10 February 1966 in Sarajevo. Completed secondary education, merchant. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996 as a member of the 127th Knightly Mountain Brigade.

KAMBEROVIĆ, Salko, **HUSO,** rođen 10.12. 1955. godine u Prijepolju. SSS, radnik – galvanizer. Najviše ratno priznanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1996. kao pripadnik 127. Viteške brdske brigade.

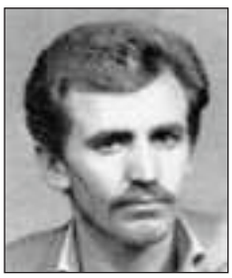
Born on 10 December 1955 in Prijepolje. Completed secondary education, worker – galvanizer. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996 as a member of the 127th Knightly Mountain Brigade.

KAVAZOVIĆ, Fadil, **FIKRET ROKI**, rođen 05.09.1960. godine u mjestu Košutnica, Općina Sokolac. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – kota 850 06.12.1992. od tromblona, na dužnosti komandanta 3. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1996. Jedna ulica u Velešićima nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 5 September 1960 in Košutnica, Municipality Sokolac. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 6 December 1992 by a grenade gun, on the duty of commander of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996. One street in Velešići is named after him. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

KAVAZOVIĆ, Salko, **MIRSAD – MITO**, rođen 30. 08. 1958. godine u Foči. SSS, električar. Najviše ratno prizanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1996. kao pripadnik 127. Viteške brdske brigade.

Born on 30 August 1958 in Foča. Completed secondary education, electrician. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996 as a member of the 127th Knightly Mountain Brigade.



KELEMIŠ, Mustafa, **RASIM DIDO**, rođen 02.09.1955. godine u mjestu Džuli, Općina Pljevlja. SSS, rukovalac teških mašina. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Ugorsko 23.12.1993. od granate, na dužnosti pomoćnika komandanta za operativno-nastavne poslove 2. mtb 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1994. Ukopan je na mezarju Veliki park.

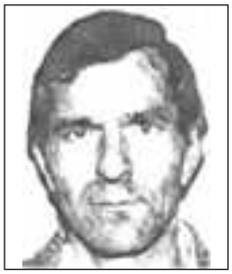
Born on 2 September 1955 in Džuli, Municipality Pljevlja. Completed secondary education, operator of heavy machinery. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Ugorsko – on 23 December 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of deputy commander for operative and educational duties of the 2nd Motorized battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1994. He was buried in the Veliki park cemetery.

KOBILJAK, Ejub, **REFIK GAGI**, rođen 27.03.1959. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, saobraćajni tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Jezera 27.07.1993. od granate, na dužnosti komandira Interventnog voda 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Kobilja Glava.

Born on 27 March 1959 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, traffic technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Jezera – on 27 July 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the Emergency platoon of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Kobilja Glava cemetery.

KOPRIVA, Mujo, **ISMET, r**ođen 21.05.1955. godine u mjestu Tetoševo, Općina Foča. Radnik. Najviše ratno prizanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1994. kao pripadnik 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade.

Born on 21 May 1955 in Tetoševo, Municipality Foča. Worker. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1994 as a member of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade.



KUBAT, Vejsil, **EJUB,** rođen 17.12.1952. godine u Visokom. SSS, vozač. Najviše ratno priznanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1996. kao pripadnik 127. Viteške brdske brigade.

Born on 17 December 1952 in Visoko. Completed secondary education, driver. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996 as a member of the 127th Knightly Mountain Brigade.

KULOVAC, Salih, **EDIN**, rođen 05.01.1969.godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, student I godine Ekonomskog fakulteta. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06. 04. 1992. Poginuo na Stupu - Nedžarići 04.08.1992. od granate, kao pripadnik MAD-a Regionalnog štaba Sarajevo. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1996. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 5 January 1969 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, first year student at the Faculty of Economics and Business in Sarajevo. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Stup – Nedžarići – on 4 August 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the Mixed artillery division of the Sarajevo regional staff. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

LASICA, Velimir, **PREDRAG**, rođen 01.06.1957. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. VSS, politolog. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Hotonju 16.06.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem značkom - „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na groblju Lav.

Born on 1 June 1957 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed university education, political scientist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Hotonj on 16 June 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

MRŠO, Asim, **HAKIJA,** rođen 07.01.1963. godine u Goraždu. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Mujkića-brdo 28.12.1992. od granate, na dužnosti komandira čete PDO Vogošća. Odlikovan je najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni Ljiljan**“1992. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

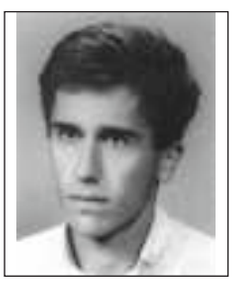
Born on 7 January 1963 in Goražde. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mujkića–brdo – on 28 December 1992 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the company of the Vogošća Anti–sabotage detachment. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1992. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

NUHOVIĆ, Ramiz, **ESNAF – ESKO**, rođen 03.01.1968. godine u Sjenici. Vojno lice. Najviše ratno priznanje „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1993. kao pripadnik 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade.

Born on 3 January 1968 in Sjenica. Military personnel. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993 as a member of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade.

ODŽAKOVIĆ, Mujo, **FADILA ŽUTA,** rođena 14.03.1958. godine u mjestu Potkozara, Općina Goražde. NSS, radnica. U redove Armije RBiH stupila 06.04.1992. Teško ranjena na Žuči - Orlić 18.09.1992. od granate, kao pripadnica 3. bataljona 13. novosarajevske brigade. Preminula u bolnici 20.09.1992. Posthumno je odlikovana najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. i **„Ordenom zlatnog grba sa mačevima“** 1994. Jedna ulica u Velešićima nosi njeno ime. Ukopana je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 14 March 1958 in Potkozara, Municipality Goražde. Completed primary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Heavily wounded on Žuč – Orlić – on 18 September 1992 by a grenade, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade. Died in hospital on 20 September 1992. She was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993 and the “Order of the golden coat of arms with swords” in 1994. One street in Velešići bears her name. She was buried in the cemetery Lav.



PANJETA, Ćamil, **ŠABAN**, rođen 10.02.1960. godine u mjestu Kutine, Općina Kalinovik. VSS, inžinjer elektrotehnike. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 25.07.1993. od granate, kao pripadnik 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 10 February 1960 in Kutine, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed university education, electrotechnics engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 25 July 1993 by a grenade, as a member of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

PANJETA, Bajro, **ZAHIR**, rođen 28.03.1960. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Novo Sarajevo. VŠS, pogonski inžinjer. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 27.07.1993. od granate, na dužnosti komandanta 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1996. Bivša Orlovačka ulica u Sarajevu nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je u haremu Ali-pašine džamije u Sarajevu.

Born on 28 March 1960 in Sarajevo, Municipality Novo Sarajevo. Completed higher education, motor engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 27 July 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996. The former Orlovačka street in Sarajevo is named after him. He is buried in the graveyard in front of the Ali–pasha’s Mosque in Sarajevo.

RADONJA, Šaćir, **HAMDO**, rođen 05.01.1960. godine u mjestu Čestaljevo, Općina Kalinovik. VSS, diplomirani ekonomista. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - kota 850 05.12.1992. od metka, na dužnosti pomoćnika komandanta za bezbjednost 3. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**" 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 5 January 1960 in Čestaljevo, Municipality Kalinovik. Completed university education, economist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Hill 850 – on 5 December 1992 by a bullet, on the duty of deputy commander for security 3rd battalion of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the "Golden lily" badge in 1993. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

RADOVAC, Adem, **SAMIR**, rođen 17.05.1966. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, radnik. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 20.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik Izviđačko-diverzantske čete 1. mehanizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvećim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni Ljiljan**" 1993. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 17 May 1966 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, worker. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 20 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Reconnaissance–sabotage company of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the "Golden lily" badge in 1993. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

REDŽOVIĆ, Mujo, **HAMED**, rođen 08.01.1958. godine u mjestu Brojnići, Općina Pale. VSS, pogonski inžinjer. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči - Golo brdo 22.07.1993. od granate, na dužnosti komandira 4. čete 1. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**" 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 8 January 1958 in Brojnići, Municipality Pale. Completed university education, motor engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Golo brdo – on 22 July 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 4th company of the 1st battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the "Golden lily" badge in 1993. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

RIZVANOVIĆ, Alija, **SAMIR**, rođen 11.01.1970. godine u Trebinju. SSS, metalobrusač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči – Mali Vis 14.06.1993. od metka, kao pripadnik čVP 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**" 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Buća Potok.

Born on 11 January 1970 in Trebinje. Completed secondary education, metal grinder. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč – Mali Vis – on 14 June 1993 by a bullet, as a member of the Military police company of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the "Golden lily" badge in 1993. He was buried in the Buća Potok cemetery.

RONDIĆ, Kamber, **EDIB**, rođen 30.01.1956. godine u mjestu Ivanje, Općina Prijepolje. VSS, geodetski inžinjer. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 11.04.1992. Nestao na Stupu - TAT 01.09.1992. na dužnosti komandira 2. voda 1. čete 1. sandžačke brigade. Tijelo ostalo na neprijateljskoj strani, razmijenjeno je 1993. Posthumno je odlikovan najvećim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1992. Ukopan je na Šehidskom mezarju Kovači.

Born on 30 January 1956 in Ivanje, Municipality Prijepolje. Completed university education, surveying engineer. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 11 April 1992. Went missing on Stup – TAT – on 1 September 1992 on the duty of commander of the 2nd platoon of the 1st company of the 1st Sanjak Brigade. His body remained on the enemy side. It was exchanged in 1993. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1992. He was buried in the Kovači shahid cemetery.

SAMARDŽIĆ, Smail, **EMIN**, rođen 04.01.1956. godine u mjestu Barimo, Općina Višegrad. SSS, električar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 12.04.1992. Poginuo na Poljinama - Sjenička kosa 28.02.1993. od metka, na dužnosti komandira 3. voda 2. čete 2. bataljona 12. brdske brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Stadion.

Born on 4 January 1956 in Barimo, Municipality Višegrad. Completed secondary education, electrician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 12 April 1992. Killed on Poljine – Sjenička kosa – on 28 February 1993 by a bullet, on the duty of commander of the 3rd platoon of the 2nd company of the 2nd battalion of the 12th Mountain Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Stadion cemetery.

SJENAR, Mujo, **OMER**, rođen 02.02.1949. u mjestu Imamovići, Općina Sokolac. SSS, bravar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 08.04.1992. Poginuo na Treskavici - Borikovac 06.10.1994. od metka, kao pripadnik 3. bataljona 1. Slavne motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem – značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1997. Ukopan je na mezarju Orlić.

Born on 2 February 1949 in Imamovići, Municipality Sokolac. Completed secondary education, locksmith. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 8 April 1992. Killed on Treskavica – Borikovac on 6 October 1994 by a bullet, as a member of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Glorious Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1997. He was buried in the Orlić cemetery.

SMAJKAN, Safet, **DŽEMAL**, rođen 20.10.1957. godine u Foči. Radnik. Najviše ratno priznanje - značku „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1996. kao pripadnik 111. Viteške brdske brigade.

Born on 20 October 1957 in Foča. Worker. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996 as a member of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade.

ŠAHOVIĆ, Mehmed, **ENVER**, rođen 18.11.1959. godine u Sarajevu, Općina Centar. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Amije RBiH stupio 05.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 06.12.1992. od metka, kao pripadnik OpŠO Vogošća. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Vrbanjuša.

Born on 18 November 1959 in Sarajevo, Municipality Centar. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 5 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 6 December 1992 by a bullet, as a member of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Vrbanjuša cemetery.

ŠEHOVIĆ, Zahid, **ENVER**, rođen 15.01.1967. godine u mjestu Bujakovina, Općina Foča. Vojno lice. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo na Žuči 27.07.1993. od granate, na dužnosti komandanta 1. motorizovane brigade. Odlikovan je najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1992. i posthumno „**Ordenom heroja oslobodilačkog rata**“ 1994. Jedna ulica u Sarajevu nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je u haremu Ali-pašine džamije u Sarajevu.

Born on 15 January 1967 in Bujakovina, Municipality Foča. Military personnel. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on Žuč on 27 July 1993 by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1992 and posthumously with the “Order of the hero of the liberation war” in 1994. One street in Sarajevo is named after him. He is buried in the graveyard in front of Ali–pasha’s Mosque in Sarajevo.

ŠEHOVIĆ, Ramiz, **SEAD**, rođen 18.06.1970. godine u Foči. SSS, mašinski tehničar. Najviše ratno priznanje – značku „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1993. kao pripadnik 1. motorizovane brigade.

Born on 18 June 1970 in Foča. Completed secondary education, machine technician. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993 as a member of the 1st Motorized Brigade.

ŠEJTO, Hasan, **MUJO**, rođen 16.02.1956. godine u mjestu Ugorsko, Općina Vogošća. SSS, vozač. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo je 18.09.1992. na Žuči – Tri bukve - u blizini kote 850 od bombe, na dužnosti komandira čete „Ugorsko“ OpŠO Vogošća. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Jedna ulica u Vogošći nosi njegovo ime. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 16 February 1956 in Ugorsko, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, driver. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on 18 September 1992 on Žuč – Tri bukve – near Hill 850 – by a bomb, on the duty of commander of the “Ugorsko” company of the Vogošća Municipal defence headquarters. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. One street in Vogošća is named after him. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

ŠUĆUR, Živojin, **SLAVIŠA**, rođen 14.11.1961. godine u Sarajevu. VSS, inžinjer elektrotehnike. Najviše ratno priznanje značku „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1992. kao pripadnik 1. mehanizovane brigade.

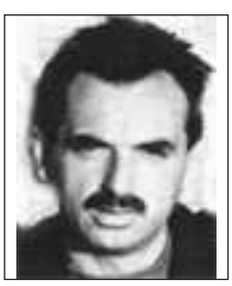
Born on 14 November 1961 in Sarajevo. Completed university education, electrotechnics engineer. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1992 as a member of the 1st Mechanized Brigade.

TOMIĆ, Ante, **RUDOLF RUDI**, rođen 12.03.1952. godine u Mostaru. VSS, novinar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 06.04.1992. Poginuo je 08.12.1992. na Žuči – kota 850 od granate, na dužnosti komandira 1. voda Izviđačko-diverzantske čete 1. mehanizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na groblju Sveti Josip.

Born on 12 March 1952 in Mostar. Completed university education, journalist. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 6 April 1992. Killed on 8 December 1992 on Žuč – Hill 850 – by a grenade, on the duty of commander of the 1st platoon of the Reconnaissance–sabotage company of the 1st Mechanized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the Sveti Josip cemetery.

TUCAK, Zahir, **DŽEMO**, rođen 03.01.1956. godine u mjestu Jezero, Općina Kalinovik. Saobraćajni inžinjer. Najviše ratno prizanje - značku „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ dobio je 1996. kao pripadnik 127. Viteške brdske brigade.

Born on 3 January 1956 in Jezero, Municipality Kalinovik. Traffic engineer. He was awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1996 as a member of the 127th Knightly Mountain Brigade.



ŽERO, Ahmed, **SAKIB**, rođen je 05.07.1957. godine u mjestu Uglješići, Općina Vogošća. SSS, mašinski tehničar. U redove Armije RBiH stupio 15.04.1992. Poginuo u Vogošći – Glavica 03.07.1993. od metka, na dužnosti komandira 2. čete 2. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Posthumno je odlikovan najvišim ratnim priznanjem - značkom „**Zlatni ljiljan**“ 1993. Ukopan je na mezarju Lav.

Born on 5 July 1957 in Uglješići, Municipality Vogošća. Completed secondary education, machine technician. Joined the ranks of the Army of RBiH on 15 April 1992. Killed in Vogošća – Glavica – on 3 July 1993 by a bullet, on the duty of commander of the 2nd company of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Motorized Brigade. He was posthumously awarded the highest war acknowledgment – the “Golden lily” badge in 1993. He was buried in the cemetery Lav.

STARJEŠINE

SENIORS

Komandanti, zamjenici komandanata, načelnici štabova, komandiri i zamjenici komandira četa i vodova, pomoćnici komandanta, načelnici rodova i službi, referenti rodova i službi[1]

Commanders, deputy commanders, chiefs of staff, commanders and deputy commanders of companies and plattoons, aides to commanders, chiefs of branches and services, referents of branches and services[2]

A

Abaspahić Ibrahim[3],
Abaz Enes[4],
Abaz Selim[5],
Abazović Miroslav[6],
Abdagić Mirsad[7],
Abdulahović Fahrudin[8],
Abdurahmanović Hasan[9],
Abdurahmanović Zikret[10] ,
Ablaković Muhamed[11],
Ačkar Alija[12],
Ademović Bilal[13],
Adilović Zulfo[14],
Adžamija Zahid[15]
Aganović Nusret[16],
Aganović Vahid[17],
Aganović Vahidin[18],
Agić Fehim[19],
Agović Edib[20],
Agović Vehid[21],
Ahmetagić Ibrahim[22],
Ahmić Edin[23],
Ajanović Mithat[24],
Ajrušev Zekir[25],
Alađuz Ismet[26],

[1] Tumačenje skraćenica datih u opisu dužnosti dato je u pregledu korištenih skraćenica na kraju knjige. Nivoi jedinica definisani u opisu dužnosti dati su hijerarhijski i lahki su za razumijevanje. Na primjer: Komandir 1/3/3/1. mtbr znači da je u pitanju komandir 1. voda u sastavu 3. čete 3. bataljona 1. motorizovane brigade. Ili 2/1/1. mbr znači 2. četa 1. bataljona 1. mehanizovane brigade, itd.

[2] The interpretation of abbreviations given in the description of the duties is given at the end of the book. The levels of units defined in the description of the duties are listed in a hierarchical order and are easy to understand. For example: Komandir 1/3/3/1. mtbr means that this was a commander of the 1st platoon within the composition of the 3rd company of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Motorized brigade. Or, 2/1/1. mbr means, 2nd company of the 1st battalion of the 1st Mechanized brigade, etc.

[3] (**Referent opreme Lob/1.mtbr)**

[4] **(Oficir računač/bMB 120 mm/111.bbr)**

[5] (**Komandir voda BST 82 mm/POč/111.bbr), (Komandir 5/1/111.bbr)**

[6] (**Referent InSl 1/13. novosarajevske brigade)**

[7] (**Referent za kulturu 1.mtbr)**

[8] (**Komandir 3/2/1/111.bbr)**

[9] (**Komandir 1/1.pionirska četa/Inžb/1.mtbr)**, (**Zamjenik komandira 1.pionirske** čete/**Inžb/1.mtbr**)

[10] (**Komandir intervenog voda/Odred Pofalići II)**

[11] (**Zamjenik komandanta Lob/1.mbr)**, (**Zamjenik komandanta Lob/1.mtbr)**, (**PKLo Inžb/1.mtbr)**

[12] (**Referent za P i PP 12.bbr**)

[13] (**Referent InSl Okb/RgŠO**)

[14] (**Komandir voda u 1/Odred Pofalići II**), (**Komandir 3/1/1.mbr**), (**Komandir 3/1/1.mbr**)

[15] (**Referent InSl 1.Okb/1.mbr**)

[16] (**Komandir 3/2/13. novosarajevska brigada**), (**Komandir 3/2/1.mbr**), (**Komandir 4/1/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir Ič/1.mtbr)**, (**Komandir 3/1/111.bbr**)

[17] (**Komandir 2/4/3/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 3/4/3/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 1/4/3/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 3/4/3/1.mtbr**) (**Komandir 2/3/4/1.mtbr**)

[18] (**Komandir 1/2/1/111.bbr**)

[19] (**Komandir 1/1/1. sandžačka brigada**), (**PNŠ ObP 1. sandžačke brigade**), (**Zamjenik komandanta 2/1.mbr**)

[20] (**Referent SnSl Inžb/1.mtbr**)

[21] (**Komandir 2/2/1/111.bbr**)

[22] (**Referent za vjerska pitanja 1.mtbr**), (**Savjetnik za vjerska pitanja 1.mtbr**)

[23] (**Fotograf 1.mtbr**), (**Snimatelj-fotograf**)

[24] (**Komandir 6/3/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 7/1/1.mtbr**)

[25] (**Komandir 1/5/Odred Velešići**), (**Komandir voda u 1/3/1.mbr**), (**Komandir 1/čVP/1.mtbr**), (**PKM čVP 1.mtbr**)

[26] (**Zamjenik komandira 2/Odred Velešići**), (**PKM PDO Velešići**)

Alibašić Edin[27],
Alić Izet[28],
Alić Sead[29],
Alić Zijo[30],
Aliđiković Dževad[31],
Alihodžić Fadil[32],
Arslanagić Ramiz[33],
Aščerić Ferhat[34],
Avdibegović Halil[35],
Avdić Amir[36],
Avdić Emir[37],
Avdić Fadil[38]

B

Babačić Esad[39],
Babačić Mirsad[40],
Babić Ismail[41],
Babić Šaćir[42],
Babović Edin[43],
Babović Sejdo[44],
Backović Enver[45],
Bačić Dražen[46],
Bačvić Mirsad[47],
Bahtanović Midhat[48],
Bahtanović Nihad[49],
Bajraktarević Alija[50],
Bajraktarević Mehmed[51],
Bajraktarević Senad[52],
Bajraktarević Zijo[53],
Bajramović Emin[54],
Bajramović Salim[55],
Bajrić Alija[56],
Bajrić Redžo[57],
Bajrović Esad[58],
Bajrović Ismet[59],
Bajrović Izet[60],
Bajrović Nedžad[61],
Bakija Zijo[62],
Baković Pero[63],

[27] **(Komandir 2/1/2/1.mbr)**
[28] **(Komandir 1/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir Loč/111.bbr)**
[29] **(Komandir mostnog voda/inžč/Inžb/1.mtbr)**
[30] **(Zamjenik komandira 3/3/1.mbr)**
[31] **(Komandir 1/Četa vojne ekonomije/1.mtbr), (Komandir 1/Četa vojne ekonomije/111.bbr), (Komandir 1/5/1/111.bbr)**
[32] **(PK ObP OpŠO Novo Sarajevo), (Načelnik štaba 13. novosarajevske brigade)**
[33] **(Komandir 3/2/Odred Velešići)**
[34] **(Referent SnSl 1/1.mbr)**
[35] **(Komandir 3/1/1/12.bbr), (Komandir 4/1/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 1/1/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 1/1/3/111.bbr)**
[36] **(Komandir voda/2/3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
[37] **(Komandir SnVtv/Loč/12.bbr), (Komandir Snv/Lob/1.mtbr), (Komandir Snd/1/111.bbr)**
[38] **(Komandir 3/2/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[39] **(Zamjenik komandira čVP 1.mtbr)**
[40] **(Referent bezbjednosti 1.mtbr), (Komandir čVP 1.mtbr)**
[41] **(Komandir Lov/1/1.mtbr), (Referent InSl 1/1.mtbr), (Komandir Lov/1/1.mtbr), (Komandir Lov/1/111.bbr)**
[42] **(Referent ABHO MAD/1.mtbr)**
[43] **(Komandir voda /Prateća četa/2/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
[44] **(Komandir Grv/1.mtbr)**
[45] **(PK MFP 12.bbr)**
[46] **(PK ONP Odred Pofalići II), (Zamjenik komandanta 1/13. novosarajevske brigade)**
[47] **(PKB 13. novosarajevske brigade), (Načelnik bezbjednosti OpŠO Novo Sarajevo)**
[48] **(Komandir 4/PDO Velešići)**
[49] **(Komandir voda /Prateća četa/2/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
[50] **(Referent InSl 2/111.bbr)**
[51] **(Komandir 4/2/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 2/4/3/111.bbr)**
[52] **(Komandir 3/Okb/RgŠO), (Komandir 3/Okb/1.mbr)**
[53] **(PKM 2/4/1.mtbr)**
[54] **(PKLo 3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
[55] **(Referent za moral 12.bbr)**
[56] **(Komandir 2/2/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 2/2/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 2/2/3/111.bbr)**
[57] **(Komandir 2/Odred Pofalići I), (PKB 2/13. novosarajevska brigada), (PK OBP 2/1.mbr), (PKB 1/1.mtbr)**
[58] **(Komandir vVP/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[59] **(Komandir 2/4/1/1.mtbr)**
[60] **(Komandir voda /3/Odred Pofalići II), (Komandir 2/2/1/1.mbr)**
[61] **(Komandir 4/4/1/1.mtbr), (Komandir 3/Ič/1.mtbr)**
[62] **(Komandir 3/1. čTO/OpŠO Vogošća)**
[63] **(Referent TnSl Okb/1.mtbr)**

Balaš Mustafa[64],
Balta Nisad[65],
Baltić Mehmed[66],
Banda Ćerim[67],
Bandić Harun[68],
Barić Iljko[69],
Barimac Esad[70],
Baručija Ejub[71],
Bašić Ismail[72],
Bašić Midhat[73],
Bašić Salem[74],
Bašić Sead[75],
Bašić Sejat[76],
Bašić Zejnil[77],
Baškim Balja[78],
Bašović Bilal[79],
Bašović Daut[80],
Baždarević Mirsad[81],
Baždarević Ševćet[82],
Bečić Zaim[83],
Bećirbašić Enes[84],
Bećirević Hajrudin[85],
Bećirspahić Avdo[86],
Bećirspahić Hamdo[87],
Beganović Hajro[88],
Bender Karlo[89],
Bešić Nijaz[90],
Behlulović Muhidin[91],
Bejić Ramiz[92],
Bejtović Suad[93],
Bekić Reuf[94],
Bektić Ahmed[95],
Bektić Nurudin[96],
Bernadić Ivan[97],
Beširević Adil[98],
Beširević Vahid[99],

[64] **(Komandir mč/Okb/1.mtbr)**
[65] **(PNŠ ONP OpŠO Vogošća), (NŠ OpŠO Vogošća), (Zamjenik komandanta 12.bbr), (NŠ 1.mtbr)**
[66] **(Komandir 3/1/4/1.mtbr), (Komandir 1/4/1.mtbr)**
[67] **(Zamjenik komandira Čete „Barica“), (Komandir Čete „Barica), (Referent ObP 3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 4/2/1.mtbr)**
[68] **(Komandir 1/3/3/1.mbr)**
[69] **(Referent ObP)**
[70] **(Komandir Tnv/Loč/1.sandžačka brigada), (Komandir Vod za održavanje naoružanja/Četa Tn održavanja/Lob/1.mtbr), (Komandir Tnv/Loč/111.bbr)**
[71] **(Komandir Voda za održavanje sredstava veze/Četa Tn održavanja/Lob/1.mtbr), (Načelnik veze 1.mtbr), (Načelnik veze 111.bbr)**
[72] **(Komandir 4/ 1/Odred Pofalići I)**
[73] **(Načelnik informatike 12.bbr)**
[74] **(Komandir vBST/POč/111.bbr)**
[75] **(PKM 2/12.bbr)**
[76] **(Zamjenik komandanta Odreda Pofalići I), (NŠ 13. novosarajevske brigade)**
[77] **(Zamjenik komandira 4/2.Vogošćanski odred)**
[78] **(Komandir 2/3/3/1.mbr), (Zamjenik komandira 3/3/1. mbr), (Komandir 2/3/2/1.mtbr), (Komandir 1/4/2/1. mtbr) (Komandir 1/4/2/111.bbr)**
[79] **(Načelnik InSl 1. sandžačke brigade)**
[80] **(PK Lo 1. sandžačke brigade)**
[81] **(PK PiPP OpŠO Vogošća), (Referent MFP 12.bbr), (Zamjenik komandira Loč/12.bbr)**
[82] **(Referent bezbjednosti OpŠO Novo Sarajevo), (Komandant PDO Velešići OpŠO Novo Sarajevo), (PKB 2/1.mtbr), (Komandant 2/1.mtbr), (Komandant 2/111. bbr), (NŠ 111.bbr)**
[83] **(Komandir 1/5/1/1.mtbr)**
[84] **(Komandant OpŠTO Vogošća)**
[85] **(Komandir 1/4/2/1.mtbr)**
[86] **(Referent ObP 1/1.mtbr)**
[87] **(Referent ONP 1.mtbr)**
[88] **(Komandir 3/Prateća četa/1/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Komandir 1/4/1/1.mbr), (Komandir 3/4/1/1. mtbr)**
[89] **(Zamjenik komandanta 2/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
[90] **(Komandir 3/4/Odred Velešići), (Komandir 3/Odred Velešići), (Komandir 3/3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
[91] **(Referent za obuku jedinica i komandi 12.bbr)**
[92] **(PNŠ ONP 1.mbr), (PNŠ ONP 1.mtbr), (NŠ 1.mtbr), (Komandant 1.mtbr)**
[93] **(Novinar 1.mtbr)**
[94] **(Komandir 3/3/3/1.mtbr)**
[95] **(Komandir 3/2/3/111.bbr)**
[96] **(Komandir voda Šipska/OpŠO Vogošća), (Komandir čete Šipska/OpŠO Vogošća)**
[97] **(Komandant mpoad/1.mbr), (Zamjenik komandanta mpoad/1.mtbr)**
[98] **(Komandir 2/1. Inč/Lob/1.mtbr)**
[99] **(Komandir 2/6/Odred Velešići), (Komandir 2/1/3/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Komandir voda u 1/3/1. mbr)**

Bešlagić Himzo[100],
Bešlija Ismet[101],
Bešlija Rašid[102]
Biberović Sinan[103],
Bičić Ejub[104],
Bičo Safet[105],
Bijedić Adnan[106],
Bijedić Edin[107],
Bjelica Mustafa[108],
Blekić Meho[109],
Bilalić Mirsad[110],
Bogdanić Bajro[111],
Bogilović Halid[112],
Bogunić Vahid[113],
Bombek Dragan[114],
Brdarić Hikmet[115],
Briga Salko[116],
Brkanić Almir[117],
Brkanić Atif[118],
Brkanić Nedžad[119],
Brkanić Nezir[120],
Brkić Muhamed[121],
Brković Veselin[122],
Bučan Hadžo[123],
Bukva Mensur[124],
Bukva Sejdalija[125],
Bukvarević Suad[126],
Bulatović Šefkija[127],
Bulbul Akif[128],
Buljubašić Dževad[129],
Buljubašić Meho[130],
Buntić Željko[131],

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[100] **(PKM Velešićki bataljon), (PKM PDO Velešići), (Referent socijalne službe 2/1.mtbr)**
[101] **(PKM Okb/RgŠO), (PKM Okb/1.mbr)**
[102] **(Komandir 1/1.Vogošćanskoi odred)**
[103] **(Komandir 2/3/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[104] **(Komandir 3/3/2/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Komandir 3/3/2/1.mbr)**
[105] **(Načelnik SnSl 13. novosarajevske brigade), (Načelnik SnSl 1.mbr), (Načelnik SnSl 1.mtbr)**
[106] **(Referent za obuku OMJ 1.mbr), (Komandant Okb/1.mbr), (Komandant Okb/1.mtbr)**
[107] **(Načelnik inženjerije 12.bbr), (Načelnik inženjerije 1.mtbr), (Komandant inž.b/1.mtbr), (Načelnik inženjerije 111.bbr)**
[108] **(Komandir 3/1/2.Vogošćanski odred)**
[109] **(Komandir Čete „Ugorsko“)**
[110] **(Komandir 3/1/2/1.mtbr)**
[111] **(Referent ABHO 3/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Referent ABHO 3/1.mbr)**
[112] **(Referent za Tn održavanja 12.bbr), (Referent za tehničko održavanje 1.mtbr)**
[113] **(Komandant 1.mtbr)**
[114] **(Novinar 1.mtbr)**
[115] **(PK Lo Inžb/1.mtbr)**
[116] **(Komandir Lov/Okb/1.mbr), (Komandir Lov/Okb/1mtbr)**
[117] **(Referent ObP 4/1.mtbr), (Referent za ObP 111.bbr)**
[118] **(Komandir 2/1/2.Vogošćanski odred)**
[119] **(Komandir 1. vod Kobilja Glava/OpŠO Vogošća), (Komandir 1/1/2.Vogošćanski odred)**
[120] **(Komandir vod UMC Stara cesta/OpŠO Vogošća), (Komandir čete UMC Stara cesta/ OpŠO Vogošća), (Komandir 1/2.Vogošćanski odred), (Zamjenik komandira 1/2.Vogošćanski odred), (Referent InSl 1/12. bbr)**
[121] **(Komandir 3/3/3/1.mbr), (Komandir 1/3/2/1.mtbr), (PKM 3/2/1.mtbr), (PKM 1/4/1.mtbr), (PKM 2/4/1. mtbr)**
[122] **(Referent InSl 1/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[123] **(Referent u organu za OIP 12.bbr)**
[124] **(Komandir 2/1.Vogošćanski odred)**
[125] **(Načelnik artiljerije 1.mtbr), (PNŠ ONP 1.mtbr), (Zamjenik komandanta 1.mtbr)**
[126] **(Komandir voda veze/1.mtbr)**
[127] **(Komandir interventnog voda/4/Odred Pofalići II), (Komandir 4/1/1.mbr), (Komandir 1/4/1/1.mtbr), (Referent za bezbjednost Inžb/1.mtbr), (Komandir vod POLK-9K-111 „FAGOT“/POč/111.bbr)**
[128] **(Komandir 3/3/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 3/3/3/111.bbr)**
[129] **(Komandir 2/1/1.mbr), (Komandir 1/1/1.mbr), (Komandir 1/1/1.mtbr), (Zamjenik komandanta 1/1. mtbr), (PK Lo 1/1.mtbr), (PK Lo 1/111.bbr)**
[130] **(Komandir radnog voda /4/Odred Pofalići II)**
[131] **(Referent za ObP Odred Pofalići I)**

C

Canović Rifat[132],
Cerić Nizo[133],
Cero Ermin[134],
Cero Mehemed[135],
Cero Suad[136],
Cinco Slobodan[137],
Crnčalo Vahid[138],

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Čakal Hazim[139],
Čaković Esad[140],
Čalija Munib[141],
Čančar Ramiz[142],
Čandić Enes[143],
Čankušić Elvedin[144],
Čardžić Adnan[145],
Čaušević Almir[146],
Čaušević Elvedin[147],
Čaušević Kenan[148],
Čaušević Muris[149],
Čaušević Sabit[150],
Čaušević Šaban[151],
Čavčić Husein[152],
Čehić Hidajet[153],
Čeković Naser[154],
Čelik Nail[155],
Čengić Amrudin[156],
Čengić Armin[157],
Čengić Kemal[158],
Čengić Muhamed[159],

[132] **(Komandir 1/Okb/RgŠO), (Načelnik OMJ 1.mbr), (Načelnik OMJ 1.mtbr)**
[133] **(Komandir 3/1.čTO/OpŠO Vogošća)**
[134] **(Referent informatike 111.bbr)**
[135] **(PK ONP Odred Pofalići II), (Komandant Odreda Pofalići II/OpŠO Novo Sarajevo), (Komandant 1/13. novosarajevske brigade), (Komandant 1/1.mbr), (PK Lo 1.mtbr), (Komandant 1.mtbr), (Komandant 111.bbr)**
[136] **(PK Lo 4/1.mtbr)**
[137] **(Referent SnSl Lob/1.mtbr)**
[138] **(Zamjenik komandanta HAD-105mm/1.mtbr), (Zamjenik komandanta MAD/1.mtbr), (Komandant MAD/1.mtbr), (Načelnik artiljerije 111.bbr)**
[139] **(Komandir 3/Prateća četa/Odred Velešići), (Komandir 1/3/2/1.mtbr)**
[140] **(PK OBP OpŠO Vogošća), (PK za pravne poslove OpŠO Vogošća), (Referent za pravna pitanja 12.bbr), (Referent za stambena pitanja 1.mtbr) (Referent za invalidsko-penzijske poslove 1.mtbr)**
[141] **(Komandir 3/4/1/1.mtbr)**
[142] **(Komandir 2/1/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir vMB 60 mm/1/3/111.bbr)**
[143] **(Komandir larb BOFORS LPLO/1.mtbr),(Načelnik ARJ PVO 1.mtbr), (Načelnik ARJ PVO 111.bbr)**
[144] **(Komandir 2/4/Odred Velešići), (Komandir Prateći vod/3/Odred Velešići), (Komandir 4/3/3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
[145] **(Komandir Snd/Loč/111.bbr)**
[146] **(Komandir 1/1.čTO/OpŠO Vogošća)**
[147] **(Komandant 4/1.mtbr)**
[148] **(Zamjenik komandira Čete „Hotonj“), (Komandir Čete „Hotonj“)**
[149] **(Referent za tehničko snabdijevanje 1.mtbr), (Komandir čTn održavanje/Lob/1.mtbr), (Komandir vTn održavanje/Loč/111.bbr), (Komandir vMB 60 mm/2/1/111.bbr)**
[150] **(Komandir čete Hum/OpŠO Vogošća), (Komandir 4/2.Vogošćanski odred), (Komandir 3/2.Vogošćanski odred), (Zamjenik komandanta 2.Vogošćanskog odreda), (Komandant 2.Vogošćanskog odreda), (Komandant 2.PDO Vogošća), (Komandant 3/1. mtbr), (Referent ONP 1.mtbr,), (Komandant 1/1.mtbr), (PK ObP MAD/1.mtbr)**
[151] **(Komandir 3/2/Odred Pofalići I)**
[152] **(Komandir voda Šip/OpŠO Vogošća), (Komandir čete Jezera/OpŠO Vogošća), (Zamjenik komandira 2/2.Vogošćanski odred)**
[153] **(PNŠ ONP 13. novosarajevske brigade), (Načelnik ABHO 13. novosarajevske brigade), (Načelnik ABHO 1.mbr), (Komandant 1/1.mtbr)**
[154] **(Komandir 1/3/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Komandir 1/3/1.mbr), (Referent za suzbijanje kriminaliteta čVP 1.mtbr), (PKB Lob/1.mtbr), (Referent bezbjednosti 1.mtbr), (Referent bezbjednosti 111.bbr)**
[155] **(Komandir 3/3/2/1.mtbr), (Komandir 2/3/2/111.bbr)**
[156] **(Referent opštih poslova 3/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Referent opštih poslova 3/1.mbr), (Referent opštih poslova 2/1.mtbr)**
[157] **(Referent informatike 12.bbr), (Referent za informatiku Komanda 1.mtbr), (Načelnik informatike 111. bbr)**
[158] **(Komandir 2/5/Odred Velešići)**
[159] **(Referent za moral 1.sandžačke brigade), (Novinar 1.mtbr)**

Čengić Smail[160],
Čevra Ahmet[161],
Čevro Dragi[162],
Čiča Fikret[163],
Čičkušić Emsad[164],
Čivović Esad[165],
Čizmović Senad[166],
Čočić Hava[167],
Čoko Zajko[168],
Čolaković Hamdija[169],
Čolić Antonije[170],
Čolić Fuad[171],
Čomaga Hazim[172],
Čomaga Vahid[173],
Čomor Osman[174],
Čota Omer[175],
Čota Suljo[176],
Čovrk Alemko[177],
Čukojević Dževad[178],
Čukojević Enver[179],
Čukojević Haris[180],
Čukojević Vahid[181],
Čustović Muhamed[182],
Čutuna Midhat[183],
Čutura Ferid[184],
Čutura Murat[185],
Čvorak Alemko[186],

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Ćatić Muhamed[187],
Ćato Arif[188],
Ćeman Šaip[189],
Ćemo Ramo[190],
Ćesan Hajrudin[191],
Ćesko Šemso[192],
Ćirić Irfan[193],
Ćosić Omer[194],

[160] **(PKLo Velešićki odred), (Zamjenik komandanta PDO Velešići),**
[161] **(PK Lo 111.bbr)**
[162] **(PK P i PP 1. sandžačke brigade), (PNŠ P i PP 1.mbr), (Načelnik ARJ PVO 1.mtbr)**
[163] **(Zamjenik komandira inžč/Inžb/1.mtbr)**
[164] **(PK ObP 2/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Referent ObP Komanda 1.mtbr),(PNŠ ObP 1.mtbr), (PK ObP 111.bbr)**
[165] **(Komandir 3/2/2/1.mtbr)**
[166] **(Komandir 4/2/2/1.mtbr)**
[167] **(Načelnik ABHO 1. sandžačke brigade)**
[168] **(Komandir 1/čTn snabdijevanja/Lob/1.mbr), (Komandir 4/1/1/1.mtbr), (Komandir Vod za snabdijevanje art. municijom/Četa za Tn snabdijevanje/Lob/1. mtbr), (Komandir 4/5/1/111.bbr)**
[169] **(Komandir voda u 1/3/1.mbr)**
[170] **(Komandir 3/1/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[171] **(Referent za moral 1.Vogošćanskog odreda)**
[172] **(Komandir 3/4/2/1.mtbr)**
[173] **(Komandir 2. Lov/2/1.mtbr)**
[174] **(Komandir 3/1/Odred Velešići), (Komandir 2/1/2/1. mtbr),(Komandir 3/1/2/1.mtbr), (Komandir 3/1/2/111. bbr)**
[175] **(PKB Lob/1.mtbr), (Referent VP vVP/111.bbr)**
[176] **(PKM Odred pofalići II), (PKM 1/13. novosarajevske brigade), (PKM 1/1.mbr), (Referent MFP 1.mtbr), (Referent za kontrolu MFP 111.bbr)**
[177] **(Referent SnSl Okb/RgŠO)**
[178] **(Zamjenik komandanta Okb/1.mbr), (Zamjenik komandanta Okb/1.mtbr)**
[179] **(Komandir 4.čTO/OpŠO Vogošća), (Referent ABHO Inžb/1.mtbr)**
[180] **(Referent za bezbjednost Lob/1.mtbr)**
[181] **(Komandir 4/4/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 1/4/3/1 mtbr),(Komandir 1/1/4/1.mtbr),(PKM 3/4/1.mtbr), (PKM 2/3/111.bbr)**
[182] **(Komandir 1/3. čTO/OpŠO Vogošća)**
[183] **(Komandir vMB 60 mm/3/1/111.bbr)**
[184] **(Komandir sv „Svrake“ /OpŠTO Vogošća)**
[185] **(Komandant OpŠTO Vogošća), (Zamjenik komandanta OpŠTO Vogošća), (PKM OpŠO Vogošća)**
[186] **(Referent SnSl/Okb/1.mtbr), (Referent InSl 4/1.mtbr)**
[187] **(Zamjenik komandira 1/Odred Velešići)**
[188] **(Načelnik veze OpŠO Novo Sarajevo)**
[189] **(Komandir 2/4/2/1.mtbr)**
[190] **(PKM 1/2/1.mtbr)**
[191] **(Zamjenik komandira IDč/12.bbr)**
[192] **(Komandir voda u 3/Odred Pofalići II), (Komandir 2/4/1/1.mtbr), (Komandir 4/1/1.mtbr), (PKM 3/4/1. mtbr), (PKM 3/1/111.bbr)**
[193] **(Komandir Komandni vod /Komandna baterija/ MAD/1.mtbr), (Komandir Komandni vod/Baterija MB 120 mm/111.bbr)**
[194] **(Komandir 4/7/1/1.mtbr)**

Ćosović Azem[195],
Ćosović Muhidin[196],
Ćosović Omer[197],
Ćurulija Darko[198],
Ćutuk Sabaheta[199],
Ćutuk Samir[200],

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Dacić Tašo[201],
Dardagan Halil[202],
Dardagan Mirsad[203],
Dardagan Mujo[204],
Dardagan Šefko[205],
Daut Alija[206],
Dedić Esad[207],
Dedić Halid[208],
Dedić Mirsad[209],
Dedić Samir[210],
Dedić Suljo[211],
Dedović Avdo[212],
Delalić Ejub[213],
Delalić Kasim[214],
Delalić Mevludin[215],
Delalić Osman[216],
Delalić Sead[217],
Delalić Sead[218],
Delibašić Emir[219],
Delić Gabrijel[220],
Delić Galib[221],
Delić Izet[222],
Delić Mujo[223],
Demir Amir[224],

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195 **(Zamjenik komandira 4/Odred Pofalići II), (Komandir 4/Odred Pofalići II), (PKM 4/1/1.mbr), (PKM 4/1/1.mtbr), (Komandir 2/čTn snabdijevanja/Lob/1. mtbr)**

196 **(Komandir 3/5/2/1.mtbr)**

197 **(Komandir 1/4/Odred Pofalići II), (Komandir 2/Prateća četa/1/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Komandir 2/4/1/1.mbr), (Referent ishrane Lob/1.mtbr)**

198 **(Komandir 4. topovskog voda larb BOFORS LPLO/1. mtbr),(Komandir komandno radarskog voda larb BOFORS LPLO/1.mtbr),(Zamjenik komandira larb BOFORS LPLO/1.mtbr),(Komandir larb PVO/1. mtbr), (Komandir larv PVO/111.bbr)**

199 **(Zamjenik komandira 2/1. PDO N. Sarajevo), (Komandir 2/1.PDO N. Sarajevo), (PKM 6/1/1. mtbr)**

200 **(PK OBP 2/1.mbr)**

201 **(Zamjenik komandanta 4.PDO Vogošća), (Komandant 4.PDO Vogošća), (Komandant 2/12.bbr), (Komandant 1/1.mtbr), (NŠ 1.mtbr), (NŠ 111.bbr)**

202 **(Zamjenik komandira 1/3/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Zamjenik komandira 1/3/1.mbr), (Zamjenik komandanta 3/1.mbr), (PK ONP 2/1.mtbr),(Načelnik OMJ 1.mtbr)**

203 **(Komandir 3/PDO Velešići), (Komandir 5/3/1.mbr), (Komandir 5/2/1.mtbr), (PK ObP/2/111.bbr), (Komandant 2/111.bbr)**

204 **(Komandir 3/5/PDO Velešići)**

205 **(PNŠ ONP 1. sandžačka brigada)**

206 **(Komandir Lov/Odred Velešići)**

207 **(PKM 2/1/12.bbr)**

208 **(PNŠ za ObP 1.mbr)**

209 **(Referent za grafičku obradu u organu za moral 1.mtbr)**

210 **(Komandir 3. topovskog voda larb BOFORS LPLO/1. mtbr)**

211 **(Komandir 3/1/2/1.mbr)**

212 **(PKM 1/2/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Referent za moral Lob/1.mtbr), (Komandir čTn snabdijevanja/ Lob/1.mtbr)**

213 **(Komandir vVP/OpŠO Vogošća), (Komandant OpŠO Vogošća)**

214 **(Referent InSl 3/12.bbr), (Referent InSl 3/1.mtbr),(PK Lo 3/1.mtbr),(Referent InSl 3/1.mtbr),(PK Lo 3/1. mtbr)**

215 **(PKM 2/1/1.mbr)**

216 **(Zamjenik komandanta Odreda Pofalići II OpŠO Novo Sarajevo), (PK ONP 1/1mbr), (Zamjenik komandanta 1/1mbr)**

217 **(Komandir 3/Odred Pofalići II), (Komandir 3/1/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Komandir 2/1/1.mbr), (PK ObP 1/1.mtbr)**

218 **(PKLo 3. PDO OpŠO Vogošća)**

219 **(Komandir 4/1/1/1.mtbr),(Komandir 4/1/1.mtbr)**

220 **(PK ObP 1/12.bbr), (PK ObP 3/1.mtbr),(Referent ObP Komanda 1.mtbr),(PK ObP 3/1.mtbr)**

221 **(Referent opštih poslova 1/12.bbr)**

222 **(Zamjenik komandanta 4.PDO Vogošća), (PK ObP 2/12.bbr), (PK ObP 2/1.mtbr), (Zamjenik komandanta 2/1.mtbr)**

223 **(Komandir 1/3/Odred Pofalići I), (Komandir 2/Čete vojne ekonomije/1.mtbr), (Komandir 2/Četa vojne ekonomije/111.bbr), (Komandir 5/5/1/111.bbr)**

224 **(Komandir 1/3/1/1.mtbr)**

Demir Mehmed[225],
Dervišagić Džemal[226],
Dervišević Ibrahim[227],
Dervišević Zahir[228],
Divanović Alija[229],
Divljan Darko[230],
Dizdar Safet[231],
Dizdarević Murat[232],
Dizdarević Zaim[233],
Doljančić Muhamed[234],
Dragolj Nezir[235],
Dramalija Dževad[236],
Drkenda Kimeta[237],
Drndić Faik[238],
Drndo Abid[239],
Dudo Hasib[240],
Dučić Mehmed[241],
Duhović Elvedin[242],
Dukić Omer[243],
Dumanjić Ramiz[244],
Duran Ramo[245],
Duraković Ramiz[246],
Durmo Hašim[247],

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Džabija Fahrudin[248],
Džabija Nedim[249],
Džabija Nezir[250],
Džabija Vezir[251],
Džaferagić Abid[252],
Džaferović Amir[253],
Džaferović Edin[254],

[225] **(Komandir voda /4/Odred Pofalići II), (Komandir 2/4/1/1.mtbr), (Komandir 2/3/1/111.bbr)**
[226] **(PKM 1/1/12.bbr), (PKM 1/3/1.mtbr), (Referent za socijalno-statusna pitanja 111.bbr)**
[227] **(Zamjenik komandanta Odreda Velešići OpŠO Novo Sarajevo), (Komandant Odreda Velešići OpŠO Novo Sarajevo), (Komandant 3/13. novosarajevska brigada), (PNŠ ObP 13. novosarajevske brigade), (Referent ONP 1. mtbr), (PNŠ ONP 1.mtbr), (Zamjenik komandanta 1. mtbr), (Komandant 1. mtbr,)**
[228] **(Referent za moral 1.sandžačka brigada), (Referent za IP poslove 1.mtbr),(Načelnik informativno-propagandne službe 1.mtbr),(Načelnik informativne službe 1.mtbr)**
[229] **(Načelnik VtSl 13. novosarajevske brigade), (Načelnik VtSl 1.mtbr)**
[230] **(Referent SbSl 1.mbr)**
[231] **(Zamjenik komandanta Odreda Pofalići II/ OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo), (Komandant Odreda Pofalići II/ OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo), (PKM 13. novosarajevske brigade), (Zamjenik komandanta 1/1.mbr), (PKM 1.mbr), (Referent za praćenje, procjenu i izgradnju morala 1.mtbr)**
[232] **(PKM 1. sandžačke brigade)**
[233] **(Komandir 1/2/1.mtbr), (Referent za politički rad, informisanje i obuku 111.bbr)**
[234] **(Komandir vBST 82 mm/3/111.bbr)**
[235] **(Komandir voda PL Hotonj /OpŠO Vogošća), (Komandir Čete „Hotonj"), (Komandir 1/Četa „Hotonj"), (PKM 1/12.bbr), (Referent TnSl 3/1.mtbr)**
[236] **(Komandir 1/1/12.bbr), (Komandir 1/3/1.mtbr)**
[237] **(Referent za informisanje 12.bbr)**
[238] **(Komandir 3/4/1.mtbr)**
[239] **(Komandir 2/3/Odred Velešići)**
[240] **(PKB 6/Odred Velešići)**
[241] **(Komandir 4/2/Odred Pofalići I)**
[242] **(PKB Okb/1.mtbr)**
[243] **(PKM Prateća četa/1/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Zamjenik komandanta mpoad/1.mbr), (PKM mpoad/1.mtbr)**
[244] **(Načelnik InSl OpŠO Vogošća), (Načelnik InSl 12.bbr), (Referent InSl Lob/1.mtbr), (Referent u organu logistike 1.mtbr), (Referent ishrane 1.mtbr), (Referent InSl 111.bbr)**
[245] **(Referent InSl 3/1.mtbr), (Referent InSl 3/111.bbr)**
[246] **(Komandant OpŠTO Vogošća)**
[247] **(PKLo HAD 105 mm/1.mtbr),(PKLo MAD/1.mtbr), (PKM POč/111.bbr)**
[248] **(Komandir 2/2/3/1.mbr), (PKM 1/2/1.mtbr), (PKM 1/2/111.bbr)**
[249] **(Referent bezbjednosti 2/1.mtbr)**
[250] **(PKM 2/5/1.mtbr)**
[251] **(Komandir 2/5/PDO Velešići), (Komandir 1/2/3/13. novosarajevska brigada), (PKM 2/3/1.mbr), (Komandir 2/3/1.mbr)**
[252] **(Komandir 2/Odred Velešići), (Načelnik SbSl 13. novosarajevske brigade), (Načelnik SbSl 1.mbr), (Načelnik SbSl 1.mtbr)**
[253] **(Komandir Prateća četa/3/3/1.mbr), (Referent za ONP 2/1.mtbr), (PK ObP 2/1.mtbr), (Komandir čVP 1.mtbr), (Komandir vBST 82 mm/1/111.bbr)**
[254] **(Referent za PiPP)**

Džaferović Ferid[255],
Džaferović Mehmed[256],
Džaferović Reuf[257],
Džaferović Sahudin[258],
Džaferović Velija[259],
Džafo Mirsad[260],
Džafo Sinan[261],
Džaka Rifet[262],
Džananović Enes[263],
Džananović Meho[264],
Džananović Sabit[265],
Džanko Samir[266],
Džanko Senad[267],
Džebo Salko[268],
Džigal Husko[269],
Džiho Nurudin[270],
Džindo Senaid[271],
Džino Edhem[272],
Džomba Nermin[273],
Džomba Samir[274],

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Đakušić Hasan[275],
Đakušić Sead[276],
Đonlagić Eldin[277],
Đipa Mirzet[278],
Đuderija Senad[279],
Đulančić Huso[280],
Đulić Muhamed[281],

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Efendić Azra[282],
Efendić Mirsad[283],
Efendić Ramiz[284],

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255 (**Komandir 1.putni vod/inžč/Inžb/1.mtbr**)
256 (**Komandir 3/6/Odred Velešići**)
257 (**Zamjenik komandira 1.pionirska čete/Inžb/1.mtbr**)
258 (**Komandir 4/3/1/1.mtbr**)
259 (**Komandir 1/3/Odred Velešići**)
260 **(Referent ABHO 1/12.bbr)**
261 (**Komandant 1.Vogošćanskog odreda**)
262 (**Komandir voda vojne ekonomije/ 1.mtbr**), (**Komandir čete vojne ekonomije/ 1.mtbr**), (**Komandir čete vojne ekonomije/ 111.bbr**)
263 (**Komandir 4/1/2/13. novosarajevska brigada**), (**Komandir 1/2/1.mbr**), (**PKM 5/1/1.mtbr**), (**Zamjenik komandanta 1/1.mtbr**), (**Referent ONP 1.mtbr**)
264 (**Komandir 4/1/Odred Velešići**), (**PK ObP PDO Velešići**), (**Referent ObP 3/1.mbr**), (**Referent ObP 2/1.mtbr**), (**PK ObP 2/1.mtbr**)
265 (**Komandir 3/4/3/1.mtbr**)
266 (**PKM 2/1.mtbr**), **(Referent ObP/2/111.bbr)**, (**PK za ONP 2/111.bbr**)
267 (**Komandir 1/3/Okb/RgŠO Sarajevo**), (**Zamjenik komandira 3/Okb/1.mbr**), **Komandir 3/Okb/1.mtbr**;
268 (**Komandir 1/2/3/1.mbr**), (**Komandir 3/2/4/1.mtbr**)
269 (**Referent za moral 1.sandžačke brigade**)
270 (**PNŠ ONP OpŠO Vogošća**), (**Referent za kulturu 12.bbr**)
271 (**Komandir Voda za podršku/4/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 2/bMB/MAD/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 1/bMB 120 mm/111.bbr**)
272 (**Komandir 2/3/13. novosarajevska brigada**), (**Zamjenik komandira 2/3/1.mbr**)
273 (**Komandir 2/2/Odred Velešići**), (**Komandir 3/3/Odred Velešići**), (**Komandir 3/3/3/13. novosarajevska brigada**)
274 (**Komandir 5/Odred Velešići**), (**Komandir 1/3/13. novosarajevska brigada**), (**PK ONP 3/13. novosarajevska brigada**), (**Komandir voda u 1/3/1.mbr**), (**Zamjenik komandira 1/3/1.mbr**), (**Komandir 1/3/1.mbr**), (**Zamjenik komandira Prateće čete/3/3/1.mbr**), (**PK ONP 3/1.mbr**), (**Referent bezbjednosti 1/1.mtbr**),(**PKB1/1.mtbr**), (**PKB1/111.bbr**)
275 (**Komandir 1/4/1/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 1/4/1/111.bbr**)
276 (**Zamjenik komandira 3/1/13. novosarajevska brigada**)
277 (**PK ObP 3/12.bbr**), (**PK OBP HAD 105 mm/1.mtbr**)
278 **(Komandir pion.vod/inžč/111.bbr)**
279 (**Načelnik TnSl OpŠO Vogošća**)
280 (**PK za PiPP 13. novosarajevske brigade**), (**Referent P i PP 1.mtbr)**
281 (**Komandir Loč/12.bbr**), (**Komandir 2. Inč/Lob/1.mtbr**)
282 (**Referent opštih poslova 2/12.bbr**), (**Referent PiPP 2/1.mtbr**)
283 (**Komandir 3/2/Odred Pofalići II**), (**Komandir 3/2/1/13. novosarajevske brigade**), (**Komandir 1/1/1/1.mbr**)
284 (**Komandir Čete „Barica“**), (**Zamjenik komandira Čete „Barica“**)

Efendić Salem[285],
Efendić Selver[286],
Efendić Velija[287],
Eminović Braho[288],
Eminović Džemo[289],
Eminović Elvir[290],

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Fajfrić Boris[291],
Fatić Haris[292],
Fatić Osman[293],
Fazlić Bahrudin[294],
Fazlić Kemal[295],
Fejzić Rasim[296],
Fetahović Smajo[297]
Filipović Sulejman[298],
Forić Besim[299],
Frank Vlatko[300],

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Gabela Faruk[301],
Gabela Omer[302],
Gackić Samir[303],
Gadžo Sinan[304],
Galijašević Zijad[305],
Garibija Amir[306],
Gavrankapetanović Ibrahim[307],
Gazibara Ferid[308],
Glamoč Hamdija[309],
Gljiva Adil[310],
Gljiva Izet[311],
Gojak Jusuf[312]
Gondžić Nusret[313],
Goričan Bruno[314],
Granilo Mustafa[315]
Grbo Vahid[316],

[285] **(Komandir Voda „Ćuprija“)**
[286] **(PKLo 1.PDO OpŠO Vogošća)**, **(PKLo 4.PDO Vogošća)**
[287] **(Komandir 1/1/1/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir vMB 60 mm/4/1/111.bbr)**
[288] **(Komandir 3/1/2/1.mtbr)**
[289] **(Refernt SnSl 3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**, **(Referent SnSl 3/1.mbr)**, **(Referent SnSl 2/1.mtbr)**, **(Referent SnSl 2/111.bbr)**
[290] **(Komandir 2/5/2/1.mtbr)**
[291] **(Komandir 3/ 1/Odred Pofalići II)**, **(Komandir 4/1/1/13. novosarajevska brigada)**, **(Komandir 1/3/1/1. mbr)**
[292] **(PKB Velešićki odred)**
[293] **(Zamjenik komandira 2/3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**, **(Komandir voda 1/3/1.mbr)**
[294] **(PKLo OpŠO Novo Sarajevo)**
[295] **(PKM 1.PDO OpŠO Vogošća)**
[296] **(Komandir voda za opsluživanje/111.bbr)**
[297] **(PK za finansije 1. sandžačke brigade)**
[298] **(PKM 5/3/1.mtbr)**, **(PKM 5/3/1.mtbr)**, **(PKM 4/1. mtbr)**
[299] **(Komandir 3/1/3/111.bbr)**
[300] **(Referent GrSl 1.mtbr)**
[301] **(PKB Odreda Pofalići I)**
[302] **(PKM Odreda Pofalići I)**, **(Načelnik socijalno-statusne službe 1.mtbr)**
[303] **(Komandir 4/2/1/1.mtbr)**
[304] **(Komandant 1.Vogošćanskog odreda)**
[305] **(Referent SnSl 1/1.mtbr)**, **(Ljekar – komandir Snd/1/1. mtbr)**
[306] **(Referent TnSl Okb/RgŠO)**, **(Referent TnSl 1.Okb/1. mbr)**
[307] **(Načelnik SnSl 12.bbr)**
[308] **(PKM 4/1/1.mtbr)**
[309] **(Zamjenik komandira 4/Odred Velešići)**, **(Komandir 1/3/3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
[310] **(PKLoOpŠO Vogošća)**
[311] **(Komandir 2/Četa „Hotonj“)**, **(Komandir Čete „Hotonj“)**, **(Komandir 2/Četa „Hotonj“)**, **(Komandir čete Hotonj/1.Vogošćanski odred)** **(PKLo1/12.bbr)**, **(Referent ishrane 1.mtbr)**, **(Referent za ObP 3/1.mtbr)**
[312] **(Komandir Idč/1.mbr)**
[313] **(Komandir 1/2/2.Vogošćanski odred)**, **(Komandir 3/3/1.mtbr)**,**(PKM 3/3/1.mtbr)**, **(Referent za moral 3/1.mtbr)**,**(PKM 3/3/1.mtbr)**, **(PKM 3/111.bbr)**
[314] **(Zamjenik komandanta PDO Pofalići OpŠO Novo Sarajevo)**
[315] **(Komandir voda/3/3.Vogošćanskog odreda)**
[316] **(Zamjenik komandira Čete „Ugorsko“)**, **(Komandir 1/Četa „Ugorsko“)**

Grbo Vehid[317],
Grebić Pašo[318],
Grebović Nijaz[319],
Gugač Ramiz[320],
Gusić Omer[321],
Gušo Hasan[322],
Gušo Munib[323],
Gutić Zdenko[324],

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Hadžialić Armin[325],
Hadžić Ramiz[326],
Hadžić Suad[327],
Hadžić Ševko[328],
Hadžić Zaim[329],
Hadžimusić Hajdar[330],
Hadžović Džemo[331],
Hadžović Suad[332],
Hafizović Fuad[333],
Hafizović Mustafa[334],
Hanić Bajazit[335],
Hajdarević Enver[336],
Hajdarević Rahman[337],
Hajdarević Salko[338],
Hajdarević Zoran[339],
Hajdari Tahir[340],
Hajdarpašić Avdo[341],
Hajdarpašić Raif[342],
Hajrić Avdo[343],
Hajrić Jasmin[344],
Hajrić Jasmina[345],
Hajrić Senad[346],
Halilagić Adem[347],
Halilović Hamdija[348],
Halilović Nazif[349],
Halilović Ševket[350],

[317] **(Komandir 4/4/Odred Pofalići II), (Komandir 4/ Odred Pofalići II)**
[318] **(Komandir 2/1/4/1.mtbr)**
[319] **(Zamjenik komandanta 2.PDO Vogošća), (PNŠ ObP OpŠO Vogošća), (Komandant OpŠO Vogošća), (Komandant 12.bbr), (PK za P i PP 1.mtbr), (PK za P i PP 111.bbr)**
[320] **(Komandir 4/3/3/1.mtbr)**
[321] **(Komandir 1.pionirske čete/Inžb/1.mtbr), (Referent inženjerije 1.mtbr), (Komandir Inžč/111.bbr)**
[322] **(Komandir 2/1/Lob/1.mbr)**
[323] **(Komandir 3/3/Odred Pofalići II)**
[324] **(PK P i PP OpŠO Vogošća), (PK P i PP 12.bbr), (Referent P i PP 1.mtbr)**
[325] **(Načelnik GrSl 1.mtbr)**
[326] **(Referent veze 111.bbr)**
[327] **(Referent InSl/1/111.bbr)**
[328] **(Komandir Lov/1/1.mtbr)**
[329] **(Referent za moral 3/1.mtbr)**
[330] **(Komandir Pionirskog voda/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[331] **(Načelnik Operativnog logističkog organa 1.mtbr)**
[332] **(Referent ABHO Inžb/1.mtbr)**
[333] **(Komandir 1/3/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 1/3/4/1.mtbr), (Komandir Lov/4/1.mtbr)**
[334] **(Referent TnSl 1/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Referent TnSl 1 /1.mbr)**
[335] **(Komandir 1/Lob/1.mtbr)**
[336] **(Komandir 4/6/Odred Velešići)**
[337] **(Komandir 1/1/2/1.mtbr), (Komandir 3/2/1.mtbr), (Komandir 3/2/111.bbr), (Zamjenik komandanta 2/111.bbr)**
[338] **(Komandir 5/Odred Velešići), (Zamjenik komandanta Odreda Velešići OpŠO Novo Sarajevo), (Zamjenik komandanta 3/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Zamjenik komandanta 3/1.mbr), (Načelnik SbSl 1.mbr), (Komandant 3/1.mbr), (Komandant 2/1.mtbr), (Komandant Lob/1.mtbr), (Načelnik SbSl 111.bbr)**
[339] **(Referent ABHO 2/12.bbr)**
[340] **(Komandir 2/Odred Pofalići I), (Komandant PDO Pofalići OpŠO Novo Sarajevo), (PNŠ za ObP 1.mbr), (PNŠ za ObP 1.mtbr), (NŠ 1.mtbr)**
[341] **(Komandir Snv/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[342] **(PKM Lob/1.mbr), (PKM Lob/1.mtbr), (Referent za prikupljanje arhivske građe 111.bbr)**
[343] **(Komandir 3/ HAD 105 mm/1.mtbr), (Komandir bMB 120/82 mm/MAD/1.mtbr), (Komandir bMB 120 mm/111.bbr)**
[344] **(Komandir 1/3/Okb/1.mbr)**
[345] **(Referent za socijalna pitanja 12.bbr)**
[346] **(Komandir 4/5/2/1.mtbr), (Komandir 2/1/2/1.mtbr)**
[347] **(Zamjenik komandanta OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo)**
[348] **(Referent SnSl 1/12.bbr)**
[349] **(Komandir 1/2/2/1.mtbr)**
[350] **(Komandir 3/1/3/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Komandir voda u 1/3/1.mbr)**

Hambo Salko[351],
Hamza Kasim[352],
Hamzić Kemal[353],
Hamzić Ramiz[354],
Hamzić Zakir[355],
Harbinja Hakija[356],
Hasanagić Mirsad[357],
Hasanagić Sakib[358],
Hasanbegović Mustafa[359],
Hasanbegović Suad[360],
Hasanović Adnan[361],
Hasanović Edin[362],
Hasanović Mušan[363],
Hasanović Omer[364],
Hasanović Sead[365],
Hasanović Senad[366],
Hasanspahić Izet[367],
Hasanspahić Senad[368],
Hasić Asim[369],
Hasković Elmaz[370],
Hasković Sarkiz[371],
Hasović Musid[372],
Hasović Zijad[373],
Hastor Elvedin[374],
Hašimbegović Hamdija[375],
Hatibović Mustafa[376],
Haznadar Bajram[377],
Hećo Ferid[378],
Herenda Adnan[379],
Herenda Fahrudin[380],
Hodžić Alma[381],
Hodžić Amir[382],
Hodžić Enver[383],
Hodžić Hamed[384],
Hodžić Ibrahim[385],
Hodžić Ismet[386],
Hodžić Mehmed[387],
Hodžić Mirsad[388],
Hodžić Mirsad[389],

[351] **(Komandir voda /4/Odred Pofalići II)**
[352] **(Komandir 1/1/3/111.bbr)**
[353] **(Referent ABHO PDO Velešići)**
[354] **(Komandir 2/5/1/1.mtbr)**
[355] **(PK ObP Okb/RgŠO)**, **(PK ObP Okb/1.mbr)**
[356] **(Komandant MPOAD/1.mtbr)**
[357] **(Komandir čTn snabdjevanje/Lob/1.mbr)**
[358] **(Komandir 4/3/3/1.mtbr)**
[359] **(Komandir voda /1/3/1.mbr)**
[360] **(Načelnik informatike 12.bbr)**
[361] **(PKM 2/2/1.mtbr)**, **(PKM 2/2/1.mtbr)**, **(PKM 2/2/111.bbr)**
[362] **(Komandir 1/5.čTO/OpŠO Vogošća)**, **(Komandir 3/3.čTO/OpŠO Vogošća**
[363] **(PKM 4/3/1.mtbr)**
[364] **(Komandir 2/2/2/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 1/2/4/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 2/4/1.mtbr)**
[365] **(PKM 3/3/111.bbr)**
[366] **(Komandir 5/2/2.Vogošćanski odred)**, **(Komandir 1/3/3/1.mtbr)**, **(PKM 4/3/1.mtbr)**, **(PKM 4/3/111.bbr)**
[367] **(Komandir 3/3/3/1.mtbr)**
[368] **(Komandir 1/5.čTO/OpŠO Vogošća) (Komandir 5. čTO/OpŠO Vogošća), (Komandir 3. čTO/OpŠO Vogošća), (Načelnik inženjerije OpŠO Vogošća), (Komandir ABHOv/ 12.bbr)**
[369] **(Komandir 3/2/2/1.mbr)**
[370] **(PKB 1. sandžačke brigade)**
[371] **(Referent bezbjednosti 1/1.mtbr)**
[372] **(Zamjenik komandira Ič/1.mtbr)**
[373] **(Komandir pion.v/ 12.bbr)**, **(Komandir 3/1.pionirska četa/Inžb/1.mtbr)**
[374] **(Komandir 4/5/3/1.mtbr)**
[375] **(Komandir Inv/Loč/1.sandžačka brigada)**, **(Komandir 1/Lob/1.mbr)**, **(Komandir 1.Inč/Lob/1.mtbr)**
[376] **(Komandir 3/4/2/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 2/4/2/111.bbr)**
[377] **(Referent InSl 1.sandžačka brigada)**
[378] **(Komandir sv „Menjak“)**
[379] **(PKB mpoad/1.mtbr)**, **(Referent bezbjednosti MAD/1.mtbr)**, **(Referent bezbjednosti Inžb/1.mtbr)**, **(PKB Inžb/1.mtbr)**
[380] **(Komandir 3/Četa „Ugorsko“)**, **(Komandir Čete „Ugorsko“)**
[381] **(Referent socijalne službe 2/1.mtbr)**
[382] **(Referent SbSl 1.mtbr)**
[383] **(Komandir 3/3/Okb/1.mbr)**
[384] **(Referent ONP OpŠO Novo Sarajevo)**, **(PNŠ ONP OpŠO Novo Sarajevo)**, **(PK ONP 1/1.mtbr)**
[385] **(Referent PPZ Lob/1.mtbr)**
[386] **(PK ONP PDO Velešići)**, **(PKM 4/3/1.mtbr)**
[387] **(Komandir 3/1/4/1.mtbr)**
[388] **(PKM 2/2/1.mtbr)**, **(PKM 2/1.mtbr)**, **(PKM 2/111.bbr)**
[389] **(Komandir 2.putni vod/inžč/Inžb/1.mtbr)**

Hodžić Muhedin[390],
Hodžić Osman[391],
Hodžić Ramiz[392],
Hodžić Salem[393],
Hodžić Samir[394],
Hodžić Sanel[395],
Hodžić Sanija[396],
Hodžić Sead[397],
Hodžić Sejo[398],
Hodžić Suad[399],
Hodžić Zahid[400],
Hodžić Zuhret[401],
Holjan Duran[402],
Holjan Uzeir[403],
Hot Bajram[404],
Hota Smail[405],
Hrbat Mesud[406],
Hromo Nijaz[407],
Hrustanović Džemal[408]
Hrustanović-Mujkanović Jasmina[409]
Hrvat Selim[410],
Hubijer Esmina[411],
Huseinović Senad[412],
Husomanović Ekrem[413],

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Ibišević Ismet[414],
Ibišević Jusuf[415],
Ibrahimović Islam[416],
Ibrahimović Sakib[417],
Ibrahimović Zoran[418],
Ibrović Safet[419],
Idriz Salko[420],
Idrizović Ćamil[421],
Idrizović Ćazim[422],
Idrizović Habib[423],
Imamović Hasan[424],
Imamović Jasmin[425],

[390] (**Novinar 12.bbr**)
[391] (**Komandir 3/2/1.mbr**), (**Komandir 3/1/1.mtbr**)
[392] (**Komandir sv „Brdo Barica“**)
[393] (**Komandir 2/2/2/1.mbr**), (**PKM 2/1/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 4/1/111.bbr)**
[394] (**Komandir 2/Prateća četa/3/3/1.mbr**), (**Komandir POv/3/2/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 4/3/2/1.mtbr**)
[395] (**Komandir voda /Prateća četa/2/13. novosarajevska brigada**)
[396] (**Referent za moral 1.sandžačka brigada**)
[397] (**PKLo 3/1.mtbr**)
[398] (**Komandir 2/2/1/1.mtbr**)
[399] (**Referent InSl 1/1.mtbr**)
[400] (**Komandir 1/5/2/1.mtbr**)
[401] (**PKM 2/1/1.mbr**)
[402] (**Komandir 4/1/2/1.mtbr**)
[403] (**Komandir 3/bMB/MAD/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 2/bMB 120 mm/ 111.Vbbr**)
[404] (**Komandir Voda za održavanje moto-tehnike/čTn održavanje/Lob/1.mbr**), (**Komandir Vod za održavanje moto-tehnike/**čTn **održavanje/Lob/1.mtbr**)
[405] (**Komandir 3/3/1/1.mtbr**)
[406] (**PKLo 12.bbr**)
[407] (**Referent veze 2/1.mbr**)
[408] (**PK MFP 1. sandžačke brigade**)
[409] (**Načelnik SnSl 1. sandžačke brigade**)
[410] (**Referent MFP 12.bbr**)
[411] (**Referent P i PP 3/13. novosarajevska brigada**)
[412] (**Komandir 3/1/Okb/1.mtbr**)
[413] (**Komandir voda /1/Odred Pofalići II**), (**Komandir 2/3/1/1.mbr**)
[414] (**Komandir voda /4/Odred Pofalići II**)
[415] (**PKLo Odred Pofalići II**), (**PKLo 1/13. novosarajevske brigade**), (**PKLo1/1.mbr**), (**PKLo Lob/1.mtbr**)
[416] (**Komandant Okb/RgŠO**)
[417] (**PKB Okb/RgŠO**), (**PKB Okb/1.mbr**)
[418] (**Komandir 1/3/3/1.mbr**), (**Komandir 3/3/1.mbr**), (**Komandir 3/2/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir Idv/ 1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 2/1/111.bbr**)
[419] (**PKLo Odreda Pofalići I**), (**Snimatelj 1.mtbr**) (**Referent za socijalna pitanja 1.mtbr**)
[420] (**Komandant OpŠTO Novo Sarajeo**), (**PKB 1.mtbr**)
[421] (**Komandir 2/2/Odred Pofalići II**),(**Komandir 2/Odred Pofalići II**), (**Komandir 2/1/13. novosarajevske brigade**), (**PKM 1/1.mbr**), (**PKM 1/1.mtbr**), (**Referent za informisanje 1.mtbr**,), (**Referent za praćenje psihološkog stanja boraca 1.mtbr**), (**PKM 111.bbr**)
[422] (**PKM 5/1/111.bbr)**
[423] (**Komandant Odreda Pofalići I OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo**), (**PKB 13. novosarajevske brigade**), (**PKB 1.mbr**)
[424] (**Komandir voda /2/2/13. novosarajevska brigada**)
[425] (**Komandir 3/3/2/1.mtbr**)

Imamović Rifet[426],
Imamović Sejdo[427],
Imširević Mustafa[428],
Inajetović-Bukva Magbula[429],
Inajetović Muhamed[430],
Isaković Huso[431],
Isanović Jasmin[432],
Islamagić Refik[433],
Isović Rizo[434],
Ivazović Zijad[435],

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Jaganjac Adnan[436],
Jaganjac Senad[437],
Jahić Bahrija[438],
Jahić Meho[439],
Jahić Sadik[440],
Jahović Selman[441],
Jajetović Enes[442],
Jakić Bahrija[443],
Jakobović Vladimir[444],
Jakovljević Darko[445],
Jalovčić Mehmed[446],
Janićijević Jelenko[447],
Janković Nebojša[448],
Jašarević Mehmedalija[449],
Jelašković Hazim[450],
Jerlagić Amer[451],
Jotanović Marinko[452],
Juković Hajrudin[453],
Juković Mevludin[454],
Jusmani Rifet[455],
Jusufbašić Vahid[456],
Jusufranić Ibrahim[457],
Jusupović Šemso[458],

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426 **(Komandir 1/1/Odred Pofalići I)**, **(Komandir Lov/2/13. novosarajevska brigada**,), **(Komandir Lov/2/1.mbr)**, **(Referent za moral 1/1.mtbr)**, **(PKM 1/111.bbr)**
427 **(Komandir 2/Odred Pofalići I)**, **(Referent bezbjednosti 1/1.mtbr)**
428 **(PKM larb BOFORS LPLO/1.mtbr)**, **(Zamjenik komandira larb BOFORS LPLO/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir komandno radarskog voda larb BOFORS LPLO/1. mtbr)**
429 **(Referent InSl 1.sandžačka brigada)**
430 **(Referent PiPP Lob/1.mbr)**
431 **(Referent InSl 3/111.bbr)**
432 **(PK za OBP 3/111.bbr)**
433 **(Referent InSl 3/1.mtbr)**
434 **(Komandir 3/3/1/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
435 **(Referent za socijalna pitanja OpŠO Vogošća)**
436 **(Komandir 1/4/3/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 4/4/3/1. mtbr)**, **(Komandir 1/4/3/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir vMB 60mm/3/3/111.bbr)**, **(Komandir 1/3/111.bbr)**
437 **(Komandant 3.PDO Vogošća)**
438 **(Komandir Snd/1/12.bbr)**
439 **(PKM Inžb/1.mtbr)**
440 **(Referent InSl 4/1.mtbr)**
441 **(Komandir 2/Prateća četa/3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**, **(Komandir Prateće čete/3/1.mbr)**
442 **(Komandir 2/1/1/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
443 **(Ljekar 7/3/1.mtbr)**
444 **(Načelnik veze 13. novosarajevske brigade)**,), **(Načelnik veze 1.mbr)**
445 **(Referent InSl OpŠO Novo Sarajevo)**
446 **(Načelnik SnSl OpŠO Novo Sarajevo)**
447 **(Komandir Grv/Lob/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 2/5/1/111. bbr)**
448 **(Komandir Vod Tn održavanja/Loč/12.bbr)**
449 **(Komandir 3/2/1/1.mtbr)**
450 **(PK ONP PDO Velešići)**, **(Referent veze 1.mtbr)**
451 **(PKM 3/3/1.mbr)**, **(PKM 3/1.mbr)**
452 **(Zamjenik komandanta mpoad/1.mbr)**, **(Komandir Komandna baterija/ HAD 105 mm/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir izviđačko-računarskog voda/ Komandna baterija/ HAD 105 mm/1.mtbr)**
453 **(Komandir sv „Butmir“/1.sandžačka brigada)**
454 **(Komandir sv „Otes“/1.sandžačka brigada)**
455 **(Referent ABHO 2.PDO/OpŠO Vogošća)**, **(Načelnik ABHO OpŠO Vogošća)**, **(Referent ABHO 3/12.bbr)**, **(Referent ABHO 3/1.mtbr)**, **(Zamjenik komandanta 3/1.mtbr)**, **(Načelnik ABHO 111.bbr)**
456 **(Komandir 2/2/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir vMB 82 mm/3/111. bbr)**
457 **(Načelnik SbSl 1.sandžačke brigade)**
458 **(Referent za planiranje i evidenciju 12.bbr)**, **(Referent ONP 1.mtbr)**, **(PNŠ ONP 1.mtbr)**, **(PNŠ ONP 111.bbr)**

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Kadić Dževad[459],
Kadija Fuad[460],
Kadrić Fikret[461],
Kadrić Šefkija[462],
Kadrić Zihnija[463],
Kadrispahić Muharem[464],
Kahriman Eniz[465],
Kahriman Sead[466],
Kahrović Murat[467],
Kahvedžić Edhem[468],
Kajgana Mahmut[469],
Kajmović Ramo[470],
Kajmović Zijo[471],
Kalabušić Sena[472],
Kalabušić Senad[473],
Kalača Fehro[474],
Kalkan Šefik[475],
Kaljanac Alija[476],
Kaljanac Nurko[477],
Kaljić Ismet[478],
Kamberović Huso[479],
Kamenjaković Hasan[480],
Kapetanović Erol[481],
Kapidžić Ibrahim[482],
Kapo Amir[483],
Kapo Hamdo[484],
Karadža Fikret[485],
Karaga Osman[486],
Karahmet Ibrahim[487],
Karavdić Enver[488],
Karić Jasmin[489],
Karić Murat[490],
Karić Sulejman[491],
Karić Šefkija[492],
Karić Zijad[493],

[459] **(Referent ObP 2/1.mtbr), (PKB 3/111.bbr)**
[460] **(Komandir voda /1/3/1.mbr)**
[461] **(Komandir 2/3/Okb/1.mbr), (Komandir 1/3/Okb/1. mtbr)**
[462] **(Komandir Inv/Loč/111.bbr)**
[463] **(Komandir 2/5/2/1.mtbr)**
[464] **(Komandir 3/3/1/1.mbr)**
[465] **(Komandir 4/1/2/1.mtbr), (Komandir 3/1/2/1.mtbr)**
[466] **(Komandir 1/4/Odred Velešići) (Komandir 2/1/4/1. mtbr)**
[467] **(PKM 1. sandžačke brigade), (Socijalni radnik 1.mbr)**
[468] **(PKM čVP 1.mtbr)**
[469] **(Referent ABHO 3/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Referent ABHO 2/1.mtbr)**
[470] **(Komandir 2/ 1/Odred Pofalići I), (Komandir 1/2/13. novosarajevska brigada), (PKM 2/1.mbr), (PKM 4/1. mtbr), (PK ONP 3/111.bbr)**
[471] **(Komandir 1/1/2/1.mbr)**
[472] **(Komandir 2/2/1.PDO N.Sarajevo)**
[473] **(Komandir voda /2/Odred Pofalići I), (Komandir 1/2/4/1.mtbr)**
[474] **(Referent P i PP 1.mtbr)**
[475] **(PKM 3/Okb/1.mbr)**
[476] **(Referent veze OpŠO Novo Sarajevo)**
[477] **(Referent PiPP PDO Velešići), (Referent PiPP 2/1mtbr), (Komandir vMB 82 mm/2/111.bbr)**
[478] **(Referent za socijalni rad 1.mtbr)**
[479] **(Komandir voda /2/Odred Pofalići II), (Komandir 1/1/1/1.mbr), (Komandir 2/1/1/1.mtbr,), (Komandir 1/1/1.mtbr), (Komandir 1/1/111.bbr)**
[480] **(Komandir sv „Brdo Barica“), (PKM 4/2/1.mtbr)**
[481] **(Referent SnSl Odred Velešići), (Referent SnSl PDO Velešići)**
[482] **(Referent TnSl 1/1.mtbr), (Referent TnSl 1/111.bbr)**
[483] **(Komandir vod ABHO/111.bbr)**
[484] **(Zamjenik komandanta 3.PDO Vogošća), (PKLo 3/12. bbr), (Komandir Lov/3/1.mtbr)**
[485] **(Komandir 4/3/1/1.mtbr)**
[486] **(Načelnik InSl OpŠO Vogošća)**
[487] **(Komandir 1/1/4/1.mtbr), (Komandir IDv/111.bbr)**
[488] **(Komandir SnVtv/Loč/111.bbr)**
[489] **(Komandir voda /2/Odred Pofalići II), (Komandir 2/1/1/1.mtbr), (Komandir 4/1/1/1.mtbr), (Komandir 3/4/1.mtbr), (Referent za obuku jedinica i komandi/111.bbr)**
[490] **(PKM 2/2/1.mbr), (Komandir 2/1/1.mtbr), (PKM 1/1. mtbr), (Savjetnik za VP/111.bbr)**
[491] **(Komandir Lov/1/13. novosarajevske brigade), (Referent InSl 1 /1.mbr), (Referent InSl 1/1.mtbr), (PKLo 1/1.mtbr), (Komandir Lov/4/1.mtbr), (PKLo 4/1. mtbr), (PKLo 3/111.bbr)**
[492] **(Komandir 1/1.Inč/Lob/1.mtbr), (Komandir 2/1.Inč/Lob/1.mtbr), (Komandir Inv/Loč/111.bbr)**
[493] **(Komandir voda /1/Odred Pofalići II)**

Karin Zoran[494],
Karišik Arslan[495],
Karkelja Mirsad[496],
Karo Zaim[497],
Karović Mujo[498],
Karović Mustafa[499],
Karup Mujo[500],
Kašmo Ibrahim[501],
Kavazović Fikret[502],
Kavazović Mirsad[503],
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Kazaz Enver[505],
Kazija Hazir[506],
Kazić Fikret[507],
Kelemiš Rasim[508],
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[494] **(Načelnik bezbjednosti OpŠO Novo Sarajevo)**
[495] **(Komandir 3/3/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[496] **(Komandir vMB 60 mm/2/2/111.bbr)**
[497] **(Komandir voda /2/Odred Pofalići II)**, **(Zamjenik komandira 2/1/13. novosarajevske brigade)**, **(Komandir 1/1/1.mbr)**, **(Komandir voda za opsluživanje/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir vMB 82 mm/1/111.bbr)**
[498] **(PKM 1/Odred Velešići)**, **(Komandir 1/Odred Velešići)**, **(Zamjenik komandira 2/3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**, **(Zamjenik komandira Prateće čete/3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
[499] **(PKB 1/Odred Velešići)**, **(Komandir 1/Odred Velešići)**
[500] **(Referent InSl Odred Pofalići II)**
[501] **(Zamjenik komandira 6/Odred Velešići)**
[502] **(Komandir 2/Odred Velešići)**, **(Zamjenik komandira 3/3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**, **(Komandir 3/3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**, **(Komandir 3/3/1.mbr)**, **(Zamjenik komandanta 3/1.mbr)** **(Komandant 3/1.mbr)**
[503] **(Komandir interventnog voda Odreda Velešići)**, **(PK ObP 3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**, **(PK ObP 3/1. mbr)**, **(PK ObP 2/1.mtbr)**
[504] **(Komandir 1/Četa „Hotonj“)**
[505] **(PKM 3. PDO OpŠO Vogošća)**, **(Načelnik informativno-propagandne službe 12.bbr)** **(PNŠ za informatiku 1.mtbr)**, **(Načelnik informativno-propagandne službe 1.mtbr)**, **(PKM 1.mtbr)**
[506] **(Komandir čete „Barica“ OpŠO Vogošća)**
[507] **(Komandir 2/1/1/1.mtbr)**
[508] **(Komandir 6/5/Odred Velešići)** **(Komandir 1/3/1. mbr)**, **(Komandir Interventnog voda 2/1.mtbr)**, **(PK ONP 2/1.mtbr)**
[509] **(Referent TnSl 1.sandžačka brigada)**, **(PKLo Lob/1. mbr)**, **(Komandir Četa za Tn snabdijevanje/Lob/1. mbr)**

Kereš Edin[510],
Keško Rasim[511],
Kešo Safet[512],
Kešmer Elvir[513],
Kešmer Osman[514],
Kilerdži Adnan[515],
Klačar Vehid[516],
Klinac Šemsudin[517],
Kljajić Tihomir[518],
Kljuno Nedžib[519],
Kobiljak Fuad[520],
Kobiljak Refik[521],
Kobiljak Senad[522],
Kolenda Jusuf[523],
Komar Ismet[524]
Kominlija Edib[525],
Konaković Mirza[526],
Konaković Sabahudin[527],
Kopić Hazim[528],
Kopriva Ismet[529],

[510] **(Referent ObP 1/1.mtbr)**, **(Referent ObP 1/111.bbr)**
[511] **(Komandir 3/7/1/1.mtbr)**
[512] **(Komandir 1/3/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[513] **(Komandir 4/1/2/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 2/1/2/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir vMB 60 mm/1/2/111.bbr)**
[514] **(Komandir 3/2/3/1.mbr)**
[515] **(Komandir 2/2/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[516] **(Komandir voda /4/Odred Pofalići II)**, **(Komandir 4/ Odred Pofalići II)**
[517] **(Referent TnSl Inžb/1.mtbr)**
[518] **(Fotograf 12.bbr)**, **(Snimatelj 1.mtbr)**
[519] **(Komandir 3/1/1/1.mtbr)**
[520] **(Komandir voda „Hum“ OpŠO Vogošća)**
[521] **(Komandir Interventnog voda 2/1.mtbr)**
[522] **(Komandir 4/4/3/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 3/3/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 3/3/111.bbr)**
[523] **(Referent ABHO 1/1.mbr)**, **(Referent ABHO 1/1. mtbr)**, **(Referent ABHO Lob/1.mtbr)**
[524] **(PKLo Odred Pofalići II)**
[525] **(Komandir 4/3/2/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 3/3/2/111.bbr)**
[526] **(PKB 3/12.bbr)** **(Referent bezbjednosti 1.mtbr)**, **(PKB 1.mtbr)**, **(PKB 111.bbr)**
[527] **(Komandir 1/1/1/13. novosarajevske brigade)**, **(Komandir 3/3/1/1.mbr)**, **(Komandir 1/3/1/1.mbr)**
[528] **(NŠ 12.bbr)**
[529] **(Komandir 1/2/2/1.mbr)**, **(Komandir 1/2/1/1.mtbr)**

Korać Muzafer[530],
Korman Zijad[531],
Koso Ragib[532],
Koso Sejid[533],
Kosovac Alija[534],
Kosovac Enes[535],
Kosovac Sabahudin[536],
Kosovac Safet[537],
Košarić Mehmed[538],
Koštreba Rasim[539],
Kovačević Sadika[540],
Kovačević Zoran[541],
Kozić Ramiz[542],
Kožljak Bajro[543],
Krajina Meliha[544],
Krako Bego[545],
Krako Edin[546],
Krakonja Suad[547],
Kramberger Miroslav[548],
Krasić Mate[549],
Krasnić Mustafa[550],
Krdžalić Abdulah[551],
Kriještorac Bećir[552],
Krivošija Hasan[553],
Krupalija Safet[554],
Kučukalić Alija[555],
Kudo Mensur[556],
Kugić Asim[557],
Kuhinja Muhamed[558],
Kujović Ahmet[559],
Kujović Ćamil[560],
Kujović Ifet[561],
Kujović Jusuf[562],
Kukan Remzija[563],
Kulo Alija[564],
Kulo Izet[565],
Kulo Meho[566],
Kulović Enes[567],

[530] **(Komandir 4/2/2.Vogošćanski odred)**
[531] **(Zamjenik komandira Čete „Ugorsko“)**
[532] **(PK ONP 1/1.mtbr), (PK ObP 4/1.mtbr), (Zamjenik komandanta 1/111.bbr)**
[533] **(Komandir Lov/3/1.mbr), (Komandir 2. Lov/2/1. mtbr)**
[534] **(Komandir 2/3/Odred Pofalići I)**
[535] **(Komandir Vod za Tn snabdijevanje/Loč/12.bbr)**
[536] **(Komandir 1/2/Odred Velešići)**
[537] **(Referent InSl Odred Velešići)**
[538] **(PNŠ ONP OpŠO Vogošća)**
[539] **(Komandir voda /2/Odred Pofalići II)**
[540] **(Referent InSl 1.sandžačka brigada)**
[541] **(Komandir 1/1/3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
[542] **(Komandir 4/2.Vogošćanski odred)**
[543] **(Komandir sv „Tihovići“ OpŠTO Vogošća)**
[544] **(Referent za finansije OpŠO Novo Sarajevo)**
[545] **(Komandir 1/2/1/1.mtbr)**
[546] **(Komandir 5/ 1/Odred Pofalići I)**
[547] **(Komandir 1/Odred Velešići)**
[548] **(Komandir 4/5/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 1/5/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 3/5/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 3/3/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 1/3/3/111.bbr)**
[549] **(Načelnik štaba OpŠO Novo Srarajevo)**
[550] **(Načelnik TnSl OpŠO Vogošća), (Načelnik SbSl 12.bbr)**
[551] **(Načelnik InSl 13. novosarajevske brigade)**
[552] **(Komandir 2/3/4/1.mtbr)**
[553] **(Referent za opremu 12.bbr)**
[554] **(Zamjenik komandira 1/2/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
[555] **(Veterinar Lob/1.mbr)**
[556] **(Komandir 3/2/1/1.mbr), (Komandir 4/4/1/1.mtbr)**
[557] **(Blagajnik 12.bbr), (Blagajnik 1.mtbr,)**
[558] **(Komandir 2/2/PDO Velešići), (Komandir 3/5/2/1. mtbr)**
[559] **(Komandir 1/čVP/1.mtbr), (Komandir vVP/111.bbr)**
[560] **(Komandir 5/4/Odred Pofalići II)**
[561] **(Referent SbSl OpŠO Vogošća), (Načelnik TnSl 1.mtbr), (Načelnik TnSl 111.bbr)**
[562] **(Komandir Lov/1/1.mtbr)**
[563] **(Komandir 6/Odred Velešići), (PK OBP mpoad/1. mtbr), (PKB HAD 105 mm/1.mtbr), (PKB MAD/1. mtbr)**
[564] **(PK OBP OpŠO Vogošća), (Komandir 1/3/111.bbr)**
[565] **(Zamjenik komandira 1.čTO/OpŠO Vogošća), (Komandir 1.čTO/OpŠO Vogošća), (Komandir 2/3/1. mtbr), (Referent ObP 3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 1/4/1. mtbr), (PK ObP 4/1.mtbr), (Komandir 1/3/111.bbr)**
[566] **(Komandir 2/mpoad/1.mtbr), (Komandir Mješovite bMB 120/82 mm /MAD/1.mtbr), (Zamjenik komandanta MAD/1.mtbr), (Referent artiljerije 111.bbr)**
[567] **(Komandir 3/3/Odred Pofalići I), (PK ONP 2/13. novosarajevska brigada), (PK ONP 2/1.mbr)**

Kuna Edim[568],
Kunovac Esad[569],
Kurbegović Kemal[570],
Kurtagić Ismet[571],
Kurtagić Mersad[572],
Kurtić Šahman[573],
Kurtović Anis[574],
Kustura Asim[575],
Kustura Salko[576],
Kusturica Fadil[577],
Kušeš Muhamed[578],
Kušmić Fahrudin[579],
Kušmić Omer[580],

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Lagumdžija Džemal[581],
Lakota Izet[582],
Lakota Mulaz[583],
Lakota Nuradin[584],
Laković Ibrahim[585],
Ledina Šemso[586],
Lemo Emir[587],
Leper Sulejman[588],
Lepirica Ragib[589],
Ličina Cano[590],
Ličina Ismet[591],
Ligata Asim[592],
Ligata Husnija[593],
Liković Enver[594],
Liković Refik[595],
Lilić Kemal[596],
Lojo Mehmed[597],
Lošić Hamed[598],
Lošić Jusuf[599],
Lučić Jasmin[600],
Lugić Jasmin[601],
Lugonjić Zijad[602],

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568 (**Komandir 2/2.pionirska četa/Inžb/1.mtbr**)
569 (**Referent TnSl 3/1.mbr**), (**Referent TnSl 2/1.mtbr**)
570 (**Komandir inžč/Inžb/1.mtbr**)
571 (**Načelnik SnSl 1. sandžačke brigade**)
572 (**Referent SnSl 2/12.bbr**)
573 (**Komandir 2/3/2/13. novosarajevska brigada**), (**Komandir 2/3/2/1.mbr**)
574 (**Komandir Prateće čete/1/13. novosarajevska brigada**), (**Referent bezbjednosti Inžb/1.mtbr**), (**PKB Inžb/1.mtbr**), (**PKB 1/1.mtbr**)
575 (**Komandir voda /4/Odred Pofalići II**), (**Komandir 3/6/1/1. mtbr**), (**Komandir 4/5/1/1.mtbr**)
576 (**Referent bezbjednosti 4/1.mtbr**)
577 (**PKB 12.bbr**)
578 (**Referent PiPP Lob/1.mbr**)
579 (**PK OBP 2.Vogošćanski odred**)
580 (**Komandir 2/3.čTO/OpŠO Vogošća**)
581 **(Komandir 3/4/1/111.bbr)**
582 (**Komandir voda /2/Odred Pofalići II**), (**PKM 2/Odred Pofalići II**), (**PKM 2/1/13. novosarajevske brigade**), (**PKM 1/1/1.mbr**), (**PKM 1/1/1.mtbr**)
583 **Komandir 4/5/1/1.mtbr**), **(PKM 4/1/111.bbr)**
584 (**Komandir 2/3/3/1.mbr**), (**Referent ONP 2/1.mtbr**)
585 (**Komandir 1/4/2/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 4/2/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 2/2/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 2/2/111.bbr**)
586 (**Referent inžinjerije 1.mtbr**), (**Referent inžinjerije 1.mtbr**)
587 (**Referent opštih poslova 1/1.mbr**), (**Referent opštih poslova 1/1.mtbr**)
588 (**Komandir 1/3/1/1.mtbr**), (**Referent ONP 1/1.mtbr**)
589 (**Komandir 3/1/1/12.bbr**), (**Komandir 3/1/3/1. mtbr**), (**Komandir 3/1/3/1.mtbr**), **(Komandir vMB 60mm/4/3/111.bbr)**
590 (**Komandir 3/1/1/111.bbr**)
591 (**Referent bezbjednosti 1.mtbr**)
592 (**Komandir vV/Komandna baterija/MAD/1.mtbr**)
593 **(Referent ABHO/1/111.bbr)**
594 (**PNŠ ONP OpŠO Novo Sarajevo**), (**Načelnik štaba OpŠO Novo Sarajevo**), (**Zamjenik komandanta 1/1. mtbr**), (**Komandant OpŠO Novo Sarajevo**), (**PNŠ ONP 1.mtbr**)
595 (**PKM MAD/1.mtbr**), (**PKM bMB 120 mm/111.bbr**)
596 (**Komandir 2/Odred Pofalići II**), (**Komandir 2/1/13. novosarajevske brigade**)
597 (**Referent InSl Lob/1.mtbr**)
598 (**Referent TnSl Lob/1.mtbr**), (**Referent TnSl 111.bbr**)
599 (**Komandant Odreda Pofalići II OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo**), (**Zamjenik komandanta 13. novosarajevske brigade**), (**Zamjenik komandanta 1.mbr**), (**Zamjenik komandanta 1.mtbr**)
600 **(Komandir inžv/inžč/111.bbr)**
601 (**Komandir 1/2.pionirska četa/Inžb/1.mtbr**)
602 (**Komandir 4/3.čTO/OpŠO Vogošća**), (**Referent informatike 111.bbr**)

Lukić Ostoja[603],
Lutvić Ešef[604],

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Ljubović Mirsad[605],
Ljubunčić Hasib[606],

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Mačkić Nihad[607],
Mahir Samir[608],
Mahmutović Bajram[609],
Mahmutović Nermin[610],
Mahmutović Ševko[611],
Malešić Darko[612],
Mameledžija Hamed[613],
Mameledžija Zijad[614],
Mandal Remzija[615],
Mandarić Mladen[616],
Mandra Fahro[617],
Mandžo Miralem[618],
Mandžo Munib[619],
Mandžo Murid[620],
Marevac Sead[621],
Marevac Šefko[622],
Masleša Midhat[623],
Maslić Goran[624],
Matanović Nedeljko[625],
Matašin Mato[626],
Medarić Zlatan[627],
Međuseljac Mehmed[628],
Mehanić Murat[629],
Mehanović Šefik[630],
Mehović Izet[631],
Mekić Mustafa[632],
Memić Sead[633],
Memišević Adil[634],
Memišević Rasim[635],
Menzilović Azem[636],

[603] **(Komandir radnog voda 4/Odred Pofalići II)**
[604] **(Komandir 1/3/1/111.bbr)**
[605] **(Referent opštih poslova PDO Velešići), (Referent PiP 2/1.mtbr)**
[606] **(Referent bezbjednosti Inžb/1.mtbr)**
[607] **(Komandir 1/5/3/1.mtbr)**
[608] **(Komandir 2/Prateća četa/Odred Velešići), (Komandir 3/Prateća četa/3/13.novosarajevska brigada)**
[609] **(PKM 3/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[610] **(Referent SnSl 1/1.mtbr), (Referent SnSl 1/111.bbr)**
[611] **(Komandir 4/1/3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
[612] **(Komandir 1/IDč/12.bbr)**
[613] **(Komandir Lov/3/111.bbr)**
[614] **(Referent PiPP Lob/1.mtbr)**
[615] **(Komandir voda /1/Odred Pofalići II), (PKM 3/1/1.mbr), (PKM 3/1/1.mbr), (Komandir 1/1/1/1.mtbr), (Zamjenik komandanta 1/1.mtbr), (Komandant 1/1.mtbr), (Komandant 1/111.bbr)**
[616] **(Komandir 1/1/Odred Pofalići II)**
[617] **(Komandir 2/1/2/13.novosarajevska brigada) (Komandir 3/5/1/1.mtbr), (Komandir 2/3/1/1.mtbr), (Komandir 3/3/1/111.bbr)**
[618] **(Komandir 3/2/PDO Velešići), (Komandir Interventnog voda 2/1.mtbr), (Referent ObP 2/111.bbr), (PK ObP 2/111.bbr)**
[619] **(Referent InSl 3/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Referent InSl 3/1.mbr), (PKLo 3/1.mbr), (Referent InSl 2/1.mtbr)**
[620] **(Komandir 2/PDO Velešići), (Komandir 4/3/1.mbr), (PKM 5/2/1.mtbr), (Komandir 1/3/2/1.mtbr), (1/3/2/111.bbr), (Komandir 3/2/111.bbr)**
[621] **(Komandir 2/4/2/1.mtbr), (Komandir 3/4/2/111.bbr)**
[622] **(Komandir 4/2/1.mtbr), (Zamjenik komandanta 2/1.mtbr), (PK ONP - Zamjenik komandanta 2/111.bbr)**
[623] **(Zamjenik komandira 2/3/1.mbr), (Komandir 2/3/1.mbr)**
[624] **(Načelnik OLO 1.mbr)**
[625] **(PK MFP 1.mbr), (PK MFP 1.mtbr), (PK MFP 111.bbr)**
[626] **(PNŠ ObP 12.bbr)**
[627] **(Referent P i PP 12.bbr)**
[628] **(Komandir 4/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir Lov/3/1.mtbr), (PKM 1/3/1.mtbr), (PKM 1/3/111.bbr)**
[629] **(PK MFP 13. novosarajevske brigade)**
[630] **(Komandir voda „Ćuprija“)**
[631] **(Komandir 2/7/1/1.mtbr)**
[632] **(Komandir 1/2/1/13. novosarajevske brigade), (Komandir voda /2/1/1.mbr), (Načelnik agronomije 1.mtbr), (Načelnik VtSl 111.bbr)**
[633] **(Referent za opremu 1.mtbr)**
[634] **(Komandir 1.putni vod/inžč/Inžb/1.mtbr)**
[635] **(PKLo Okb/RgŠO,), (PKLo Okb/1.mbr), (PKLo Okb/1mtbr)**
[636] **(Referent za moral 2/111.bbr), (Komandir vBST 82 mm/2/111.bbr)**

Menzilović Aziz[637],
Merdan Asim[638],
Merdan Salem[639],
Mesihović Berin[640],
Mešanović Damir[641],
Mikulić Davor[642],
Miraščija Rašid[643],
Močević Bejto[644],
Morina Asim[645],
Mrehić Haris[646],
Mrguda Omer[647],
Mršo Hakija,[648]
Mučibabić Bogdan[649],
Muhedinović Nazim[650],
Muhović Reko[651],
Muhović Sead[652],
Mujačić Suad[653],
Mujagić Hajrudin[654],
Mujanović Ćamil[655],
Mujanović Juso[656],
Mujanović Mensur[657],
Mujčinović Ahmed[658],
Mujčinović Zijad[659],
Mujezin Munib[660],
Mujezinović Zlatko[661],
Mujkić Fikret[662],
Mukladžija Hanefija[663],
Mulaomerović Mirsad[664],
Mulaomerović Omer[665],
Mulić Braho[666],
Mulić Dževad[667],
Mulić Faik[668],
Mulić Kasim[669],
Mulić Muzafer[670],
Mulić Suad[671],
Muminović Ahman[672],
Muminović Kerim[673],
Muminović Rasim[674],
Muminović Rašid[675],

[637] **(Komandir voda /1/3/1.mbr)**
[638] **(Komandir 2/1/2/111.bbr)**
[639] **(Referent za kulturu 1.mtbr)**, **(Referent za kulturne i sportske aktivnosti 111.bbr)**
[640] **(Komandir 1/3/1/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 3/5/1/1.mtbr)**
[641] **(Referent VtSl 1.mtbr)**
[642] **(Komandir 4/2/Odred Velešići)**
[643] **(Psiholog 1.mbr)**, **(Psiholog 1.mtbr)**
[644] **(PKLo 2/1.mbr)**, **(PKLo 1/1.mtbr)**
[645] **(Komandir 2/2.pionirska četa/Inžb/1.mtbr)**
[646] **(Komandir 3/1/Okb/RgŠO)**, **(Komandir 3/1/Okb/1. mbr)**
[647] **(Komandir 1/Prateća četa/1/13.novosarajevska brigada)**
[648] **(Komandir čete /OpŠO Vogošća)**
[649] **(Referent GrSl 1.mtbr)**
[650] **(Načelnik inžinjerije 1. sandžačke brigade)**, **(Načelnik inženjerije 1.mbr)**, **(Načelnik GrSl 1.mtbr)**
[651] **(Referent InSl 1.sandžačka brigada)**
[652] **(Komandir voda „Kobilja Glava“ OpŠO Vogošća)**, **(Referent ONP OpŠO Vogošća)**
[653] **(Komandir 2/1/2/1.mbr)**
[654] **(Referent ONP 1/1.mtbr)**
[655] **(PK OBP OpŠO Vogošća)**
[656] **(Komandir 4/4/2/1.mtbr)**
[657] **(Načelnik artiljerije 1.mbr)**, **(Načelnik artiljerije 1.mtbr)**
[658] **(Komandir 4/4/2/1.mtbr)**
[659] **(Načelnik artiljerije 13.novosarajevske brigade)**
[660] **(Komandant Lob/1.mbr)**, **(Komandant Lob/1.mtbr)**, **(Referent za tehničko snabdijevanje 1.mtbr)**
[661] **(Načelnik ABHO 12.bbr)**
[662] **(Komandir 2/1/Okb/1.mbr)**
[663] **(Komandir Komande stana/1. sandžačka brigada)**
[664] **(Referent SnSl 4/1.mtbr)**
[665] **(Zamjenik komandanta HAD/1.mbr)**, **(Komandant HAD-105/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandant MAD/1.mtbr)**, **(Načelnik artiljerije 1.mtbr)**
[666] **(PKLo 2/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[667] **(Komandir 2.putni vod/inžč/Inžb/1.mtbr)**
[668] **(PK P i PP 2/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[669] **(PK ObP 2/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[670] **(PKM 2/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[671] **(PKB 2/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[672] **(Referent veze 1.mtbr)**
[673] **(Zamjenik komandanta 1/1mbr)**, **(Komandant 1/1mbr)**, **(Referent ONP 1.mtbr)**
[674] **(PKM 2/Odred Pofalići II)**, **(Referent za moral 1.sandžačka brigada)**
[675] **(PKM 2.Vogošćanski odred)**, **(PKM OpŠO Vogošća)**, **(PKM 12.bbr)**, **(PKM 3/1.mtbr)**

Muminović Salko[676],
Muminović Zineta[677],
Muračević Eset[678],
Murtić Hajrudin[679],
Murtić Hamed[680],
Musa Muhamed[681],
Musić Fahrudin[682],
Musić Sabina[683],
Musić Sead[684],
Muslić Hajro[685],
Muslić Ibrahim[686],
Muslić Sulejman[687],
Muslić Taib[688],
Mustajbašić Lutvo[689],
Mušanović Miralem[690],
Mušović Samir[691],
Mutapčić Jakub[692],

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Nadžak Muharem[693],
Nezirović Ćamil[694],
Nišić Faruk[695],
Nišić Muharem[696],
Nuhović Esnaf[697],
Nuković Asim[698],
Numanović Ale[699],
Numanović Latif[700],
Numanović Salem[701],
Nurak Safet[702],

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Omanić Safet[703],
Omanić Elvedin[704],
Omanović Enver[705],
Ombašić Hasan[706],
Omeragić Edin[707],
Omeragić Mithat[708],
Omeragić Muradif[709],

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676 (**Načelnik TnSl 1. sandžačke brigade**)
677 (**Referent PiPP 3/13. novosarajevska brigada**)
678 (**PKM 2/1.mtbr**), (**Referent za praćenje, procjenu i izgradnju morala 1.mtbr**), (**Referent za praćenje i procjenu morala 1.mtbr**), (**Referent za praćenje, procjenu i izgradnju morala 111.bbr**), (**Načelnik informativne službe 111.bbr**)
679 (**Komandir 1/7/1/1.mtbr**)
680 (**Komandir voda /1/Odred Pofalići II**), (**Komandir 2/4/1/1.mbr**)
681 (**Komandant Odreda Velešići**)
682 (**Referent za moral 4/1.mtbr**)
683 (**Referent MFP 12.bbr**)
684 (**Komandir mehanizovane čete/Okb/1.mtbr**)
685 (**Zamjenik komandira 5/3/13. novosarajevska brigada**), (**PKLo 3/13. novosarajevska brigada**), (**PKLo 3/1.mbr**), (**Referent InSl 3/1.mbr**), (**Referent InSl 2/1. mtbr**), (**PKLo 2/1.mtbr**), (**PKLo 2/111.bbr**)
686 (**Referent ONP 1. sandžačka brigada**)
687 (**Komandir 1/5/1/1.mtbr**)
688 (**Komandir 4/3/1/1.mtbr**), (**PKM 3/1/1.mtbr**), (**PKM 2/1/111.bbr**)
689 (**Komandir 1/mehanizovana četa/Okb/1.mtbr**)
690 (**Komandir 1. Lov/2/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir Lov/2/111. bbr**)
691 (**Referent TnSl 1.sandžačka brigada**)
692 (**Komandir 3/Odred Pofalići II**), (**PKB Odred Pofalići II**), (**PKB 1/13. novosarajevske brigade**), (**PKB 1/1. mbr**), (**PKB Inžb/1.mtbr**), (**PKB Lob/1.mtbr**)
693 (**Načelnik artiljerije 1. sandžačke brigade**)
694 (**PKM 6/Odred Velešići**)
695 (**Referent SnSl 3/13. novosarajevska brigada**)
696 (**Komandir 2/2/1/1.mtbr**)
697 (**Komandir čVP 1.mtbr**), (**Načelnik ARJ PVO 1.mtbr**)
698 (**Referent za bezbjednost mpoad/1.mtbr**)
699 (**Komandir 2/2.Vogošćanski odred**), (**Zamjenik komandanta 2.PDO Vogošća**), (**Komandant 1/12.bbr**), (**Referent za ONP 3/1.mtbr**)
700 (**PKM 3/1.mtbr**)
701 (**Komandir vMB 60 mm/4/3/111.bbr**)
702 (**Komandir vod za utvrđivanje/Inžč/111.bbr**)
703 (**PKM 3/2/1.mbr**), (**PKM 3/1/1.mtbr**)
704 (**Komandir 2/3/Odred Pofalići I**), (**Komandir 1/1/ Lob/1.mbr**), (**Komandir 1/1.Inč/Lob/1.mtbr**)
705 (**Komandir 2/1/2/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 1/1/2/1.mtbr**), (**PKM 1/2/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 1/1/2/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 1/1/2/111.bbr**)
706 (**Referent InSl mpoad/1.mtbr**), (**PKLo mpoad/1.mtbr**)
707 (**Komandir Snv/Lob/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir Sn-Vtv/ Loč/111.bbr**), (**Načelnik SnSl 111.bbr**)
708 (**Komandir 3/2/2/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 1/2/2/111.bbr**)
709 (**Komandir Lov/MAD/1.mtbr**)

Omeragić Samir[710],
Omerćajić Esad[711],
Omerović Husein[712],
Omerspahić Safet[713],
Oruč Salih[714],
Oruč Zijad[715],
Osmani Ismet[716],
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Osmanović Uzeir[718],
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Ovčina Ahmet[720],
Ovčina Samir[721],
Ožegović Muhidin[722],
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Palo Hamed[724],
Pamuk Adil[725],
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Panjeta Zahir[728],
Papić Ćamil[729],
Pašalić Ferid[730],
Pašalić Nermin[731],
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Pelja Ognjen[735],
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Piknjač Admir[738],
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Pinjuh Dragan[740],
Piplaš Esad[741],
Pita Mevludin[742],
Plakalo Safet[743],
Plakalo Šefkija[744],

[710] **(Komandir 2/4/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 2/4/3/111.bbr), (Komandir 1/2/3/111.bbr)**
[711] **(Komandir 5/3/1.mtbr)**
[712] **(Referent za vjerska pitanja 12.bbr), (Referent za vjerska pitanja 1.mtbr)**
[713] **(Načelnik SnSl OpŠO Vogošća), (Referent SnSl 3/12. bbr), (Referent SnSl 3/1.mtbr), (Referent SnSl 3/111. bbr)**
[714] **(Komandir Lov/Okb/RgŠO), (Komandir Lov/Okb/1. mbr)**
[715] **(Komandir Prateće čete/Odred Velešići), (Komandir Prateće čete/3/13.novosarajevska brigada)**
[716] **(Zamjenik komandira 1/Odred Pofalići II), (Komandir 1/Odred Pofalići II), (Komandir 1/1/13. novosarajevske brigade), (Komandir 1/1/1.mbr)**
[717] **(Komandir 3/3/4/1.mtbr)**
[718] **(Komandir 2/5/3/1.mtbr)**
[719] **(Načelnik TnSl 13. novosarajevske brigade)**
[720] **(Komandir Prateće čete/2/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
[721] **(Komandir 5/Četa „Ugorsko), (Komandir 2/2/2/1. mtbr), (Komandir 2/2/2/111.bbr)**
[722] **(Referent PiPP PDO Velešići), (Zamjenik komandanta PDO Velešići), (PKM Inžb/1.mtbr)**
[723] **(Komandant OpŠO Vogošća)**
[724] **(Komandir Komandno-izviđačka baterija/MAD/1. mtbr), (Komandir 1/ HAD 105 mm/1.mtbr)**
[725] **(Komandir 1/5/PDO Velešići)**
[726] **(Komandir 2/3/3/111.bbr)**
[727] **(Komandir 3/2/1.PDO N.Sarajevo)**
[728] **(Komandir 1/Odred Pofalići I), (Komandant 2/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Komandant 2/1.mbr), (Komandant 1/1.mtbr)**
[729] **(PKM Prateće čete/3/3/1.mbr), (Zamjenik komandira Prateće čete/3/3/1.mbr), (PKM 3/2/1.mtbr)**
[730] **(Komandir 2/2/1.mtbr), (Komandir 4/2/1.mtbr), (Komandir 4/2/111.bbr)**
[731] **(Komandir 2/Četa „Ugorsko“)**
[732] **(PKLo OpŠO Vogošća)**
[733] **(PK ObP Okb/1.mbr)**
[734] **(Referent za socijalna pitanja 1.mtbr)**
[735] **(Komandir 4/5/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 2/5/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 4/2/3/1.mtbr)**
[736] **(Zamjenik komandanta Okb/1.mtbr)**
[737] **(Referent veze 1.mtbr)**
[738] **(Komandir vV/ 12.bbr)**
[739] **(PKM 2.PDO OpŠO Vogošća)**
[740] **(Komandir 1/Odred Pofalići II)**
[741] **(Komandir 1/3/Odred Pofalići II)**
[742] **(Komandir Vod za snabdijevanje art. municijom/Četa Tn nabdijevanja/Lob/1.mtbr), (PKLo Lob/1.mtbr), (PKM Loč/111.bbr)**
[743] **(Referent TnSl 1.mtbr)**
[744] **(Komandir Četa za tehničko snabdijevanje/Lob/1. mtbr)**

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Pleho Hasib[746],
Pleho Kasim[747],
Pleho Numo[748],
Pobrić Omer[749],
Podić Munir[750],
Podžić Šaban[751],
Polić Dušan[752],
Poljak Samir[753],
Posbišćanin Ibrahim[754],
Pozder Ismet[755],
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Prazina Alija[757],
Prazina Drago[758],
Preljević Sefer[759],
Prentić Reko[760],
Pribišić Senad[761],
Priganica Zaim[762],
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Prskalo Zlatko[764],
Pršeš Enver[765],
Pucar Jusuf[766],
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Radeljaš Asim[768],
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Radonja Hamdo[770],
Radonja Mirsad[771],
Radonja Muhamed[772],
Radovović Sead[773],
Raguž Zdenko[774],
Rajkić Miralem[775],
Ramadanović Jakub[776],
Ramić Enis[777],
Ramić Muhidin[778],

745 (**Komandir 1/1/1/12.bbr**), (**Referent TnSl 3/1.mtbr**)
746 (**Komandir voda /2/2/13. novosarajevska brigada**)
747 (**Zamjenik komandanta 2/12.bbr**)
748 (**PKM 2/13. novosarajevska brigada**), (**PKM larb PVO/1.mbr**), (**PKM** Ič/1.mtbr)
749 (**Komandir 1. topovskog voda /larb BOFORS LPLO/1. mtbr**)
750 (**Referent ABHO**)
751 (**Komandant 2.Vogošćanskog odreda**), (**Zamjenik komandanta 2.PDO Vogošća**)
752 (**Referent za Tn snabdijevanje 12.bbr**)
753 (**Referent ABHO 1/12.bbr**), (**Referent ABHO 3/1. mtbr**)
754 (**Komandir 2/2/2.Vogošćanski odred**)
755 (**Komandir 1/Prateća četa/3/13. novosarajevska brigada**)
756 (**Veterinar 1/Lob/1.mbr**), (**Referent VtSl 1.mtbr**)
757 (**Komandir 3/Odred Pofalići I**), (**Načelnik TnSl 13. novosarajevske brigade**), (**Načelnik TnSl 1.mbr**)
758 (**Komandir Čete „Ugorsko“**), (**Komandir 1/1/1/1. mtbr**)
759 (**Zamjenik komandira 2.pionirske čete/Inžb/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir Voda za utvrđivanje/inžč/111.bbr)**
760 (**Komandir Loč/1. sandžačka brigada**), (čTn održavanje/**Lob/1.mbr**), (**Komandir** čTn **održavanje/ Lob/1.mtbr**), (**Zamjenik komandanta Lob/1.mtbr**)
761 (**Komandir 3/1/2/1.mtbr**)
762 (**Komandir 3/2/2/1.mbr**)
763 (**Komandir 2/3/1/1.mtbr**)
764 (**Komandir POb/MAD/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir Poč/111. bbr)**
765 (**Komandir 2/4/1/111.bbr)**
766 (**Komandir 2/4/Odred Pofalići II**), (**Komandir 3/2/1/1. mbr**)
767 (**Referent za Tn održavanje 1.mtbr**) (**Referent TnSl 1.mtbr**)
768 (**Načelnik InSl 1.mbr**), (**Načelnik InSl 1.mtbr**), (**Načelnik InSl 111.bbr**)
769 (**PKM 3/13. novosarajevska brigada**), (**PKM 3/1.mbr**)
770 (**PKM 5/Odred Velešići**), (**PKB 3/13. novosarajevska brigada**), (**PKB 3/1.mbr**)
771 (**Referent bezbjednosti 3/1.mbr**)
772 (**Načelnik veze 1. sandžačke brigade**)
773 (**Komandant 3/13. novosarajevska brigada**), (**Komandant 3/1.mbr**), (**Komandant Lob/1.mbr**)
774 (**Zamjenik komandira 3/Odred Pofalići I**), (**PK ONP Odreda Pofalići I**), (**PNŠ ONP 13. novosarajevske brigade**)
775 (**Komandir 4/2/2/1.mtbr**)
776 (**Referent za vjerska pitanja 12.bbr**)
777 (**Komandir 3/1.pionirska četa/Inžb/1.mtbr**)
778 (**Komandir 3/3/3/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 1/3/3/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 1/2/3/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 1/2/3/111.bbr**), (**Komandir 2/3/111.bbr**)

Ramović Džemal[779],
Ramović Edin[780],
Ramović Hasan[781],
Ranica Emir[782],
Rapa Ermin[783],
Rapa Mensud[784],
Raščić Adamir[785],
Ražanica Nedžib[786],
Redžepović Haris[787],
Redžović Halil[788],
Redžović Hamed[789],
Redžović Rifet[790],
Ribica Taib[791],
Rikalo Osman[792],
Riković Fadil[793],
Rizvanović Mustafa[794],
Rizvo Ahmed[795],
Rokša Ramiz[796],
Rondić Edib[797],
Rovčanin Ismet[798],
Rovčanin Kenan[799],
Rovčanin Malčo[800],
Rovčanin Mehmed[801],
Rovčanin Sakib[802],
Rožajac Hajro[803],
Rožajac Hazbo[804],
Rožajac Remzija[805],
Rupić Hajrudin[806],

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Sadiković Hamza[807],
Sadiković Ibrahim[808],
Sadiković Mujo[809],
Sadiković Nedžad[810],
Salčin Miralem[811],
Salčin Mirza[812],
Salčin Muhamed[813],
Salihović Samra[814],

[779] **(Komandir 2/2/4/1.mtbr), (Komandir 1/Ič/1.mtbr)**
[780] **(Komandir 2/1.PDO N.Sarajevo), (Komandir 6/1/1. mtbr), (PKM 6/1/1.mtbr, Komanda 1.mtbr), (PKM** Ič/1.mtbr), **(Referent za ObP 111.bbr), (Referent za planiranje i evidenciju 111.bbr)**
[781] **(Komandir 2/3/Odred Pofalići II)**
[782] **(Komandir 4/1/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 2/1/3/111.bbr)**
[783] **(Referent za moral 2/1.mtbr), (Referent ObP 2/1. mtbr), (Referent ObP 2/111.bbr)**
[784] **(Referent veze Okb/RgŠO), (Komandir Voda veze/1. mtbr)**
[785] **(Zamjenik komandanta 3/12.bbr), (Referent ONP 3/1. mtbr), (Zamjenik komandanta 3/1.mtbr), (Zamjenik komandanta 4/1.mtbr), (Referent za obuku jedinica i komandi 111.bbr), (Komandant 3/111.bbr)**
[786] **(Komandir 3/4/Odred Pofalići II)**
[787] **(Komandir 1/1/ mpoad/1.mtbr)**
[788] **(Komandir voda /1/3/1.mbr)**
[789] **(Komandir voda /3/Odred Pofalići II), (Komandir 2/3/1/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Komandir 1/2/1/1. mbr), (Komandir 2/1/1.mbr), (Komandir 4/1/1.mtbr)**
[790] **(Komandir voda /4/Odred Pofalići II)**
[791] **(Referent ONP 2/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[792] **(Zamjenik komandira 3/Odred Velešići)**
[793] **(Referent TnSl 1/12.bbr)**
[794] **(Komandir 2/2/1.mbr), (Komandir 4/1/1.mtbr)**
[795] **(Komandir čete „Ugorsko“ OpŠO Vogošća), (Komandant 1.Vogošćanskog odreda), (Komandant 1.PDO Vogošća), (Zamjenik komandanta 1/12.bbr)**
[796] **(Komandir inžv/Inžč/111.bbr)**
[797] **(Komandir 2/1/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[798] **(Referent bezbjednosti 3/1.mbr), (PKB 3/1.mbr)**
[799] **(Komandir 2/3/Odred Velešići), (Komandir 2/3/3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
[800] **(Komandir sv „Bembaša“/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[801] **(Komandir 1/5/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 4/3/3/1.mtbr)**
[802] **(Komandir 3/5/1/111.bbr)**
[803] **(Komandir 4/Prateća četa/Odred Velešići), (Komandir 1/Prateća četa/3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
[804] **(Referent InSl PDO Velešići)**
[805] **(Komandir Snv/Odred Pofalići II)**
[806] **(PKLo13. novosarajevske brigade), (PKLo 1.mbr)**
[807] **(Referent bezbjednosti 1.sandžačke brigade)**
[808] **(Načelnik InSl OpŠO Vogošća)**
[809] **(Komandir 3/3/1.mtbr), (Referent za moral 3/1.mtbr), (Referent za moral 3/111.bbr), (Komandir vMB 60mm/3/3/111.bbr)**
[810] **(Komandir vV/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[811] **(Komandir 5/1/1.mtbr)**
[812] **(Načelnik OLO 12.bbr), (PKLo Lob/1.mtbr)**
[813] **(Komandir 1/Prateća četa/3/3/1.mbr)**
[814] **(PKM 2/1.PDO N.Sarajevo), (Komandir 1/6/1/1. mtbr)**

Samardžić Edin[815],
Sarajkić Fuad[816],
Seferović Asim[817],
Selimović Ćamil[818],
Selimović Muharem[819],
Selimović Muhamed[820],
Selmanović Atija[821],
Sendo Edin[822],
Sijamić Adnan[823],
Sijerčić Asef[824],
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Silajdžić Nermin[826],
Sinančević Nezir[827]
Sipović Aljo[828],
Sjenar Hamid[829],
Skenderović Elez[830],
Skenderović Mesud[831],
Skenderović Remzija[832],
Skopak Sadeta[833],
Skopak Senad[834],

[815] **(Komandir 3/2/2.Vogošćanski odred)**
[816] **(Komandir 2/1/Okb/RgŠO)**, **(Komandir 1/Okb/1. mbr)**, **(Komandir 1/Okb/1mtbr)**
[817] **(Komandir 4/5/PDO Velešići)**
[818] **(Komandir radnog voda/4/Odred Pofalići II)**
[819] **(Komandir voda /2/1/1.mbr)**
[820] **(Komandir 2/2/1/12.bbr)**, **(Komandir 1/2/3/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 3/3/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 4/3/111.bbr)**
[821] **(PKM Lob/1.mbr)**
[822] **(Načelnik GrSl 1.mtbr)**
[823] **(Komandir 3/2/3/1.mtbr)**
[824] **(Komandir vMB 60 mm/4/2/111.bbr)**
[825] **(Komandir 4/5/Odred Velešići)**
[826] **(Načelnik veze OpŠO Vogošća)**, **(Načelnik veze 12.bbr)**, **(Načelnik veze 1.mtbr)**
[827] **(PKM 1/1.sandžačka brigada)**, **(PKB Lob/1.mbr)**
[828] **(Referent ABHO 4/1.mtbr)**
[829] **(Komandir 1/2/2/1.mtbr)**
[830] **(Načelnik inžinjerije 13. novosarajevske brigade)**,**(Referent za obuku Inžb/1.mtbr)**
[831] **(Komandant inž.b/1.mbr)**, **(Komandant inž.b/1.mtbr)**
[832] **(Referent ABHO 2/1.mtbr)**, **(Referent ABHO 2/111. bbr)**
[833] **(Novinar 12.bbr)**
[834] **(Načelnik ARJ PVO 13. novosarajevske brigade)**

Smailagić Esad[835],
Smailagić Omer[836],
Smajić Fikret[837],
Smajić Edin[838],
Smajić Izudin[839],
Smajkan Džemal[840],
Smajlagić Meho[841],
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Smajlović Šefket[843],
Sofić Denis[844],
Sofradžija Avdo[845],
Softić Bajro[846],
Softić Mensud[847],
Softić Muhamed[848],
Softić Refik[849],
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[835] **(Komandir voda/2/3/13.novosarajevska brigada)**
[836] **(Komandir 3/3/Odred Velešići)**
[837] **(Komandir 5.čTO/OpŠO Vogošća)**
[838] **(PKM 3/1.mtbr)**, **(Referent za praćenje psihološkog stanja 111.bbr)**
[839] **(Komandir 3/Četa „Hotonj“)**, **(Komandir 2/1/12.bbr)**, **(Referent InSl 3/1.mtbr)**, **(Referent TnSl 4/1.mtbr)**, **(Referent TnSl 3/111.bbr)**
[840] **(Komandir 5/5/Odred Velešići)** **(Komandir voda /1/3/1.mbr)**, **(Zamjenik komandira 1/3/1.mbr)**, **(Komandir 1/2/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 2/4/1.mtbr)**, **(Zamjenik komandanta 3/111.bbr)**
[841] **(Referent ABHO 2/1.mtbr)**
[842] **(Komandir voda /2/Odred Pofalići II)**, **(Komandir 3/1/1/1.mbr)**, **(Komandir 3/1/1/1.mbr)**
[843] **(Komandir Lov/3/111.bbr)**
[844] **(Referent SnSl HAD 105 mm/1.mtbr)**
[845] **(Načelnik ARJ PVO 13.novosarajevske brigade)**
[846] **(PK ONP Odred Velešići)**, **(Komandir 5/3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**, **(PK ONP 3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**, **(Referent za moral 3/1.mbr)**
[847] **(Komandir 4/**Četa **„Ugorsko“)**, **(PKM 2/2/1.mtbr)**
[848] **(Komandir čete „Ugorsko“ OpŠTO Vogošća)**, **(Načelnik bezbjednosti 1.Vogošćanski odred)**, **(PK OBP 1.PDO Vogošća)**, **(PK OBP 4. PDO OpŠO Vogošća)**, **(PKB 2/12.bbr)**, **(Referent bezbjednosti 12.bbr)**, **(PKB 3/1.mtbr)**, **(Referent bezbjednosti 1.mtbr)**, **(PKB 111. bbr)**
[849] **(Komandir 2/Okb/1.mbr)**, **(Komandir 1/2/Okb/1. mtbr)**
[850] **(PKM 7/1/1.mtbr)**

Somun Ekrem[851],

Sotirov Sota[852],

Spahić Alija[853],

Spahić Bajro[854],

Spahić Fikro[855],

Stanić Ivan[856],

Stanišić Semiha[857],

Strujić Salahudin[858],

Subašić Adam[859],

Subašić Hamdija[860]

Sučić Nazif[861],

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Suljević Abdurahman[863],

Suljević Alija[864],

Suljević Alma[865],

Suljević Ismet[866],

Svraka Safet[867],

Svraka Senad[868],

[851] **(Komandir 3/2/1.mbr)**, **(Komandir 3/3/1/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 3/1/1.mtbr)**, **(PK za ONP 1/111.bbr)**

[852] **(PK za pravne poslove 1.mbr)**, **(Referent za pravna pitanja 1.mtbr)**

[853] **(Komandir 2/5/1/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 3/2/1/1.mtbr)**

[854] **(Komandir 1/Prateća četa/Odred Velešići)**, **(Komandir 3/3/2/1.mtbr)**

[855] **(Komandir 3/4/2/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 4/2/2/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 3/2/2/111.bbr)**

[856] **(Komandir 2/1/Odred Pofalići II)**

[857] (Šef kancelarije 1.mtbr), (Šef kancelarije 1**11.bbr)**

[858] **(PKM 3/2/1.mtbr)**, **(PKM 3/2/1.mtbr)**, **(PKM 3/2/111.bbr)**, **(Komandir 3/2/111.bbr)**

[859] **(PKM 1/3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**, **(PKM 1/3/1.mbr)**, **(PKM 1/2/1.mtbr)** **(PKM 1/2/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 1/2/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 1/2/111.bbr)**

[860] **(Komandir vMB 60 mm/1/1/111.bbr)**

[861] **(PKLo 2.PDO OpŠO Vogošća)**

[862] **(Komandir 1/2/PDO Velešići)**, **(Komandir POv /5/2/1.mtbr)**

[863] **(Komandir 2/3/1.mtbr)**

[864] **(Komandir 1/ 2/Odred Pofalići II)**

[865] **(Referent za moral 1.sandžačka brigada)**

[866] **(Komandir 2/1/Okb/1.mtbr)**

[867] **(Komandir 3/ Četa vojne ekonomije/ 1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 3/Četa vojne ekonomije/111.bbr)**, **(Komandir 6/5/1/111.bbr)**

[868] **(PKM 3/12.bbr)**, **(Referent za socijalna pitanja 3/1.mtbr)**, **(PKB 3/1.mtbr)**, **(PKB 3/1.mtbr)**

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Šatara Hajrudin[882],

Šatara Huso[883],

Šebo Kasim[884],

Šećerović Ekrem[885],

Šećović Šefćet[886],

[869] **(PKM 1.mtbr)**

[870] **(Referent opštih poslova 3/12.bbr)**

[871] **(Komandir PO**č/1.mtbr)

[872] **(Zamjenik komandanta 1.PDO Vogošća)**, **(PKB 1/12.bbr)** **(Referent bezbjednosti 3/1.mtbr)**, **(PKB 3/1.mtbr)**, **(PKB 4/1.mtbr)**

[873] **(Komandir čTn snabdijevanje/Lob/1.mbr)**, **(Komandir čTn snabdijevanje/Lob/1.mtbr)**

[874] **(PKLo 2/12.bbr)**, **(PKLo 2/1.mtbr)**

[875] **(PKM 1/1/111.bbr)**

[876] **(Komandir 2/1/1/1.mbr)**, **(Komandir 2/1/1/1.mbr)**, **(Komandir 3/1/1/1.mtbr)**

[877] **(Komandir voda /1/3/1.mbr)**

[878] **(Referent SbSl 3/1.mbr)**

[879] **(Referent za moral 1 /1.mbr)**

[880] **(Komandir 2/Odred Velešići)**, **(PKLo PDO Velešići)**

[881] **(Komandir voda /1/Odred Pofalići II)**

[882] **(Komandir 3/1/2/13. novosarajevska brigada)**

[883] **(Komandir 1/6/Odred Velešići)**

[884] **(Komandir voda /1/Odred Pofalići II)**, **(Komandir 3/1/13. novosarajevske brigade)**, **(Komandir 2/3/1/1.mbr)**

[885] **(Komandir 3/4/3/111.bbr)**

[886] **(Referent saniteta Odred Pofalići I)**, **(Referent SnSl 2/1.mbr)**, **(Referent za statistiku i zdravstveno stanje u SnSl 1.mtbr)**

Šehić Hidajet[887],
Šehović Enver[888],
Šehović Nusret[889],
Šehović Sanaid[890],
Šejto Mujo[891],
Šejto Mustafa[892],
Šemić Hakija[893],
Šesto Ibro[894],
Šesto Vahid[895],
Šeta Ahmed[896],
Šiljević Fikret[897],
Šimović Dragan[898],
Šimunović Ivan[899],
Šišić Izudina[900],
Šito Senad[901],
Šljivo Ekrem[902],
Škrijelj Hasim[903]
Šogoljević Sead[904],
Špirtović Murat[905],
Štitkovac Mirsad[906],
Šunj Ahmed[907],
Šunjić Zlatko[908],
Šušić Nazif[909],
Šuškić Ismet[910],
Šuško Namik[911],
Šuta Ragib[912],
Šuvalija Amir[913],
Švraka Amer[914],
Švraka Smail[915],

T

Tabaković Seid[916],
Tahirović Husnija[917],
Tanović Nedreta[918],
Tanović Senad[919],
Terović Jasmin[920],
Teskeredžić Jusuf[921],

[887] **(Načelnik ABHO 1.mtbr)**
[888] **(Komandant Odreda Velešići OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo)**, **(Komandant 13. Novosarajevske brigade)**, **(Komandant 1.mbr)**, **(Komandant 1.mtbr)**
[889] **(Komandir 2/1.pionirska četa/Inžb/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 1.pionirska četa/Inžb/1.mtbr)**
[890] **(Komandir 2/1/Odred Velešići)**
[891] **(Komandir Interventnog voda/**Četa **„Ugorsko“)**, **(Komandir Čete „Ugorsko“)**
[892] **(Komandir 3/3/3/1.mtbr)**
[893] **(Komandir 1/1/Okb/RgŠO)**, **(Komandir 1/1/Okb/1. mbr)**
[894] **(Komandir 3/Odred Velešići)**, **(Zamjenik komandanta inž.b/1.mbr)**, **(Zamjenik komandanta inž.b/1.mtbr)**
[895] **(Referent InSl Inžb/1.mtbr)**
[896] **(Komandir vMB 60 mm/3/2/111.bbr)**
[897] **(Komandir sv „Aneks“/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[898] **(Referent ABHO Lob/1.mtbr)**
[899] **(Komandir radnog voda/4/Odred Pofalići II)**
[900] **(Komandir 2/6/1/1. mtbr)**
[901] **(Komandir voda /2/2/13.novosarajevska brigada)**
[902] **(Komandir 1/5/Odred Velešići)**
[903] **(Komandir 1/2/1.sandžačka brigada)**
[904] **(Referent veze 12.bbr)**
[905] **(Referent TnSl 1.sandžačka brigada)**
[906] **(Komandir 4/4/3/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 3/4/3/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 4/4/3/1.mtbr)**
[907] **(Referent TnSl 3/13. novosarajevska brigada)**, **(Referent TnSl PDO Velešići)**
[908] **(Komandir 1/2/ MPOAD/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir vod POLK-9K-11/POč/111.bbr)**
[909] **(Komandir voda „Grahovište“ OpŠO Vogošća)**, **(Komandir čete „Grahovište“ OpŠO Vogošća), (Zamjenik komandira 4/2.Vogošćanski odred), (PKLo 2.Vogošćanski odred), (Komandir 7/3/1.mtbr)**
[910] **(Referent za pravna pitanja 1.mtbr)**, **(PK za pravne poslove 1.mtbr)**, **(PK za pravne poslove 111.bbr)**
[911] **(Komandir Voda za održavanje naoružanja/Četa Tn održavanja/Lob/1.mbr)**, **(Komandir Voda za održavanje naoružanja/Četa Tn održavanja/Lob/1.mtbr)**
[912] **(Veterinar 1.Inč/Lob/1.mtbr)**
[913] **(Komandir In vod/Loč/12.bbr)**, **(Komandir 1/2.Inč/Lob/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 1/1.Inč/Lob/1.mtbr)**, **(Komandir 3/1.Inč/Lob/1.mtbr)**
[914] **(Referent za moral 4/1.mtbr)**
[915] **(Komandir Voda za održavanje sredstava veze/Četa Tn održavanja/Lob/1.mbr), (Komandir Voda za održavanje sredstava veze/Četa Tn održavanja/Lob/1. mtbr)**
[916] **(PKM Okb/1.mtbr, Komanda 1.mtbr)**
[917] **(Referent InSl 2/12.bbr)**
[918] **(Referent MFP i blagajnik OpŠO Vogošća)**
[919] **(Referent PiPP vojnika 111.bbr)**
[920] **(Načelnik TnSl 12.bbr)**
[921] **(PKM 3/1.mbr)**

Tinjak Hajdar[922],
Tiro Samir[923],
Tiro Vehid[924],
Tiro Zijad[925],
Tomić Milivoje[926],
Tomić Rudolf,[927]
Topalović Rifet[928],
Torlak Zijo[929],
Travar Dževad[930],
Trebinjac Mensur[931],
Trtovac Esad[932],
Tucak Aziz[933],
Tucak Džemo[934],
Tucak Enes[935],
Tucak Huso[936],
Tucak Miralem[937],
Tucak Salko[938],
Tucak Šefko[939],
Tufo Admir[940],
Tumbul Našid[941],
Tupo Emin[942],
Turina Vladimir[943],
Turković Abaz[944],
Turković Hasret[945],
Turković Mušan[946],
Turković Nermin[947],
Turković Selmo[948],
Tuzlak Munib[949],
Tuzović Muhamed[950],
Tvica Hajrudin[951],

U

Ušanović Kenan[952],
Ušanović Muhamed[953],
Ušto Alija[954],

[922] **(Komandir Hb 105 mm/MAD/1.mtbr)**
[923] **(Komandir 2/čVP/1.mtbr)**
[924] **(Komandir Lov/3/1.mtbr), (Referent InSl 3/1.mtbr), (Komandir Lov/3/111.bbr), (PKLo 3/111.bbr)**
[925] **(Komandir 3/4/1/1.mtbr) (Komandir 4/1/1.mtbr)**
[926] **(Komandir Komandne baterije/ HAD 105 mm/1. mtbr)**
[927] **(Komandir 1/IDč/1.mbr)**
[928] **(Komandir 2/ 2/Odred Pofalići I)**
[929] **(Komandir 1/1/2/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
[930] **(Komandir 2. topovskog voda/larb BOFORS LPLO/1. mtbr)**
[931] **(Zamjenik komandanta Okb/RgŠO), (Komandant Okb/1.mbr)**
[932] **(Referent ishrane Lob/1.mbr), (Referent InSl Lob/1. mtbr)**
[933] **(Komandir 2/2/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Referent TnSl Lob/1.mtbr)**
[934] **(Komandir voda /2/2/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
[935] **(Komandir 2.pionirska četa/Inžb/1.mtbr)**
[936] **(Komandir 6/ 1/Odred Pofalići I), (Komandir 5/1/1. mtbr)**
[937] **(PKM 1/Odred Pofalići I), (Referent za socijalna pitanja 1/1.mtbr)**
[938] **(Komandir Lov/1/1.mtbr)**
[939] **(Komandir voda /2/2/13. novosarajevska brigada)**
[940] **(Komandir voda veze/1.mtbr), (Komandir vod veze/111.bbr)**
[941] **(Referent ONP 1.sandžačka brigada)**
[942] **(Komandir 5/1/Odred Velešići)**
[943] **(Komandant HAD/1.mbr), (Komandir 2/ HAD 105 mm/1.mtbr)**
[944] **(Komandir 2/2/1/13. novosarajevske brigade), (Komandir voda u 2/1/1.mbr)**
[945] **(Referent bezbjednosti 1. sandžačke brigade), (PKB Lob/1.mtbr), (Referent bezbjednosti 1.mtbr), (Referent bezbjednosti 111.bbr)**
[946] **Komandir 4/2/2/1.mtbr**
[947] **(Komandir 1/2/2/1.mtbr), (Referent ONP 2/1.mtbr)**
[948] **(PK P i PP OpŠO Novo Sarajevo)**
[949] **(Komandir 1/3/2/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Komandir 1/3/2/1.mbr)**
[950] **(PNŠ ONP 12.bbr), (Referent za snabdijevanje TMS 1.mtbr)**
[951] **(Komandir 1/PDO Velešići), (PKB 3/1.mbr), (Referent bezbjednosti 2/1.mtbr), (PKB 2/1.mtbr), (PKB 2/111. bbr)**
[952] **(Komandant 1.PDO Vogošća), (Komandant OpŠO Vogošća)**
[953] **(PKLo 1.PDO/OpŠO Vogošća), (Komandir 2/čVP/1. mtbr)**
[954] **(Komandir 4/4/1/1.mtbr)**

V

Valjevac Husein[955],
Varajić Sakib[956],
Vasilj Nikica[957],
Vatreš Mukadem[958],
Vejnović Đorđe[959],
Vejo Remzija[960],
Velić Derviš[961],
Veljan Mirsad[962],
Veljan Sead[963],
Verkić Dragan[964],
Vila Hasan[965],
Višnjić Zlatan[966],
Vladović Hako[967],
Vladović Midhat[968],
Vlahovljak Senada[969],
Vlatković Čedomir[970],
Vrabac Bakir[971],
Vranešić Ismet[972],
Vražalica Emin[973],
Vražalica Nedim[974],
Vražalica Sadeta[975],
Vražalica Vehbija[976],
Vučijak Šefik[977],
Vuk Safet[978],

Z

Zahirović Haris[979],
Zametica Meho[980],
Zec Fuad[981],
Zeherović Zahir[982],
Zeković Enes[983],
Zeković Fajko[984],
Zeković Galjan[985],
Zijadić Haris[986],

[955] **(Komandir 1/2/1/12.bbr), (PKM 2/3/1.mtbr)**
[956] **(PKB 3/12.bbr), (PKB 2/12.bbr), (PKM 2/1.mtbr)**
[957] **(PK ObP Odred Pofalići I)**
[958] **(Komandir 3/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 1/3/3/1.mtbr)**
[959] **(Lektor u organu za moral 1.mtbr), (Psiholog 1.mtbr), (Pomoćnik referenta za soc-statusna pitanja 111.bbr)**
[960] **(Komandant 4.PDO Vogošća)**
[961] **(Zamjenik komandira 1/3/13. novosarajevska brigada), (Komandir 1/3/13. novosarajevska brigada) (Zamjenik komandira 1/3/1.mbr)**
[962] **(Komandir 3/5/Odred Velešići)**
[963] **(Komandir 2/4/2/1.mtbr), (PKM 4/2/1.mtbr), (Komandir 2/2/2/1.mtbr)**
[964] **(Komandir IDč/12.bbr)**
[965] **(PK P i PP OpŠO Vogošća)**
[966] **(Komandir 1/bMB/MAD/1.mtbr), (Komandir 3/bMB 120 mm/111.bbr)**
[967] **(Komandir 1. topovskog voda/larb BOFORS LPLO/1. mtbr)**
[968] **(Komandir 2/1/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 1/2/4/1.mtbr), (PKM 1/4/1.mtbr)**
[969] **(Referent SbSl 12.bbr)**
[970] **(Komandir 3/ MPOAD/1.mtbr)**
[971] **(Referent P i PP 12.bbr)**
[972] **(Komandir 1/1/Odred Velešići)**
[973] **(Komandir voda /2/Odred Pofalići I)**
[974] **(Komandir 4/PDO Velešići)**
[975] **(Referent P i PP 1.mtbr)**
[976] **(Komandir 2/4/2/1.mtbr), (Komandir 2/2/4/1.mtbr)**
[977] **(PKM 13. novosarajevske brigade), (Novinar 1.mtbr), (Referent za IP poslove 1.mtbr), (Referent za politički rad, informisanje i obuku 1.mtbr), (Načelnik informativne službe 111.bbr), (Savjetnik za vjerska pitanja 111.bbr)**
[978] **(PK OBP 2.PDO OpŠO Vogošća), (PK ObP 3.PDO Vogošća), (Referent TnSl 3/12.bbr)**
[979] **(Komandir 4/5/2/1.mtbr)**
[980] **(Referent ONP 1/13. novosarajevske brigade), (PK ObP 1/1.mbr), (Referent ObP 1/1.mtbr), (PKM Čete vojne ekonomije/1.mtbr), (PKM Čete vojne ekonomije/111.bbr)**
[981] **(Komandir 2/1/1/12.bbr), (Komandir 1/1/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 3/2/4/1.mtbr), (Komandir 1/3/4/1.mtbr), (Komandir vMB 60 mm/2/3/111.bbr), (Komandir 3/3/111.bbr)**
[982] **(Komandir Vod za održavanje sredstava veze/Četa za tehničko održavanje/Lob/1.mtbr)**
[983] **(Komandant 3/12.bbr), (Zamjenik komandanta 3/1. mtbr), (Komandant 3/1.mtbr), (Načelnik OLO 111. bbr)**
[984] **(Referent ABHO 3/111.bbr)**
[985] **(Komandir 2/3/3/1.mtbr), (Referent TnSl 3/1.mtbr)**
[986] **(Komandir 3/5/3/1.mtbr), (Komandir 5/3/1.mtbr)**

Zjakić Amir[987],
Zlatić Husein[988],
Zolj Mešan[989],
Zoranović Radomir[990],
Zorlak Edin[991],
Zorlak Mirsad[992],
Zovko Željko[993],
Zukanović Dervo[994],
Zuko Esad[995],
Zulčić Miralem[996],
Zulčić Salahudin[997],
Zulčić Zaim[998],
Zulčić Zihnija[999],
Zulfikarpašić Ahmed[1000],
Zulić Ibro[1001],
Zulić Nihad[1002],
Zulović Hasan[1003],
Zvrko Husein[1004],

Ž

Žero Muhamed[1005],
Žero Sakib[1006],
Žgalj Salem[1007],
Žiga Nusret[1008],
Žiga Sead[1009],
Žigić Ismet[1010],
Žiška Karel[1011],
Živojević Mustafa[1012],
Živojević Nusret[1013],
Žuga Ferid[1014].

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987 (**Referent SnSl 2/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir Snd/2/111.bbr**)
988 (**Komandir 4/Odred Velešići**), (**PKB PDO Velešići**)
989 (**Komandir 3/1/Odred Pofalići I**), (**Komandir Tnv/1. mbr**)
990 (**PKM 5/1/1.mtbr**), (**Referent za moral Inžb/1.mtbr**), (**Referent za kulturno-zabavne i sportske aktivnosti 111.bbr**), (**Novinar 111.bbr**)
991 (**PKM čVP 1.mtbr**)
992 (**Komandir 1/1/1/111.bbr**)
993 (**Referent za moral 13. novosarajevske brigade**)
994 (**Komandir 1/2/Odred Pofalići I**), (**Komandir 1/2/1. PDO N.Sarajevo**), (**Komandir 4/6/1/1.mtbr**)
995 (**Komandir 4/2/3/13. novosarajevska brigada**), (**Zamjenik komandira Prateće čete/3/13. novosarajevska brigada**), (**Komandir Prateće čete/3/13. novosarajevska brigada**), (**Komandir Prateće čete/3/3/1.mbr**), (**PKM Prateće čete/3/1.mbr**), (**Komandir komandno radarskog voda larb BOFORS LPLO/1.mtbr**)
996 (**Komandir voda /3/Odred Pofalići II**), (**Komandir 1/3/1/13. novosarajevska brigada**), (**Komandir voda u 3/1/1.mbr**), (**Komandir 1/2/1/1.mbr**)
997 (**PK ObP 1/1.mbr**), (**Referent bezbjednosti 12.bbr**), (**PKBInžb/1.mtbr**)
998 (**Komandir 2/IDč/12.bbr**), (**PKM/Inžč/111.bbr**)
999 (**PKB Odred Pofalići II**), (**PKB 1/1.mbr**)
1000 (**PKM 1/Okb/1.mbr**)
1001 (**Komandir 1/Četa „Ugorsko“**)
1002 (**Referent TnSl 2/111.bbr**)
1003 (**Načelnik ABHO 13. novosarajevske brigade**)
1004 (**Referent SbSl 1.sandžačka brigada**)
1005 (**PKLo OpŠO Vogošća**), (**Načelnik InSl OpŠO Vogošća**), (**Zamjenik komandira Čete „Barica“**)
1006 (**Komandir 3/2/2/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 2/2/1.mtbr**)
1007 (**Komandir 3/2/3/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 2/3/1.mtbr**), (**Komandir 2/3/111.bbr**), (**Komandir 1/4/3/111.bbr**),
1008 (**Komandir 2/Ič/1.mtbr)**
1009 (**Komandir 2. topovskog voda/larb BOFORS LPLO/1. mtbr**)
1010 (**Referent P i PP 12.bbr**), (**Referent P i PP 1.mtbr**), (**Referent P i PP 1.mtbr**), (**Referent P i PP 111.bbr**)
1011 (**Zamjenik komandira larb BOFORS LPLO/1.mtbr**)
1012 (**Komandir 1/Četa „Ugorsko“**), (**Komandir 2/2/1. mtbr**)
1013 (**Komandir 1/4/2/1.mtbr**), (**PKM 4/2/1.mtbr**), (**PKM 4/2/111.bbr**)
1014 (**Načelnik InSl OpŠO Vogošća**)

Stalno nastojanje da se podigne nivo borbene obučenosti jedinica, kao i nivo sposobnosti i kompetencije straješina u sistemu rukovođenja i komandovanja, bila je karakteristika razvoja Armije Republike Bosne i Hercegovine. U okviru ovog permanentnog nastojanja krajem septembra 1993. godine u Zenici je počela sa radom Ratna oficirska škola, formirana sa zadatkom obrazovanja oficira Armije na raznim nivoima rukovođenja i komandovanja. Školovanje i kursiranje u Ratnoj oficirskoj školi završio je i dio pripadnika iz sastava 1. Vmtbr - 111. Vbbr:

(A characteristic feature of the development of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was the constant effort to increase the level of unit combat skill, as well as the level of capability and competence of the elders within the leadership and command system. As part of this permanent endeavour, the War officer school began working at the end of September 1993. It was formed with goal of educating the officers of the Army on different levels of management and command responsibilities. Several members from the composition of the 1st Knightly Motorized Brigade – 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade completed their education and courses in the War officer school:)

- Aganović Nusret
- Aganović Vahidin
- Agić Jasmin
- Aruković Mesud
- Hasković Sarkiz
- Kajmović Ramo
- Karadža Safet
- Kljuno Nedžib
- Lošić Hamed
- Mandal Remzija
- Smajić Edin
- Smajkan Džemal
- Somun Ekrem
- Zulčić Zejnedin[1015]

[1015] Podatke i dokumente za školovanje kadrova iz sastava brigade u Ratnoj oficirskoj školi dobili smo ljubaznošću bivšeg komandanta Odreda TO Pofalići I i komandanta Ratne oficirske škole u Zenici brigadira Habiba Idrizovića. Podaci sadržani u rukopisu grupe autora na čelu sa generalom Ramizom Drekovićem, pod nazivom: ***Monografija Ratne oficirske škole ARBiH 1993-1995***. (Information and documents about the education of brigade personnel in the War officer school were provided by the kindness of the former commander of the Pofalići I detachment and the commander of the War officer school in Zenica, brigadier Habib Idrizović. The information is contained in the manuscript of a group of authors headed by general Ramiz Dreković, titled: ***Monografija Ratne oficirske škole ARBiH 1993-1995*** [Monograph of the War officer school of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1993-1995])

Ratna zastava 13. novosarajevske brigade (rekonstrukcija)
War flag of the 13th Novo Sarajevo Brigade (reconstruction)

Ratna zastava 1. sandžačke brigade (rekonstrukcija)
War flag of the 1st Sanjak Brigade (reconstruction)

Ratna zastava 12. bbr (rekonstrukcija)
War flag of the 12th Mountain Brigade (reconstruction)

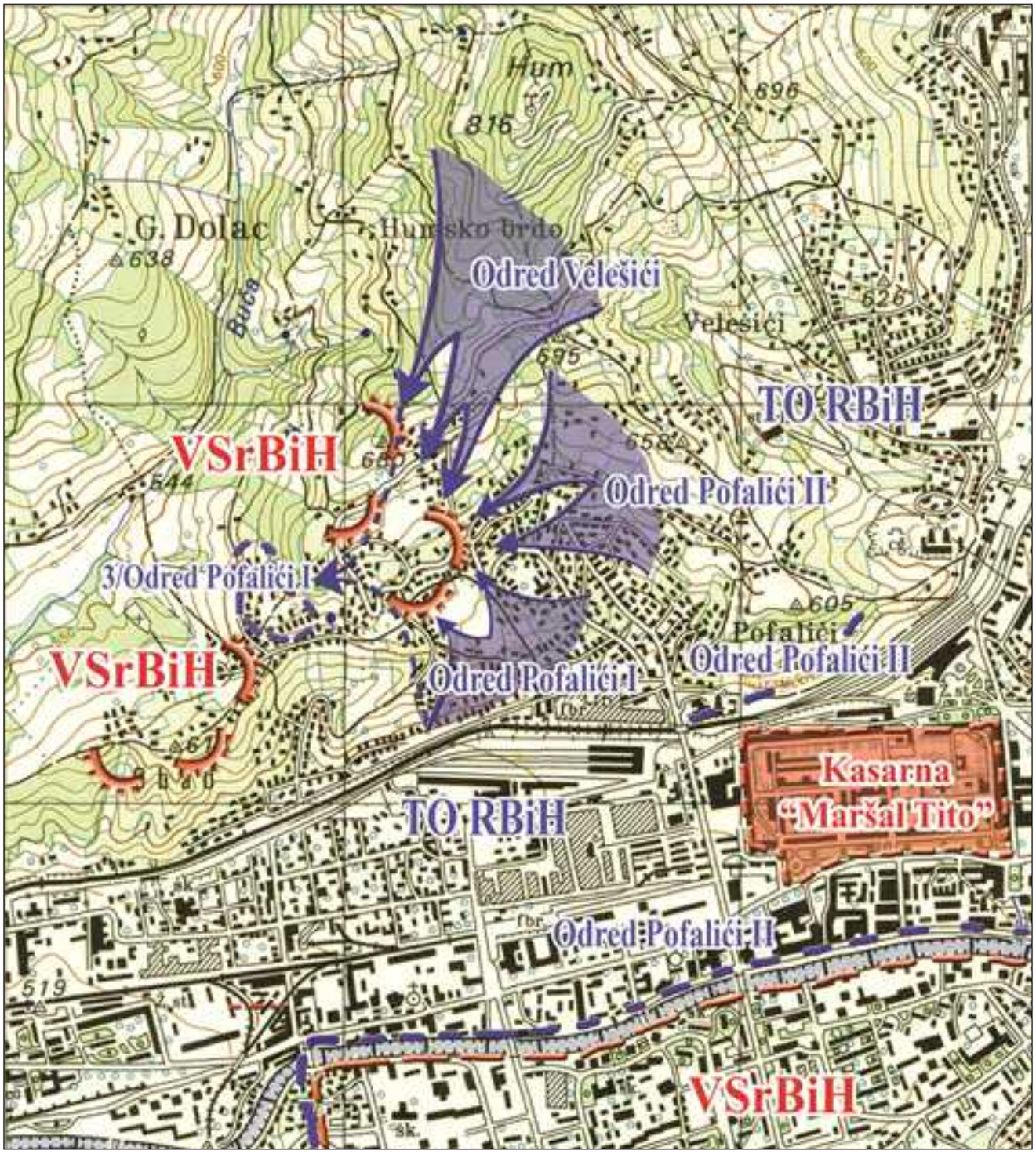
Ratna zastava 1. Viteške mtbr
War flag of the 1st Knightly Motorized Brigade (reconstruction)

Ratna zastava 127. Viteške bbr
War flag of the 127th Knightly Mountain Brigade
(reconstruction)

Oznaka 111. Viteške bbr
Sign of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade
(reconstruction)

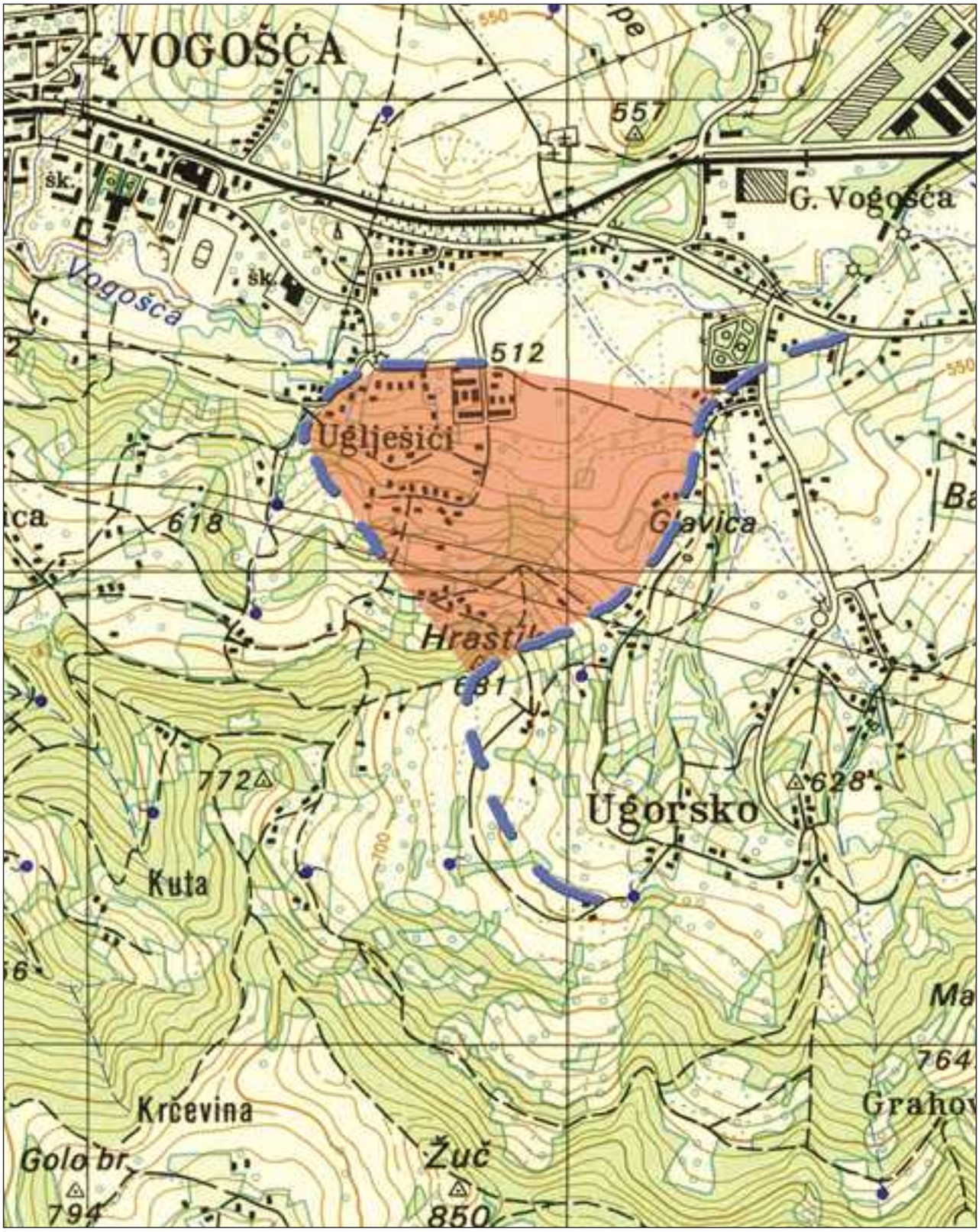
KARTE

MAPS

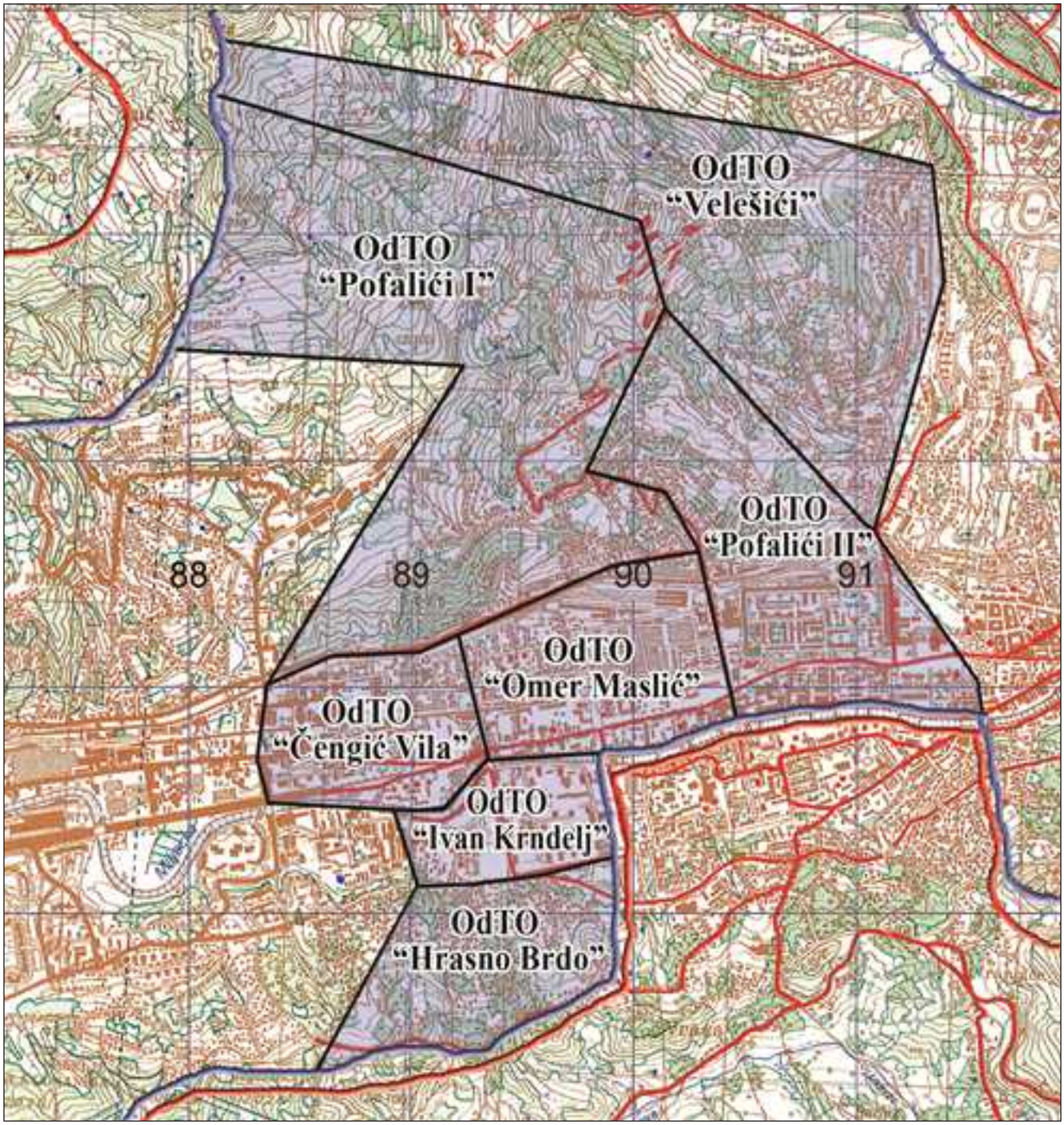


Karta 1: Raspored snaga i pravci napada u Pofalićkoj bici

Map 1: The distribution of forces and the directions of attacks in the Battle for Pofalići


VOGOŠĆA
557
G. Vogošća
šk.
šk.
Vogošća
512
Uglješići
618
Glavica
Hrastik
681
772
628
Ugorsko
Kuta
764
Krčevina
Golo br.
794
Žuč
850

Karta 2
Map 2



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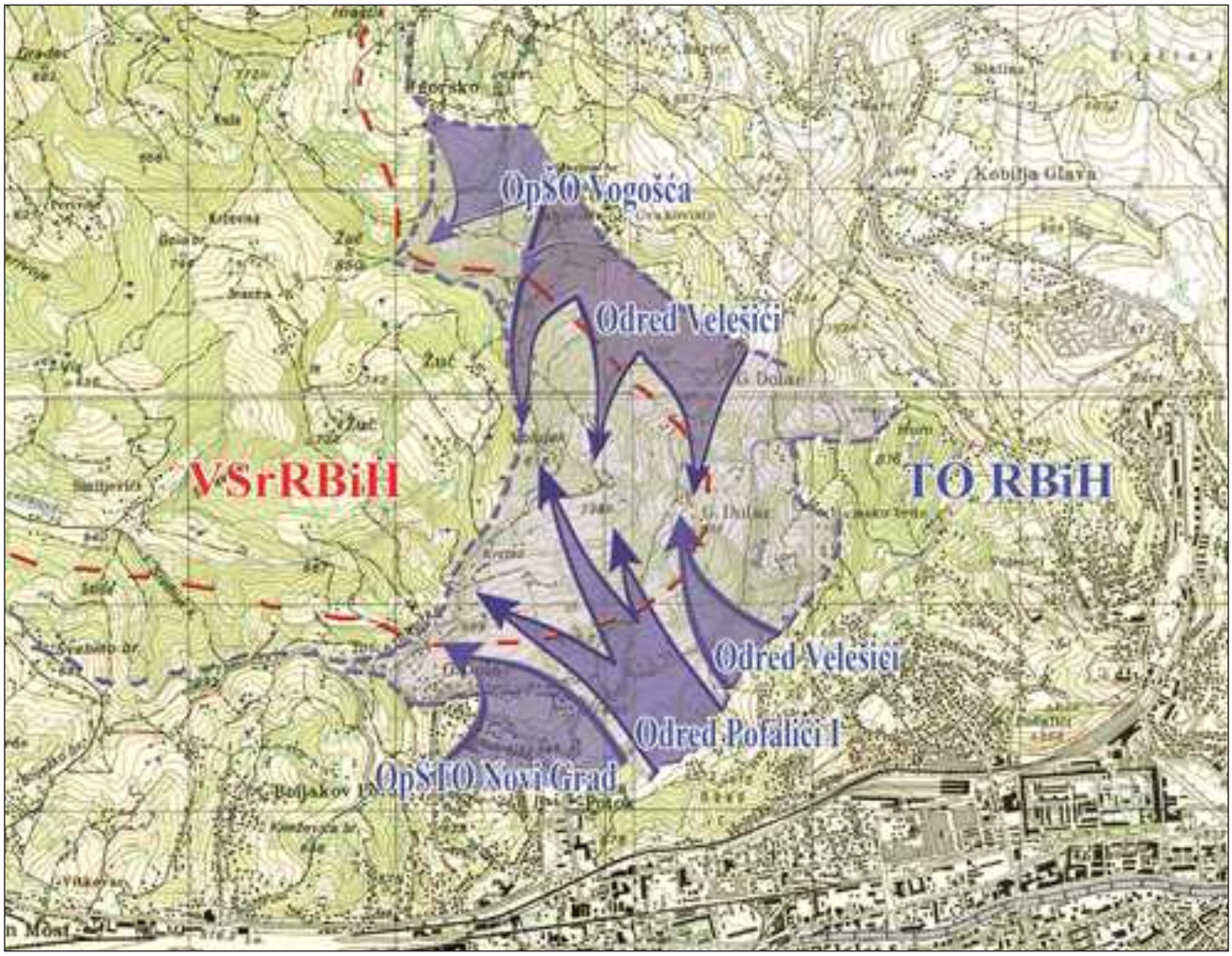

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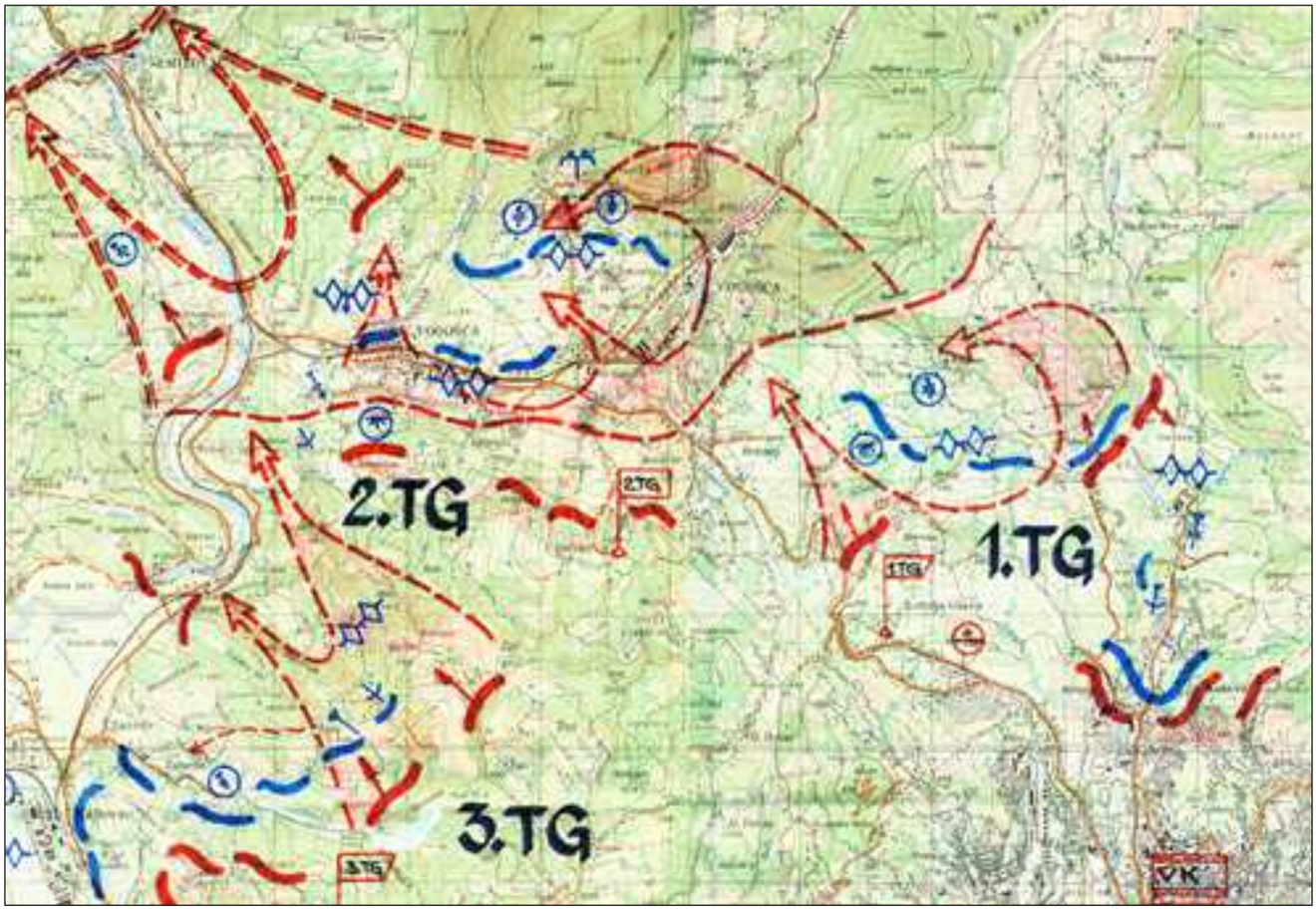

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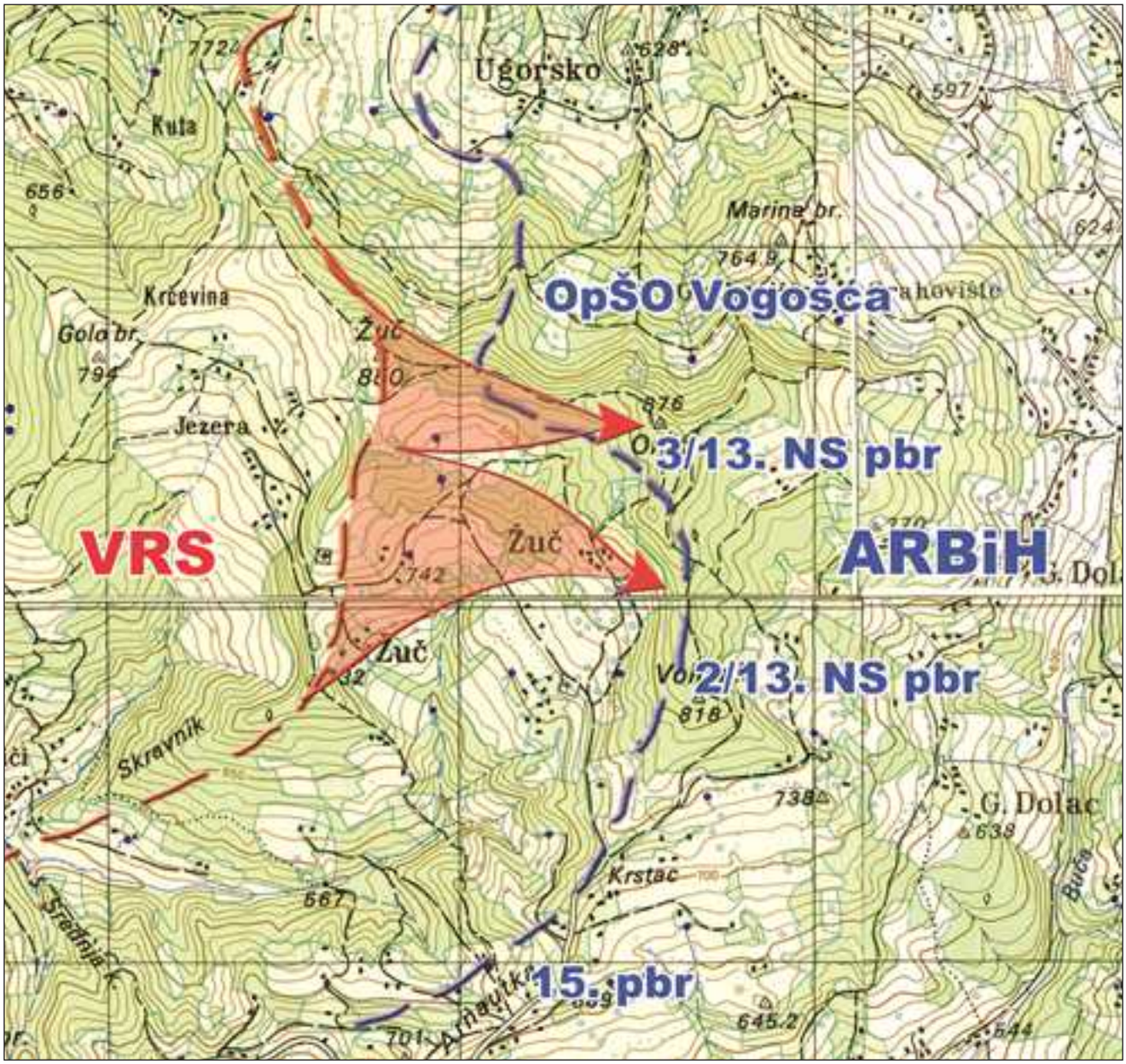

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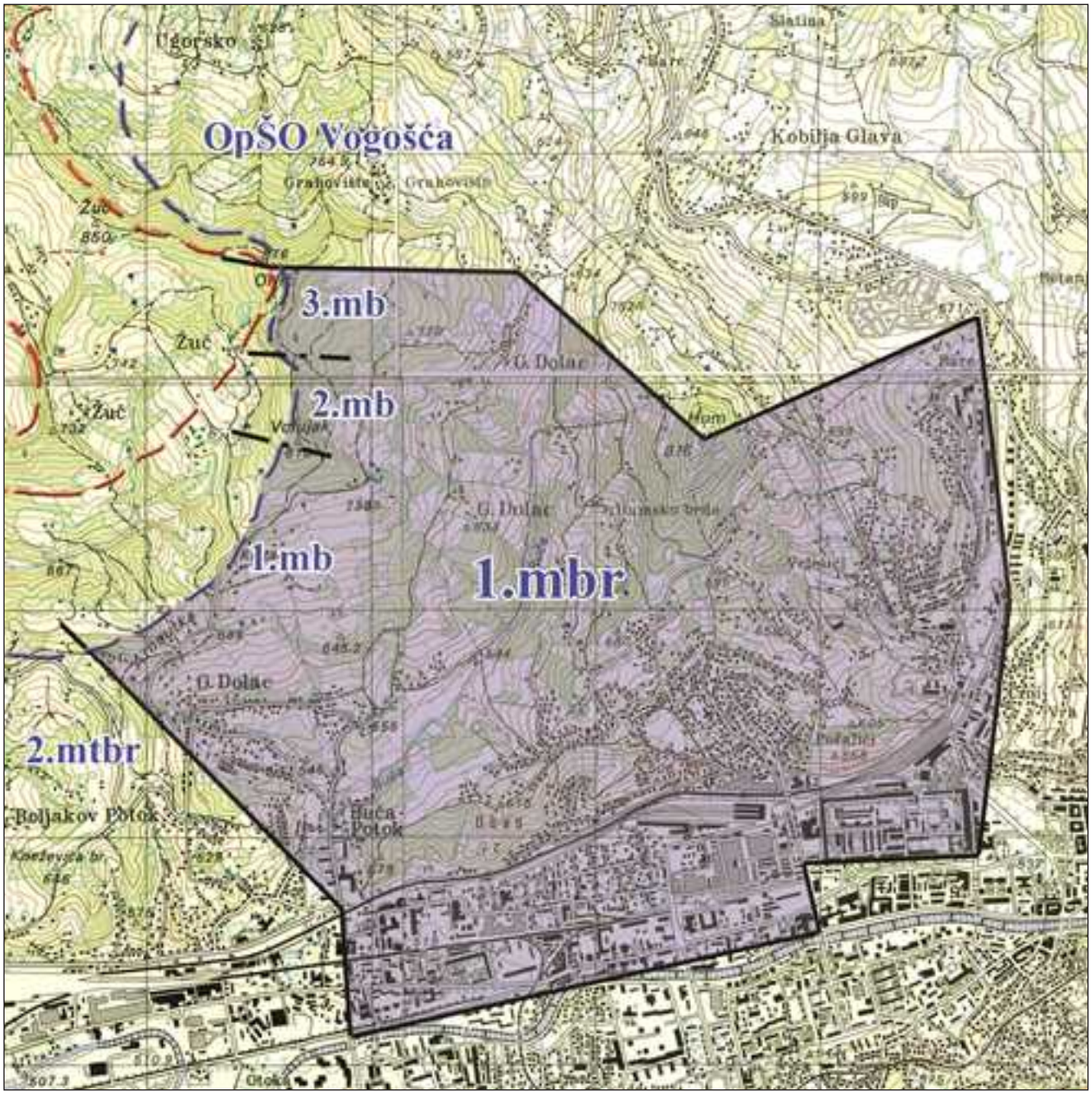

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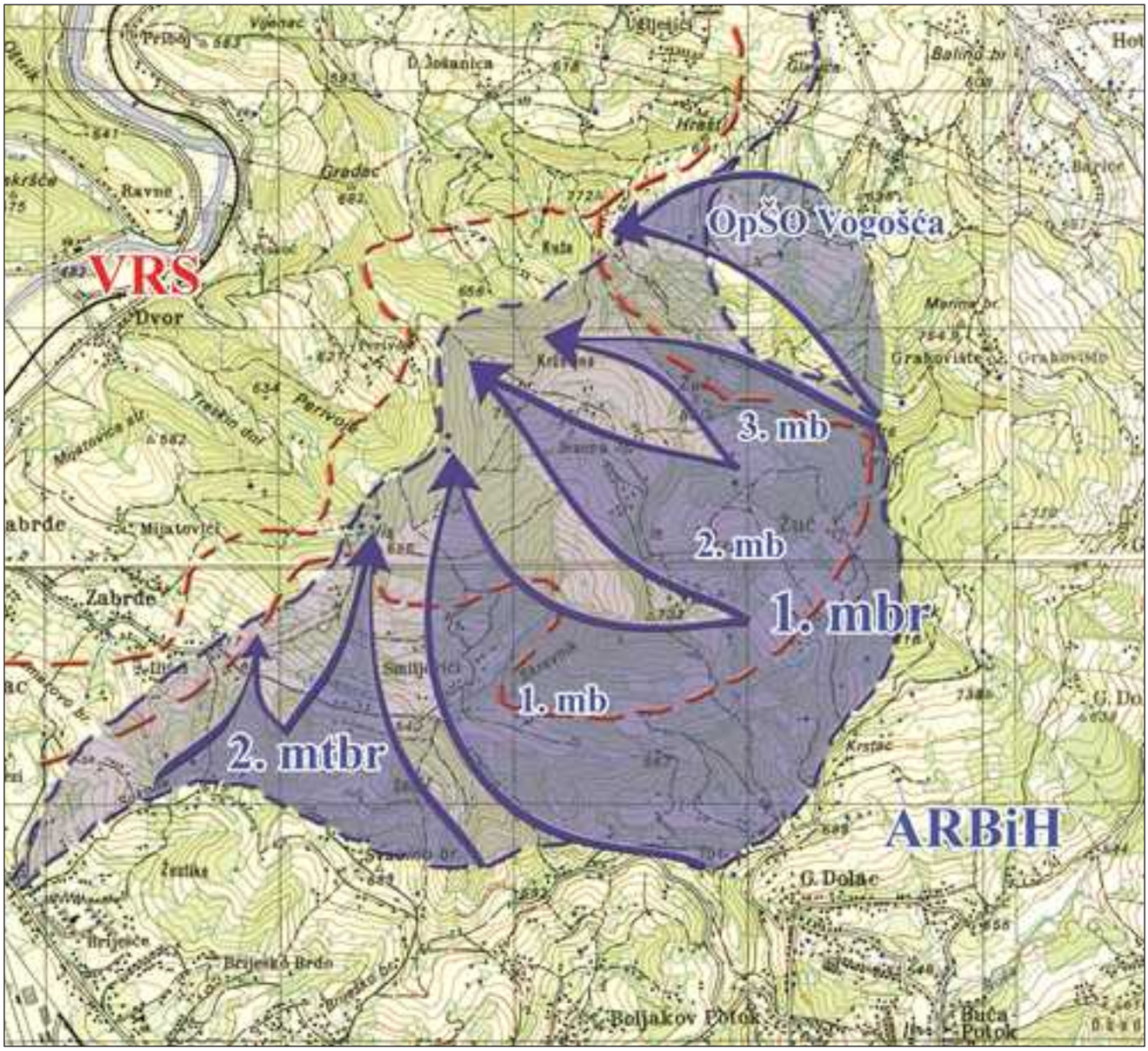

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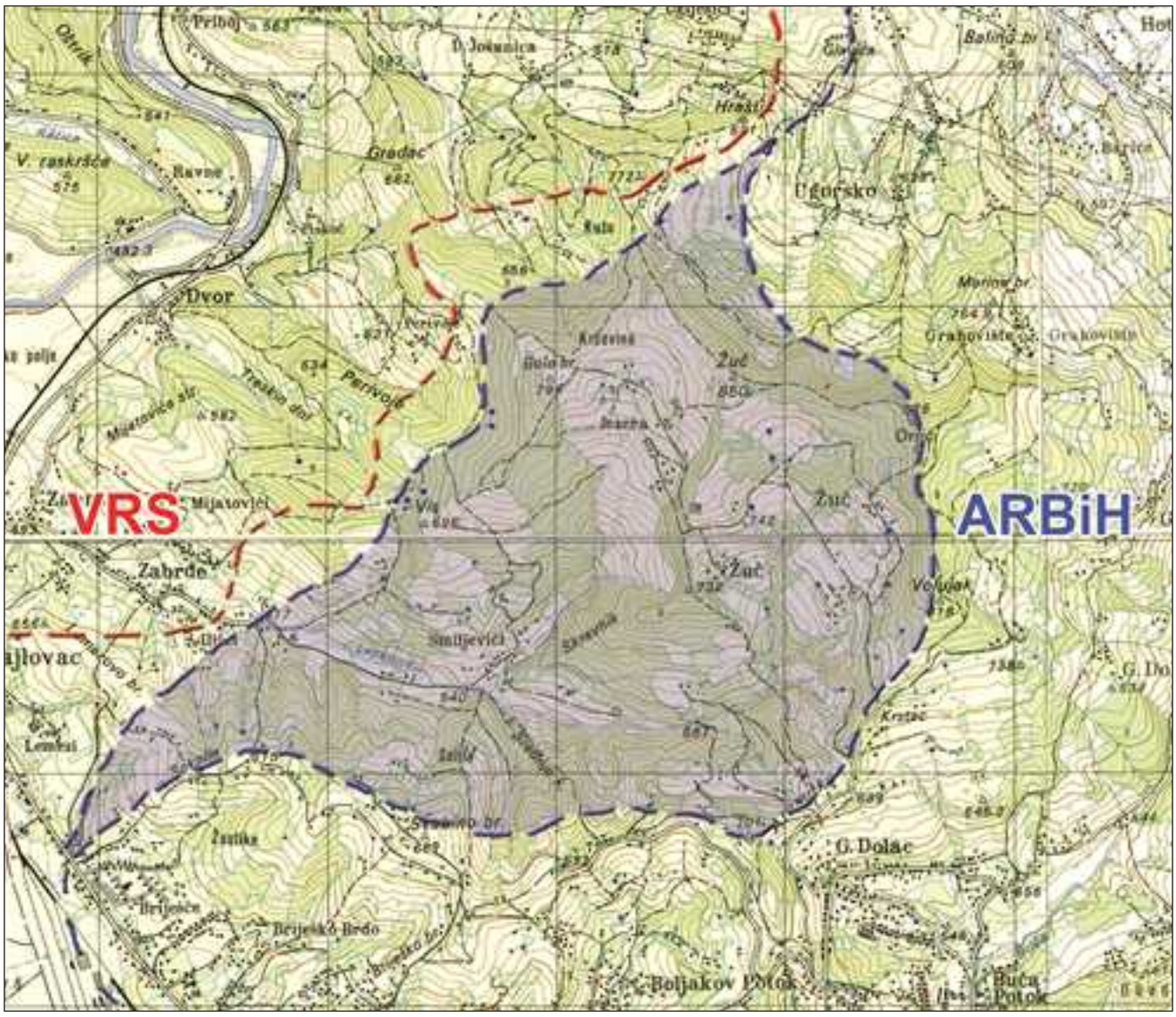

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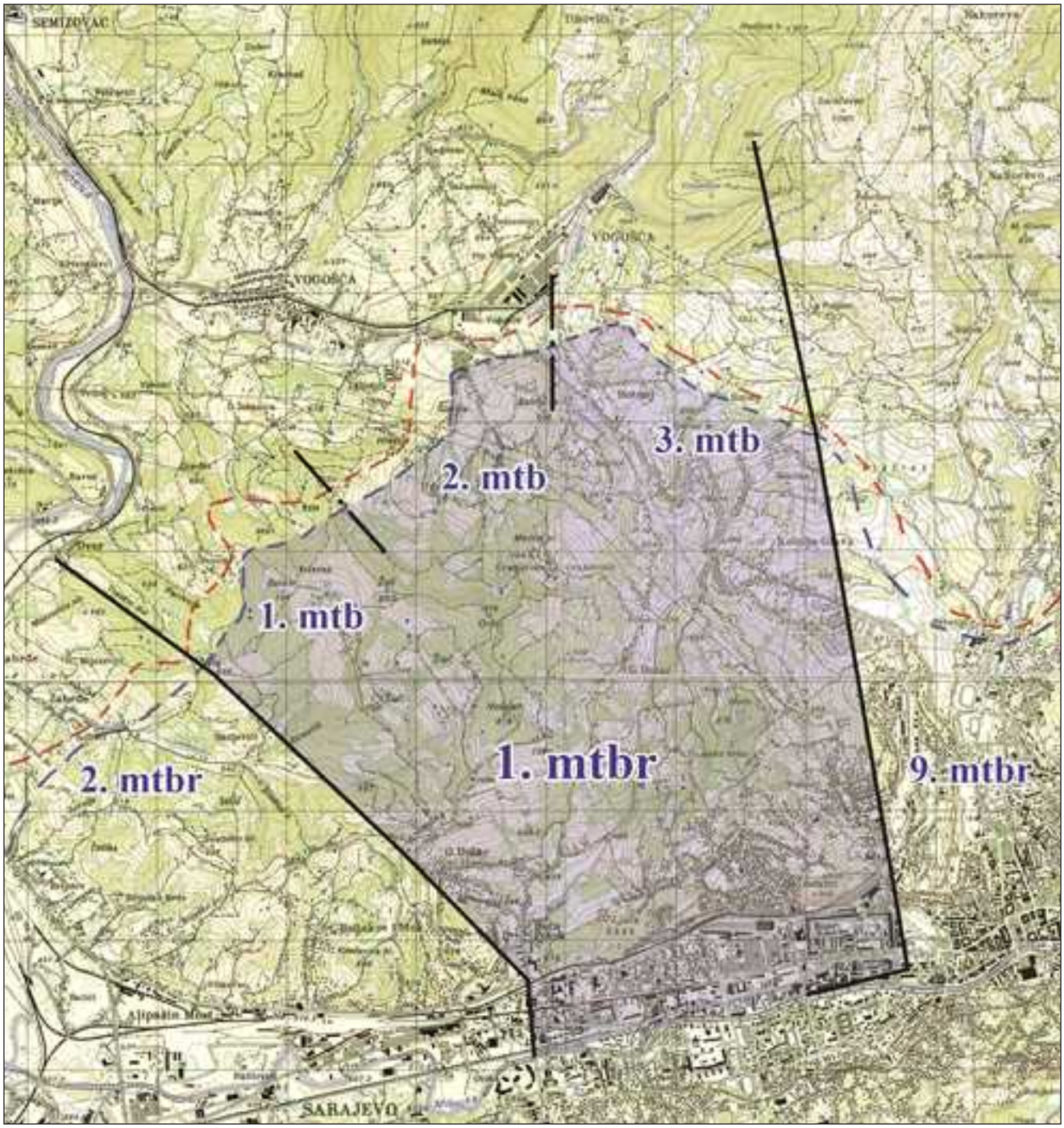

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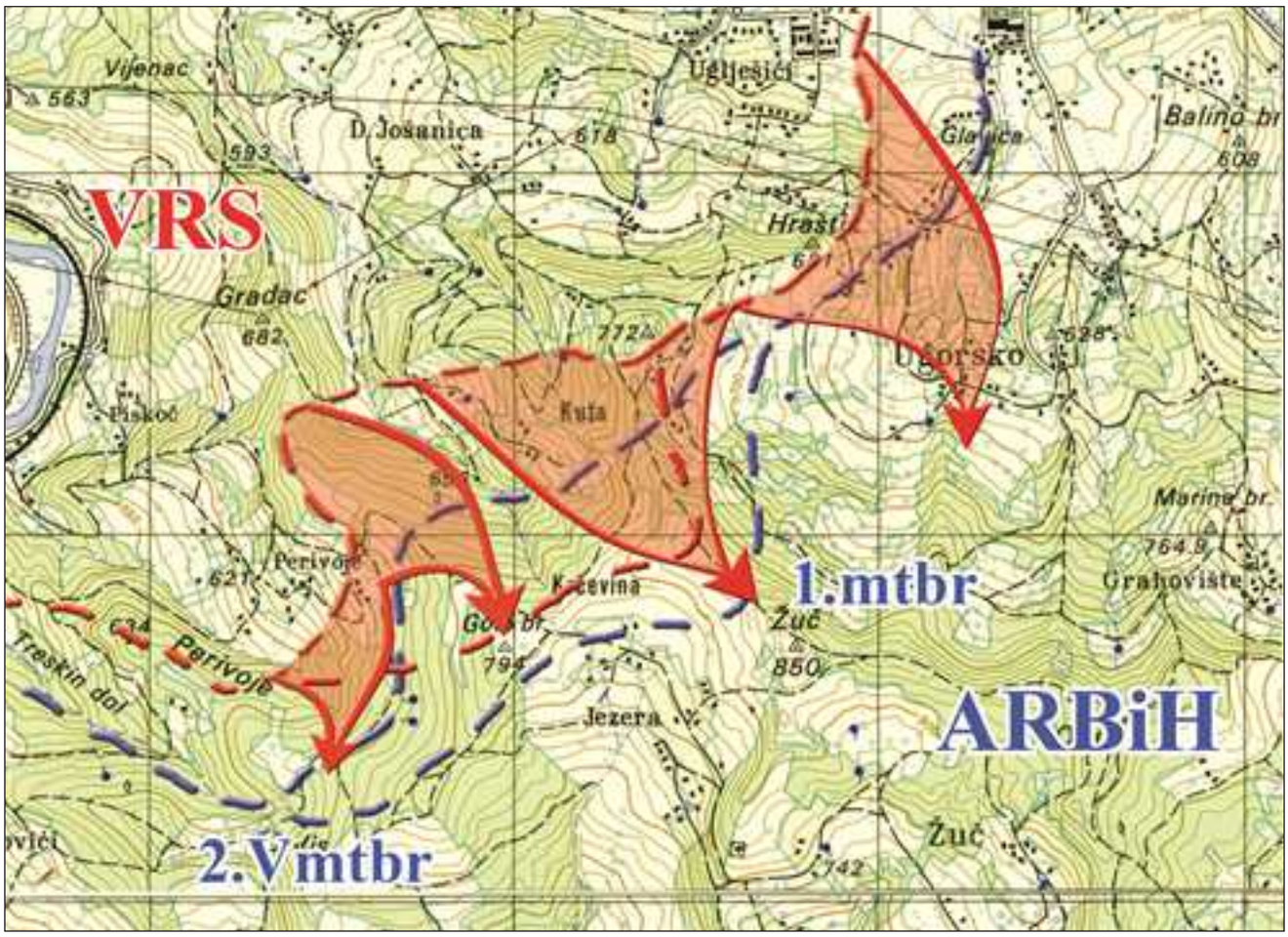

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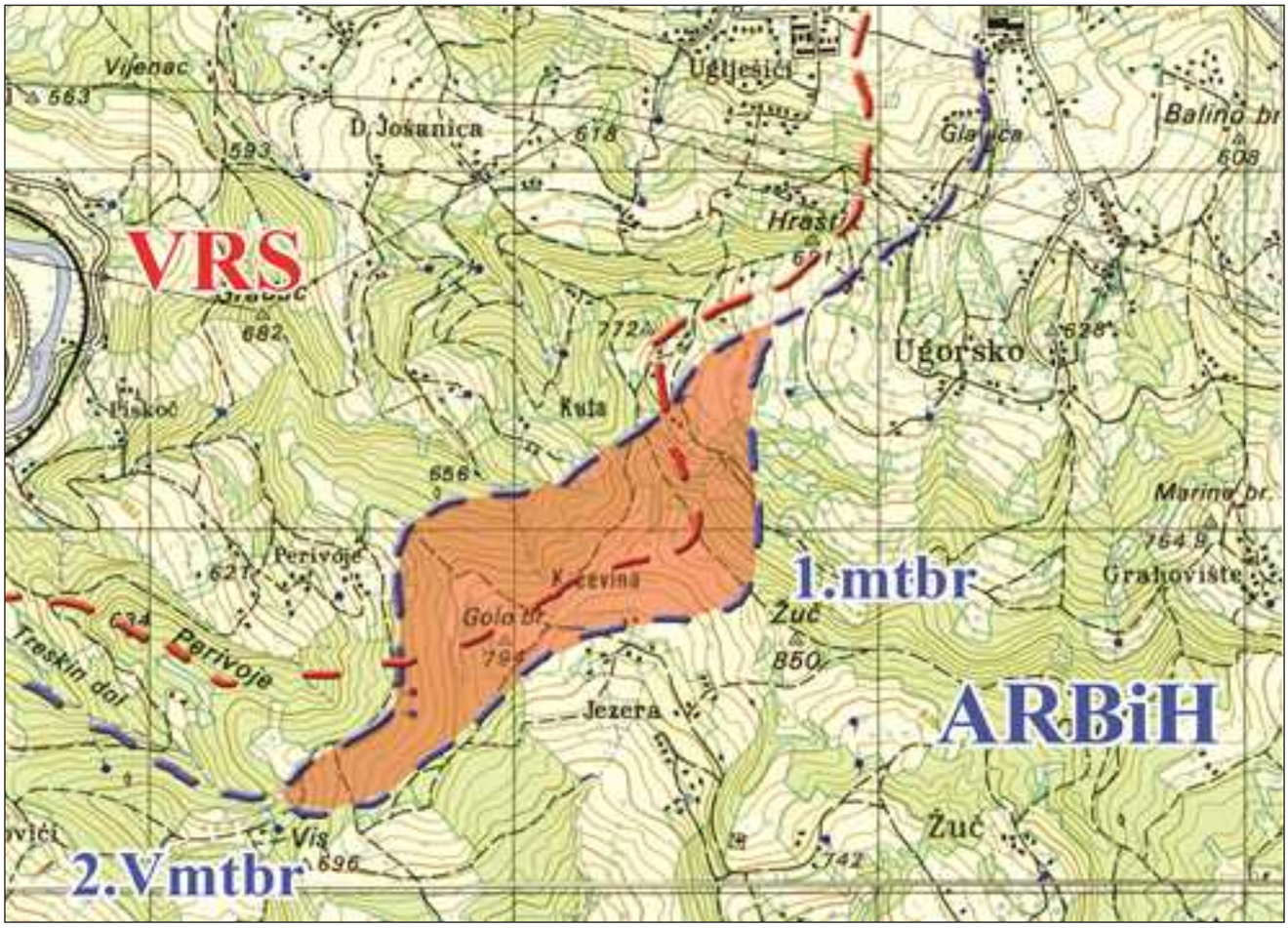

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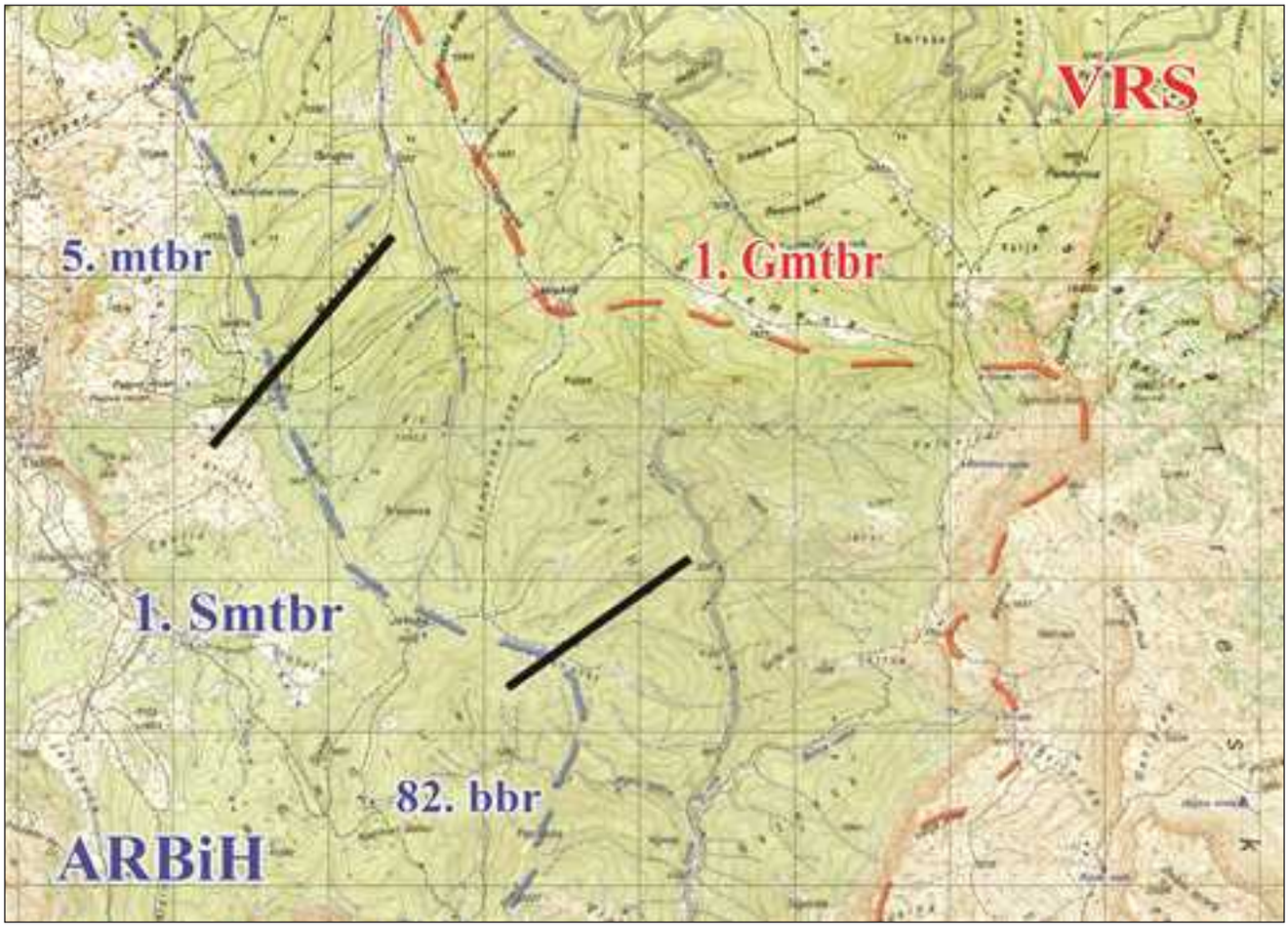

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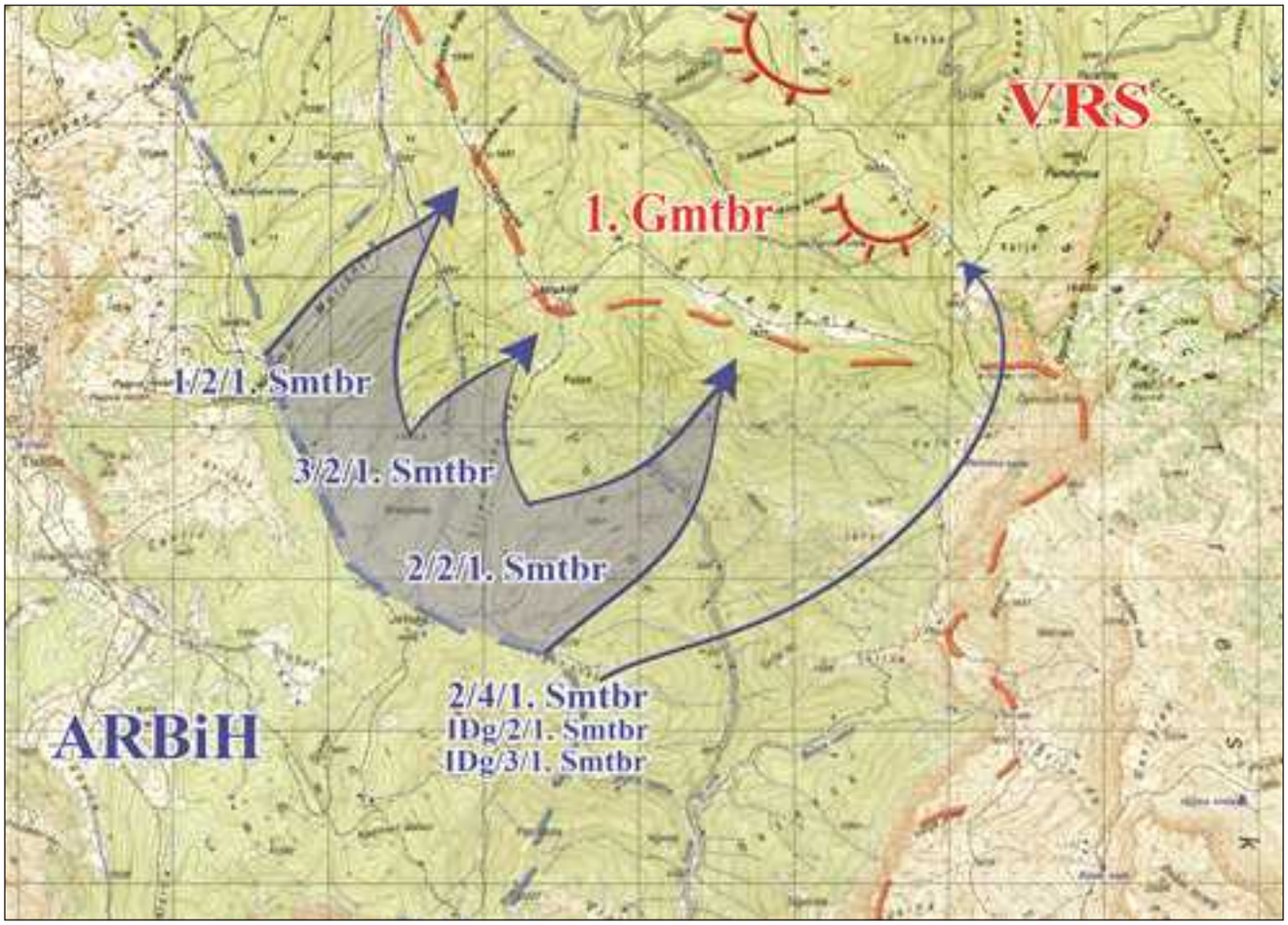

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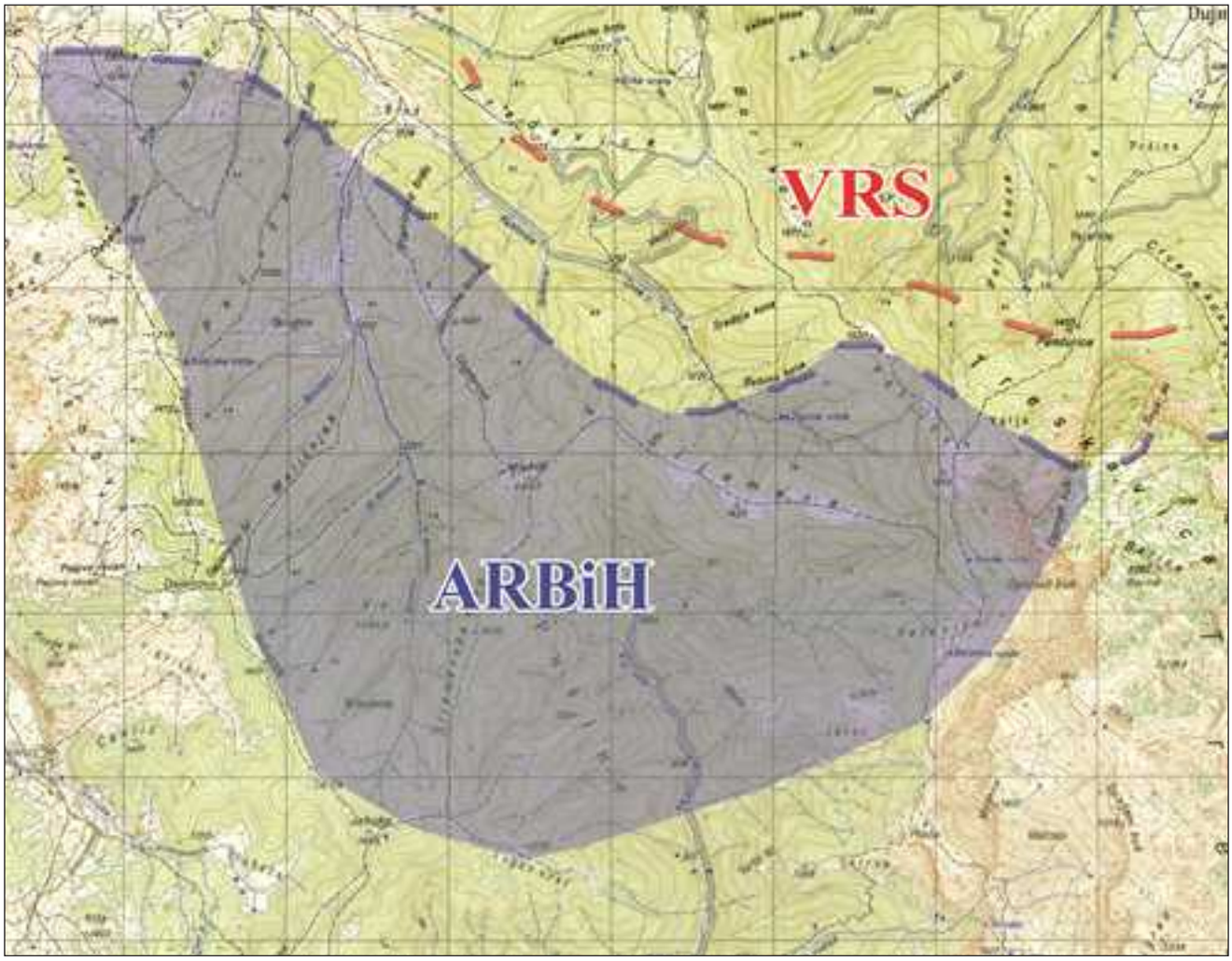

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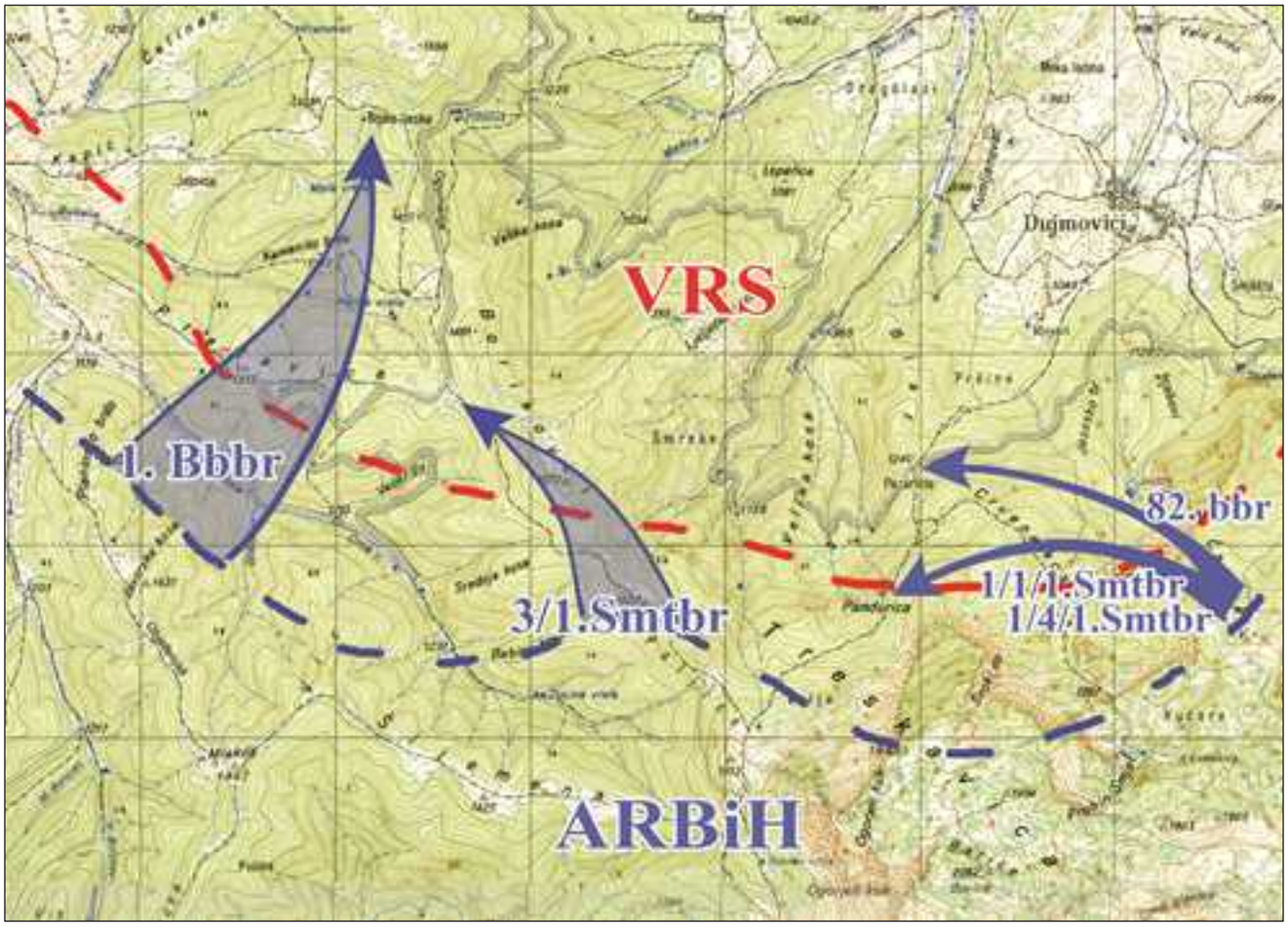

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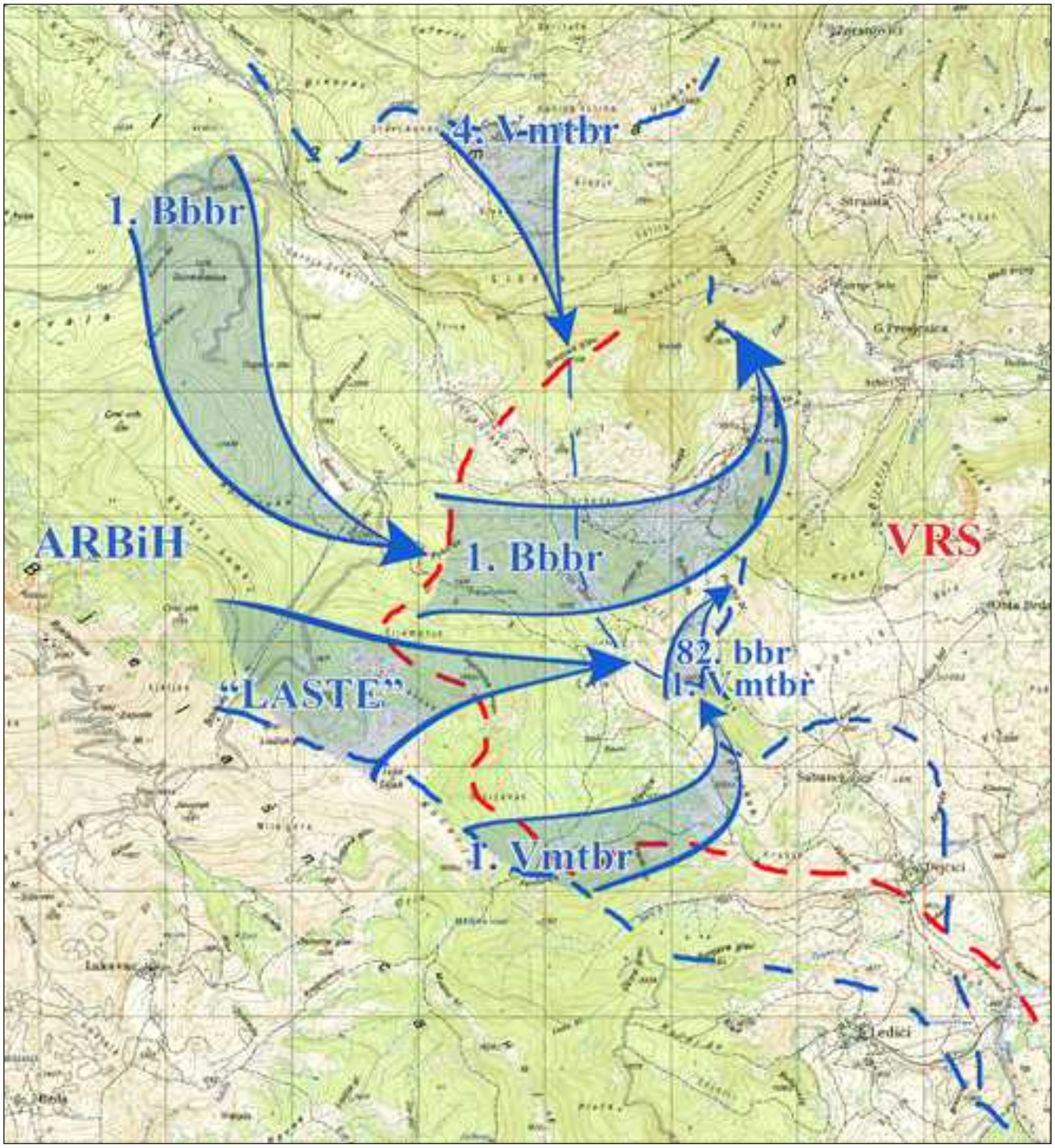

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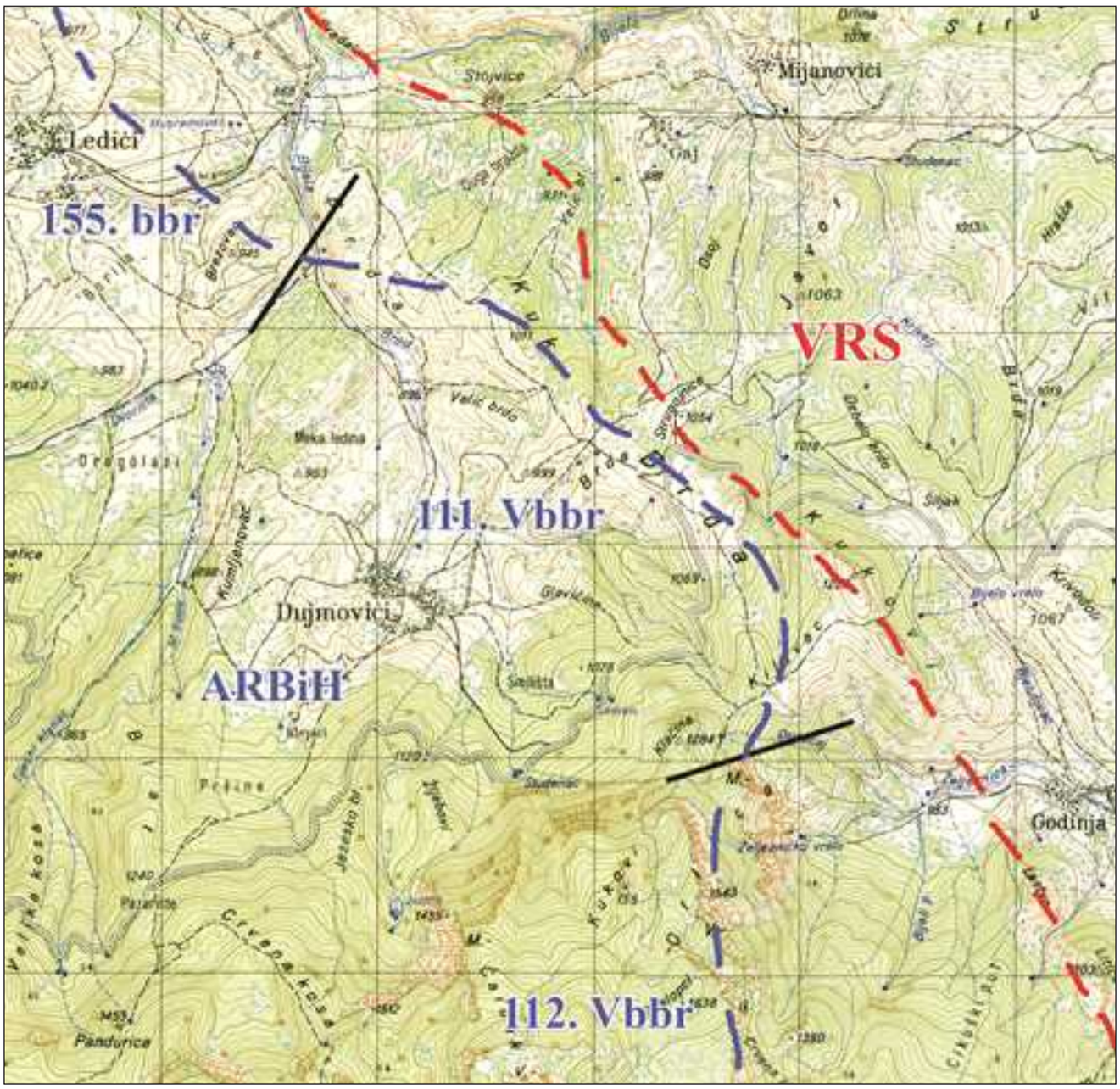

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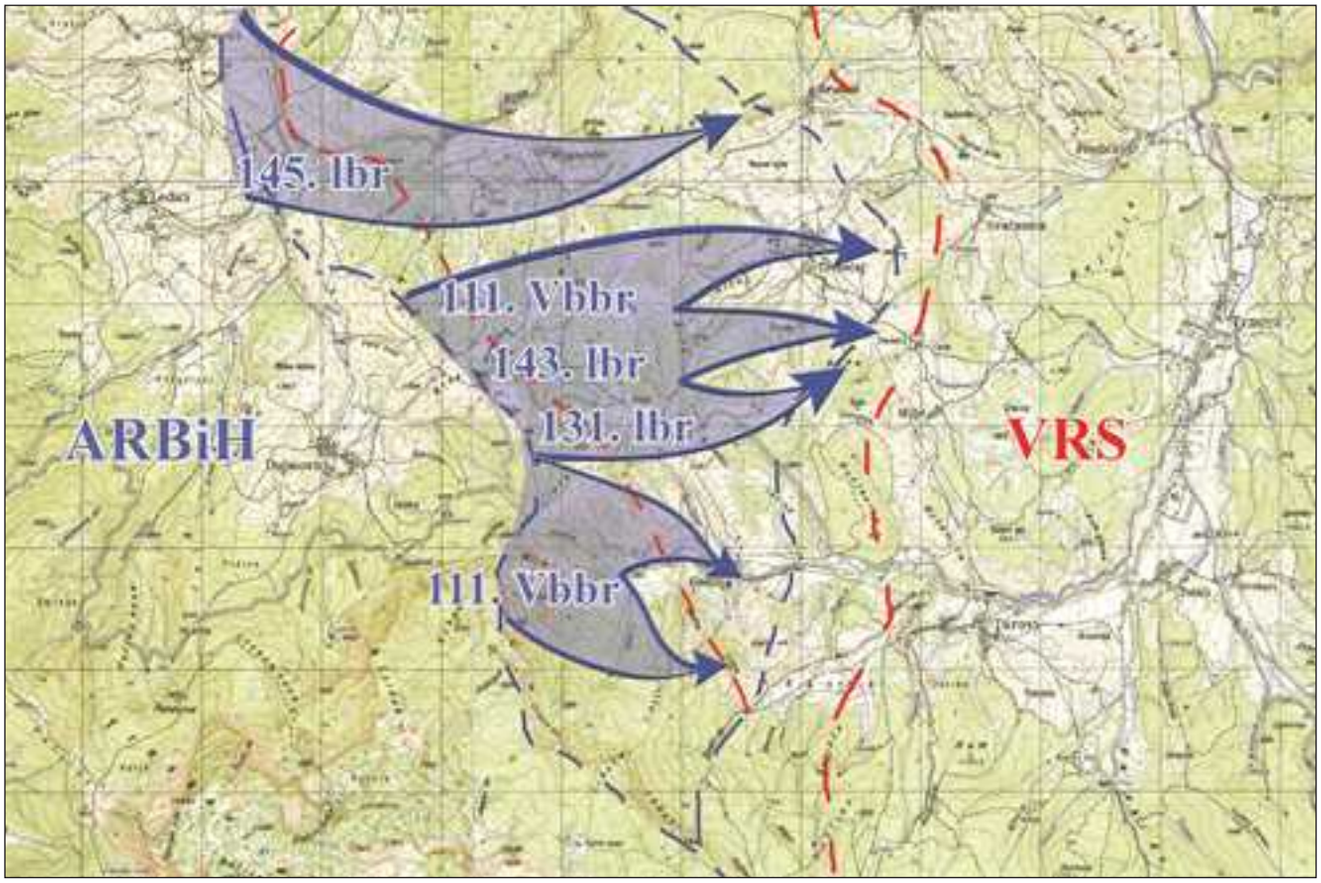

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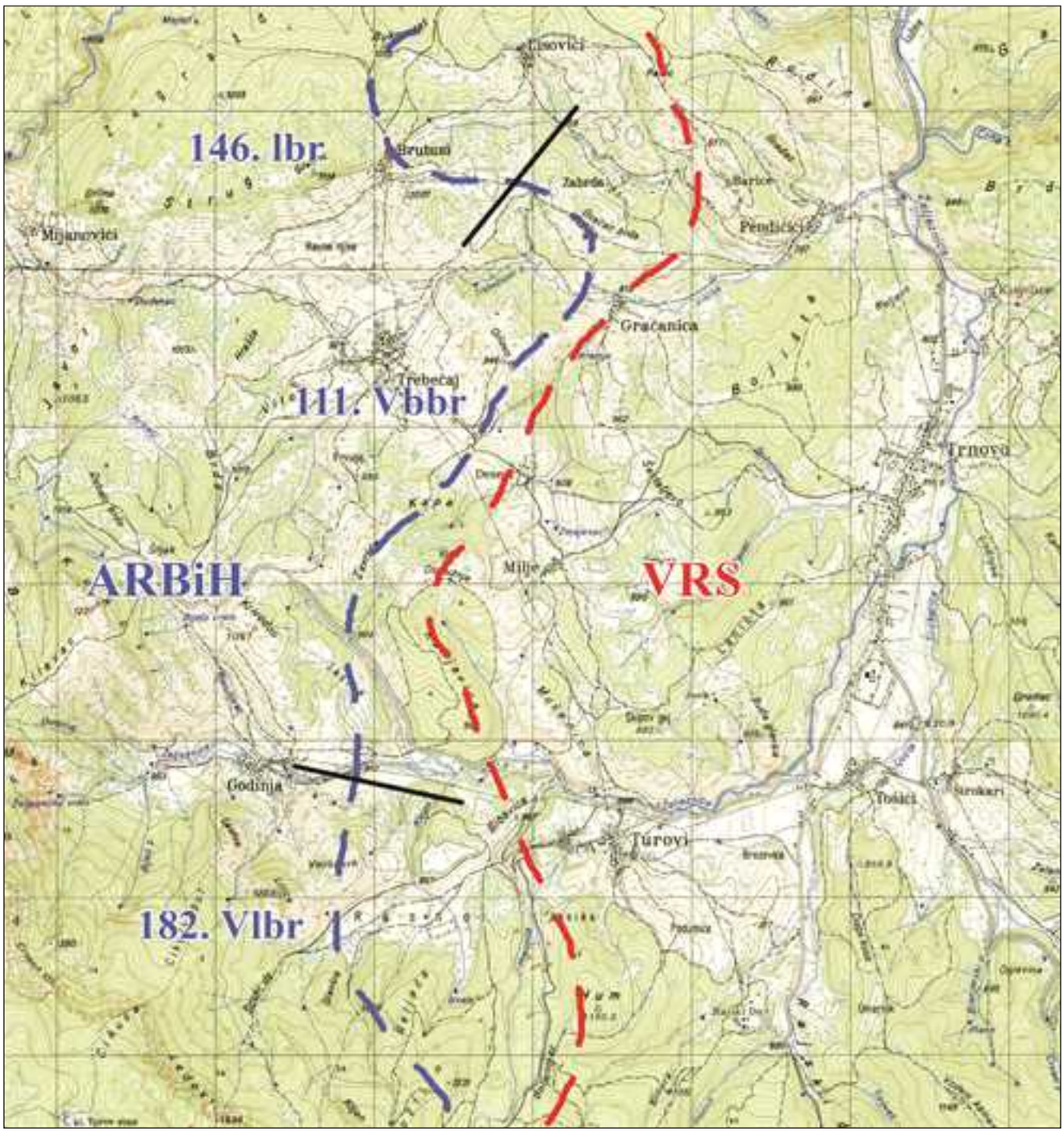

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   ARBiH Archives, fonds and collections of documents: **Republic headquarters of the TO SRBiH**; **JNA**; **RgŠTO Sarajevo**; **General staff of the ARBiH**; **Command of the 1st Corps**; **Command of the 12th division**; **Command of the 14th division**; **Command of the OG-1**; **Command of the 1st Motorized Brigade**; **Command of the 1st Knightly Motorized Brigade**; **Command of the 111th Knightly Mountain Brigade**; **OpŠO Novo Sarajevo**; **OpŠO Vogošća**; **OkŠO Sarajevo**; **NIP** „Vojna iskustva odbrambeno-oslobodilačkog rata 1992-1995"; „Vojno-historijska građa Prve slavne motorizovane Brigade (period 1992/93. godina)", manuscript.
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   ICTY – on-line database of judicial documents (ICTY): Transcripts of judicial trials, Witness testimonies, Expertize of judicial experts of the ICTY, Transcripts of intercepted conversations of the political authorities, military and police of the RS, Archival sources of the VRS and the RS MUP.
3. **Razgovori, radne bilježnice, pismene i usmene primjedbe** pripadnika PL, OpŠTO Novo Sarajevo, OpŠTO Vogošća, 13. novosarajevske, 1. sandžačke, 1. mehanizovane, 12. brdske, 1. motorizovane i 111. brdske brigade: Vahid Bogunić, Mehemed Cero, Ćamil Idrizović, Salko Idriz, Salko Hajdarević, Alija Kulo, Faid Hećo, Nisad Balta, Tašo Dacić, Iljko Barić, Sead Radovović, Muhamed Musa, Šefćet Baždarević, Remzija Mandal, Adamir Raščić, Alija Prazina, Nusret Aganović, Fadil Alihodžić, Mujo Dardagan, Medo Haznadar, Šefko Marevac, Ramo Kajmović, Džemal Smajkan, Adnan Bijedić, Meho Blekić, Milan Rosić, Munib Mujezin, Vahid Crnčalo, Meho Kulo, Ivan Bernadić, Hamdija Hašimbegović, Azem Menzilović, Salahudin Strujić, Bajro Softić, Drago Prazina, Zijad Tiro, Sabaheta Ćutuk, Kerim Muminović, Mujo Karović, Šefik Vučijak, Esad Zuko, Nijaz Bešić, Hajrudin Tvica, Rahman Hajdarević, Ramiz Efendić, Edin Ahmić, Krakonja Suad, te mnogobrojni pripadnici brigade koji su prisustvovali i učestvovali u javnim diskusijama radnog materijala monografije organizovanim u okviru udruženja „1. SLAVNA motorizovana – 111. VITEŠKA brdska brigada".

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Dardagan, Medo Haznadar, Šefko Marevac, Ramo Kajmović, Džemal Smajkan, Adnan Bijedić, Meho Blekić, Milan Rosić, Munib Mujezin, Vahid Crnčalo, Meho Kulo, Ivan Bernadić, Hamdija Hašimbegović, Azem Menzilović, Salahudin Strujić, Bajro Softić, Drago Prazina, Zijad Tiro, Sabaheta Ćutuk, Kerim Muminović, Mujo Karović, Šefik Vučijak, Esad Zuko, Nijaz Bešić, Hajrudin Tvica, Rahman Hajdarević, Ramiz Efendić, Edin Ahmić, Krakonja Suad, and the numerous members of the Brigade who were present and participated in the public discussions of the working material of the monograph which had been organized within the Association "1st GLORIUS Motorized – 111th KNIGHTLY Mountain Brigade".

4. Objavljeni izvori/Published sources:

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SKRAĆENICE/ABBREVIATIONS

AARBiH – Arhiv Armije Republike Bosne i Hercegovine/ Archives of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

ABHO – atomsko-biološko-hemijska odbrana/ Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence (**CBRN defence**)

ARBiH – Armija Republike Bosne i Hercegovine/ Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

ARJ PVO – artiljerijsko-raketne jedinice protiv-vazdušne odbrane/ Artillery-rocket units of the Air defence force

atb – automobilski bataljon/ Automobile battalion

Bbbr – Bošnjačka brdska brigada/ Bosniak Mountain Brigade

bbr – brdska brigada/ Mountain Brigade

bb – brdski bataljon/ Mountain battalion

BiH – Bosna i Hercegovina/ Bosnia and Herzegovina

bMB – baterija minobacača/ Mortar battery

BRAG – brigadna artiljerijska grupa/ Brigade artillery group

bv – bataljon veze/ Connection battalion

bVP – bataljon vojne policije/ Military police battalion

čTO – četa TO/ Territorial defence company

čVP – četa vojne policije/ Military police company

DB – Državna bezbjednost/ State security

DK – Drinski korpus/ Drina corps

Gbr – gardijska brigada/ Guard Brigade

GrSl – građevinska služba/ Building service

Grv – građevinski vod/ Building platoon

GŠ OSRBiH – Glavni štab Oružanih snaga RBiH/ Main Staff of the RBiH Armed forces

GŠ PLBiH – Glavni štab Patriotske lige Bosne i Hercegovine/ Main Staff of the Patriotic league of Bosnia and Herzegovina

HAD – haubički divizion/ Howitzer division

HDZ – Hrvatska demokratska zajednica/ Croat Democratic Union

HK – Hercegovački korpus/ Herzegovina corps

HOS – Hrvatske oružane snage/ Croat Armed Forces

HVO – Hrvatsko vijeće obrane/ Croat Defence Council

IBK – Istočnobosanski korpus/ East Bosnia corps

ICTY – International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia/ International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

Ič – izviđačka četa/ Reconnaissance company

IDO – izviđačko-diverzantski odred/ Reconnaissance-sabotage detachment
IKM - istureno komandno mjesto/ Advanced command post
Inč – intendantska četa/ Quartermaster company
InSl – intendantska služba/ Quartermaster service
inžb – inžinjerijski bataljon/ Engineering battalion
Inžv – inžinjerijski vod/ Engineering platoon
JNA – Jugoslovenska narodna armija/ Yugoslav People's Army
KAG – korpusna artiljerijska grupa/ Corps artillery group
KG – komandna grupa/ Command group
lap PVO – laki artiljerijski puk protiv-vazdušne odbrane/ Light Air defence artillery regiment
larb PVO – laka artiljerijsko-raketna baterija PVO/ Light Air defence artillery-rocket battery
lard PVO – lahki artiljerijski divizion PVO/ Light Air defence artillery division
larv PVO – lahki artiljerijsko-raketni vod PVO/ Light Air defence artillery-rocket platoon
Lob – logistički bataljon/ Logistics battalion
Loč – logistička četa/ Logistics company
Lov – logistički vod/ Logistics platoon
lpbr – laka pješadijska brigada/ Light infantry Brigade
M, IPD i VP – moral, informativno-propagandna djelatnost i vjerska pitanja/ Morale, informative-propaganda activities and religious issues
MAD – mješoviti artiljerijski divizion/ Mixed artillery division
map – mješoviti artiljerijski puk/ Mixed artillery regiment
marbr – mješovita artiljerijsko-raketna brigada/ Mixed artillery-rocket Brigade
MB – minobacač/ Mortar
mbr – mehanizovana brigada/ Mechanized Brigade
mč – mehanizovana četa/ Mechanized company
MFP – materijalno-finansijsko poslovanje/ Material and financial dealings
Mlbr – Muslimanska lahka brigada/ Muslim light Brigade
MNO RBiH – Ministarstvo narodne odbrane RBiH/ Ministry of National Defence of the RBiH
MO RBiH – Ministarstvo odbrane RBiH/ Ministry of Defence of the RBiH
mpoad – mješoviti protivoklopni artiljerijski divizion/ Mixed anti-armour artillery division
mpoap – mješoviti protivoklopni artiljerijski puk/ Mixed anti-armour artillery regiment
mtb – motorizovani bataljon/ Motorized battalion
mtbr – motorizovana brigada/ Motorized Brigade
MTS – materijalno-tehnička sredstva/ Material and technical assets
MUP – Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova/ Ministry of Internal Affairs
NIP – naučnoistarživački projekat/ Scientific research project
NŠ – načelnik štaba/ Chief of Staff

ObP – obavještajni poslovi/ Intelligence activities
OBP – obavještajno-bezbjednosni poslovi/ Intelligence and security activities
OG – operativna grupa/ Operative group
OIP – obavještajno-izviđački poslovi/ Intelligence-reconnaissance activities
Okb – oklopni bataljon/ Armoured battalion
OkŠO – Okružni štab odbrane/ District defence headquarters
OLO – operativni logistički organ/ Operative logistic body
OMJ – oklopno-mehanizovane jedinice/ Armoured-mechanized units
ONP – operativno-nastavni poslovi/ Operative-educational activities
OpŠO – Opštinski štab odbrane/ Municipal defence headquarters
OpŠTO – Opštinski štab Teritorijalne odbrane/ Municipal Territorial defence headquarters
OTA – operativnotaktička analiza/ Operative and tactical analysis
P i PP – popuna i personalni poslovi/ Filling out and personal activities
PAM – protivavionski mitraljez/ Anti-aircraft machine gun
PAT – protivavionski top/ Anti-aircraft gun
PDO – protivdiverzantski odred/ Anti-sabotage detachment
PK – pomoćnik komandanta/ Commander's aide
PKB – pomoćnik komandanta za bezbjednost/ Commander's aide for security
PKLo – pomoćnik komandanta za logistiku/ Commander's aide for logistics
PKM – pomoćnik komandanta za moral/ Commander's aide for morale
PL – Patriotska liga/ Patriotic League
PNŠ – Pomoćnik načelnika štaba/ Chief of staff's aide
POč – protivoklopna četa/ Anti-armour company
PPZ – protivpožarna zaštita/ Fire protection
PVO – protiv-vazdušna odbrana/ Air defence
RB – ručni bacač/ Hand launcher
RBiH – Republika Bosna i Hercegovina/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
RBR – ručni bacač raketa/ Hand rocket launcher
RgŠO – Regionalni štab odbrane/ Regional defence headquarters
RgŠTO – Regionalni štab TO/ Regional Territorial defence headquarters
RŠTO SRBiH – Republički Štab Teritorijalne odbrane SRBiH/ Republican headquarters of the SRBiH Territorial defence
SAO – Srpska autonomna oblast/ Serb Autonomous Region
SbSl – saobraćajna služba/ Traffic service
SDA – Stranka demokratske akcije/ Party of Democratic Action
SDS – Srpska demokratska stranka/ Serb Democratic Party

SFRJ – Socijalistička Federativna Republika Jugoslavija/ Socialist Federative Republic Yugoslavia

SJB – Stanica javne bezbjednosti/ Public Security Station

SKJ – Savez komunista Jugoslavije/ League of Communists of Yugoslavia

Smtbr – Slavna motorizovana brigada/ Glorious Motorized Brigade

Snb – sanitetski bataljon/ Medical battalion

Snd – sanitetska desetina/ Medical squad

SnSl – sanitetska služba/ Medical service

SnVtv – sanitetsko-veterinarski vod/ Medical-veterinary platoon

SRK – Sarajevsko-romanijski korpus/ Sarajevo-Romanija corps

SrO – Srpska opština/ Serb municipality

SrRBiH – Srpska Republika Bosna i Hercegovina/ Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

SSSR – Savez Sovjetskih Socijalistički Republika/ (**USSR)** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

sv – samostalni vod/ Independent platoon

ŠTO RBiH – Štab Teritorijalne odbrane Republike Bosne i Hercegovine/ Territorial defence eadquarters of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

ŠVK OSRBiH – Štab Vrhovne komande Oružanih snaga RBiH/ Supreme Command Staff of the RBiH Armed forces

TG – taktička grupa/ Tactical group

TnSl – tehnička služba/ Technical service

Tnv – tehnički vod/ Technical platoon

TO – Terotorijalna odbrana/ Territorial defence

TO SRBiH – Teritorijalna odbrana Socijalističke Republike Bosne i Hercegovine/ Territorial defence of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Vbbr – Viteška brdska brigada/ Knightly Mountain Brigade

vBST – vod bestrzajnih topova/ Recoilless gun platoon

VJ – Vojska Jugoslavije/ Yugoslav Army

vMB – vod minobacača/ Mortar platoon

Vmtbr – Viteška motorizovana brigada/ Knightly Motorized Brigade

VO – Vojna oblast/ Military district

VSrRBiH – Vojska Srpske Republike Bosne i Hercegovine/ Army of the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

VtSl – veterinarska služba/ Veterinary service

zmtp – zaštitni motorizovani puk/ Protection Motorized regiment